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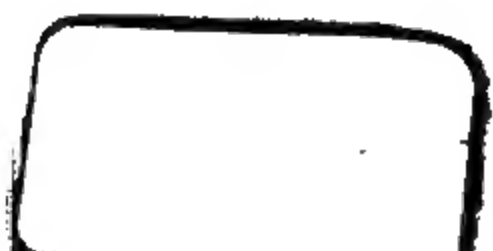


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JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Legislature

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

By Authority.

LANSDING:
John A. Kerr & Co., Printers to the State.
—♦♦♦♦♦—
1862.

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

APPENDIX 100.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

LEGISLATURE, 1862.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the time of the adjournment of the Extra Session, in May last, it was hardly contemplated that it would be found indispensable to call the Legislature together again within the year. The Southern Rebellion, just then initiated by the formal secession of several States, and the seizure of Fort Sumter by military power, had not yet assumed the gigantic proportions which it now wears. It found the loyal States in profound repose, diligently engaged in the cultivation of the arts and humanities which belong to peace, but wholly unused to war. They had long accustomed themselves to believe that under our form of government every dispute that could arise would be peacefully settled by the verdict of the ballot box, and when they perceived that a considerable number of States preferred the barbarism of war, and had deliberately appealed to the sword, they were very illy prepared to meet that appeal. Of men, loyal, hardy, patriotic men, there were enough, and much more than enough; but of the knowledge of war, and of supplies of arms and munitions, there was a sad lack everywhere. Michigan, with more than a hundred thousand fighting men,

had arms for hardly more than a thousand, and for military organization, she had next to none at all. The ordinary courses of trade and business had been rudely and almost instantaneously broken up, and new ones had to be sought out. Doubt and distrust were everywhere. In the midst of these conditions we started out to explore the new paths which were to be trodden hereafter. We were now to learn war; to create armies; arm and equip them for the field and send them forth to fight those against whom they had done no wrong and had never intended any, and who were bound by obligations the most solemn to keep peace towards them. The ordinary machinery of government has been found inadequate to meet the exigencies of our present rapidly changing affairs, and a frequent resort to the legislative power is rendered imperative. Nor ought this to be regarded as at all strange. It is only in the light of events themselves that their logic is clear, and human forecast cannot always be relied upon to meet the demands of the future. Especially is this true of times like the present. Our good Ship of State is driven before a furious gale, and the best navigator can hardly tell what of disaster the next wave may bring. It is the duty of every one on board, wisely, prudently, and bravely to stand always at his post. Michigan has endeavored to meet this responsibility faithfully — even enthusiastically. Whatever sacrifice has been required of her, she has at once prepared herself to make. Both by her gallant soldiers in the field and her patriotic citizens at home, she has promptly obeyed every call made by the Federal Government upon her, and I dare promise that she will not fail in this respect hereafter.

The Congress of the United States, in consequence of the unusual magnitude of the demand upon the Treasury, caused by the war, has been compelled to resort to heavy loans, and is rapidly creating a large public debt, for the payment of the interest upon which it was necessary that new sources of revenue should be found. For this purpose an act was passed on the 5th day of August last, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public

debt, and for other purposes." By section 8 of that act it is provided "that a direct tax of twenty millions be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively, in manner following: 'To the State of Michigan, five hundred and one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three and one-third dollars.'" The act then goes on to authorize the President of the United States to divide the States and Territories into convenient collection districts, and to appoint an assessor and collector for each district, and that each assessor may divide his district and appoint assistants. In section 13 of this act, it is further enacted, "that the said direct tax shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses," with certain unimportant exemptions. It will be observed that this law introduces to us the United States assessor and tax-gatherer, individuals hitherto unknown to us, and whose acquaintance I think we are not desirous of making. The collector comes, also, with a new rule of taxation. He is to assess only the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses. The personal property is to escape altogether, if this rule is followed, and it seems that the constitution of the United States will permit no other rule to be adopted in case the tax is assessed and collected by the Federal Government. Section 58, however, enacts "that any State or Territory may lawfully assume to assess, collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax, or its quota thereof, in its own way and manner, and by and through its own officers, assessors and collectors." And in case of such assumption and payment, or assessment and collection, a deduction of fifteen per centum will be made from the quota of direct tax apportioned to the State or Territory, notice of the same being given to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the second Tuesday of February next. The same section (58) contains a proviso to the effect that "the amount of direct tax apportioned to any State shall be liable to be paid and satisfied, in whole or in part, by the re-

lease of such State, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim of such State of equal amount against the United States." And in that case the same deduction is allowed as in case of actual payment into the Treasury. In order to secure such a deduction it is also required that payment into the treasury be made on or before the last day of June in the year to which such payment relates.

The advantages to be derived to the State from the assumption and payment of the direct tax, according to the provisions of the law of Congress, are so manifest and so great that I cannot doubt that you will adopt that course without hesitation. In that event it will be found that the State will be able to pay the entire amount of the tax due in June next, by its release to the United States, and without any resort to collections from the people, unless the tax should be increased by the present Congress, of which there is some probability.

The gross amount of the advances which the State has made on account of the General Government in the raising of troops, is about five hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, which is likely to be increased in finishing what remains to be completed to about six hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, ninety-two thousand dollars only has been refunded to the State from the appropriations made by Congress for that purpose. For exact amounts I refer you to the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer. And for the precise details of the manner of the expenditure, and for what it was made, I refer you to the report of the Quarter Master General, and the vouchers and accounts of that office, and the State Paymaster on file in the Auditor General's office in pursuance of law.

Accompanying this message I submit for the consideration of the Legislature, a circular transmitted by the Department of State at Washington, in October last, to the Governors of the loyal States, upon the subject of the fortifications of our sea and lake coasts. With this circular the public are already familiar. At the time of its issue it was difficult to perceive any adequate reason for it. In fact it seemed more likely to

create ill-blood and furnish the occasion for trouble with our immediate neighbors than to assure the continuance of peace. The circular is, however, altogether temperate in tone and without offence to any. Subsequent events have put an entirely new face upon the whole subject. The British people, both American and transatlantic, seem suddenly, and to us mysteriously, to have become possessed of the passion for war. Turning their backs upon all their history for the last half century, they are anxious to assist the assassins of liberty in the South to establish a slave oligarchy there upon the ruins of the American Union. It is patent to all the world that we seek nothing but peace with them. Involved in a trying domestic struggle, war with England, at any time a great misfortune, would be now an evil of incalculable magnitude. This the British government cannot fail to know. With our immediate neighbors of Canada we have been on terms of the most perfect amity for many years. Notwithstanding their strange excitement of late, our people still entertain the most friendly spirit towards them. We have not mounted a gun upon one of our dismantled forts, nor committed any act to disturb our friendly relations with them. All our business interests have become so interlocked that in our material progress, we have become almost as one nation. Our railroads and theirs are only parts of the same great lines, and our currency and business intermingles throughout the entire regions lying near the boundary. Nor have our relations with the mother country been much less intimate. British capital has been largely employed in the improvement of our country, and we have been, in turn, a valuable customer to them. And all this has been mutually beneficial. Can these people have thought what it will cost them to destroy it? and do they see clearly what they will gain in its place by war?

The apparent cause of the excitement was the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamer Trent, but I cannot bring myself to believe that to be the real cause. It seems to be wholly insufficient to be made the ground of such a prodig-

ious tempest, and I think it will before long be made clear, that the British Government has concealed designs, and only seeks a pretext for a rupture. Mason and Slidell, after being given a very mischievous importance by their detention, have now been given up to the English Government. Whether that course was wise or not, it does not become me to judge; at least, it does not change my purpose of recommending to you to put the State in a posture of defence as soon as may be, and for this purpose I think we need not so much fortifications as a full supply of arms for the people, and a powerful war marine upon the great lakes. Michigan is to be defended, if it comes to that, not upon her own ground, but upon the soil of Canada. Give us arms for the people, and the undoubted control of the lakes, and fortification may be safely left to the most convenient season. Not that fortifications would be useless, but that our main dependence cannot safely be rested upon them, for reasons too obvious to require a statement here.

I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for the reorganization of the uniform volunteer militia of the State to constitute an active force, and the speedy enrollment of the entire body to be subject to draft at any time. This may be done under our present laws with some amendments, or by the adoption of a new system similar to that in force in the State of Massachusetts. It will not be necessary to incur very heavy expenses in effecting the organization until the force should be actually required for service, and for such an event adequate provision would require to be made. In addition to the organization of our own forces, I think it would be advisable for the Legislature to urge upon the attention of Congress the great and immediate necessity of establishing at some safe and convenient point in the North-West, a great arsenal and manufactory of arms and munitions of war, and also a naval station, to be located in some safe, spacious and convenient harbor of the State of Michigan, as being by all means the most advantageous, both from the extent of her coast and her

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unrivalled resources in all the materials for ship-building. As to the particular locality, you, gentlemen, are the better judges.

I also submit herewith a preamble and resolutions of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, which the President of that body has requested me to lay before you. By the resolutions the Board propose to establish a military school at the University, whenever the State will add to the fund \$100,000, securing a permanent additional income of \$7,000 yearly. That such a department as the Board proposes to establish, would be exceedingly advantageous to us as a State, I presume no one will doubt. The war in which we are now engaged has proved that we cannot safely neglect the military education of our people. Whether the present is a fitting occasion for the establishment of the proposed school, all things considered, I must leave entirely to the better judgment of the Legislature.

By the act of the extra session, approved May 10, 1861, the Governor was authorized to muster into the service of the State the volunteer militia, in number not to exceed one hundred companies, the Coldwater Light Artillery, and a corps of sappers and miners, not to exceed one hundred in number. At the time of the passage of the act it was supposed that this was as large a force as Michigan would be called upon to furnish, in any event. Such, however, was not the case. The whole force authorized by the law has been put into the field, and the State has raised, and is now raising, eleven regiments more, the United States government paying the expenses, making twenty-one in all; besides six batteries of light artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and a number of organized companies of infantry, which have joined regiments in other States, making a total of troops furnished by the State of Michigan of about 24,000 men. For details in regard to these forces, I refer you to the full and complete report of the Adjutant General. The aggregate cost to the State, of organizing, uniforming, paying, transporting and subsisting the troops authorized by the law, including the First Regiment, which was mustered out at

the end of its three months term of service, and was re-organized, has been thus far, as heretofore stated, \$539,428 91; and I am confident that when the whole is closed, which will now be very soon, the entire cost will not exceed \$600,000. When it is taken into account that a very large amount of the contracts were necessarily made payable in the war loan bonds at par, which were regarded as worth but ninety cents on the dollar, in the market, and that a very considerable portion of the expenses have been incurred for recruits to fill up regiments already in the field, which had become reduced by sickness or otherwise, I believe it will be found that nowhere in the Union has the like service been performed at a less expense. I think it may also be safely affirmed that no troops have taken the field better provided in all respects, (with the single exception of transportation trains,) than those from Michigan. Of the troops themselves, both officers and privates, I can speak in terms of unreserved commendation. They have honored the State from which they went forth. Never, since Michigan became a State of the Union, did she occupy so high a position among her sister States, as now. This I attribute to her firm, consistent and loyal course throughout the whole controversy. While it was a question of politics the voice of Michigan was never doubtful. Her principles were plainly set forth and in all constitutional ways she maintained them firmly. When it became a question of war, with equal alacrity her people flocked to the standard of the Union to defend their constitutional liberties with their lives. In these straight paths I believe they will continue to the end.

Some differences of opinion have arisen in regard to the proper construction of the law assigning the duties of the Military Contract Board and the State Military Board. It does not seem entirely clear as to which of these is the proper Auditing Board. I recommend that the doubt be removed by amendment.

I recommend, also, a careful revision of the act "for the relief of the families of volunteers by counties." As the law now

stands it seems to offer a premium to the volunteer to retain the entire amount of his wages received from the United States, and leave the support of his family entirely to the county. The burden upon the counties is becoming very heavy, and the relief does not seem always to be wisely applied. Perhaps the law might be so changed, as to make the relief to the families depend upon the volunteer first securing to his family by allotment some reasonable proportion of his wages. Great favoritism, also, is said to be used by some Supervisors, in the dispensation of the fund. For the purpose of correcting this, it is worth considering whether some system of proofs, to be submitted to the Supervisor, might not be adopted, which should be uniform in all cases. It has also been made a question whether troops raised not under the State laws, but by authority from the War Department, were entitled to the benefits of the law at all. It would gratify the Independent Regiments, so called, if all distinctions between Michigan troops were now removed. The whole subject is submitted to, and I think requires the earnest attention of the Legislature.

In the act for the organization of the new county of Keweenaw, a blunder occurred in the boundaries of the territory, which has occasioned some perplexing questions in regard to the legality of the action of the people in the matter. I recommend that a law be enacted fixing the boundaries correctly, and confirming what has already been done in the organization of the county.

Some time since I gave to Mr. Henry T. Q. D'Aligny, a commission to be a Commissioner for this State at the International Exhibition of the works of Industry and Art, to be held in London in 1862. It seemed to me especially desirable that the attention of the capitalists of the world should be drawn to the great mineral resources of Michigan, and for this purpose no method appeared to promise better success than the representation in this exhibition. It was then supposed that every facility would be furnished by the British government to exhib-

itors from all nations. This will, no doubt, still be the case, unless our relations with that country should be farther complicated by events hereafter to take place. Of course the Commissioner will have no pecuniary assistance or salary unless the Legislature grant it. I submit the question entirely to your decision.

In October last Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham, one of the Senators in Congress from this State, died at his home in the county of Livingston. By virtue of the second sub-division of section three, of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, it will be your duty to fill the vacancy.

Gentlemen of the two Houses: I cannot close this brief address without an allusion to the great subject that occupies all men's minds. The Southern rebellion still maintains a bold front against the Union armies. That is the cause of all our complications abroad, and our troubles at home. To deal wisely with it, is to find a short and easy deliverance from them all. The people of Michigan are no idle spectators of this great contest. They have furnished all the troops required of them, and are preparing to pay the taxes and to submit to the most onerous burdens without a murmur. They are ready to increase their sacrifices, if need be, to require impossibilities of no man, but to be patient and wait. But to see the vast armies of the Republic, and all its pecuniary resources, used to protect and sustain the accursed system which has been a perpetual and tyrannical disturber, and which now makes sanguinary war upon the Union and the Constitution, is precisely what they will never submit to tamely. The loyal States having furnished adequate means, both of men and money, to crush the rebellion, have a right to expect those men to be used with the utmost vigor to accomplish the object, and that without any mawkish sympathy for the interest of traitors in arms. Upon those who caused the war and now maintain it, its chief burdens ought to fall. No property of a rebel ought to be free from confiscation—not even the sacred slave. The object of war is to destroy the power of the enemy, and whatever meas-

ures are calculated to accomplish that object, and are in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, ought to be employed. To undertake to put down a powerful rebellion and at the same time to save and protect all the chief sources of the power of that rebellion, seems, to common minds, but a short remove from simple folly. He who is not for the Union unconditionally in this mortal struggle, is against it. The highest dictates of patriotism, justice and humanity combine to demand that the war should be conducted to a speedy close upon principles of the most heroic energy and retributive power. The time for gentle dalliance has long since passed away. We meet an enemy, vindictive, bloodthirsty and cruel, profoundly in earnest, inspired with an energy and self-sacrifice which would honor a good cause, respecting neither laws, constitutions nor historic memories, fanatically devoted only to his one wicked purpose to destroy the government and establish his slaveholding oligarchy in its stead. To treat this enemy gently is to excite his derision. To protect his slave property, is to help him to butcher our people and burn our houses. No. He must be met with an activity and a purpose equal to his own. Hurl the Union forces, which outnumber him two to one, upon his whole line like a thunderbolt; pay them out of his property, feed them from his granaries, mount them upon his horses, and carry them in his wagons, if he has any, and let him feel the full force of the storm of war which he has raised. I would apologize neither to Kentucky nor anybody else, for these measures, but quickly range all neutrals either on the one side or the other. Just a little of the courage and ability which carried Napoleon over the Alps, dragging his cannon through the snow, would quickly settle this contest, and settle it right. If our soldiers must die, do not let it be of the inactivity and diseases of camps, but let them at least have the satisfaction of falling like soldiers, amid the roar of battle, and hearing the shouts of victory, then will they welcome it as the tired laborer welcomes sleep. Let us hope that we have not much longer to wait.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

Lansing, January 2, 1862.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Mich., Dec. 19, 1861. }

To His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor of presenting herewith my Annual Report:

The amount reported in the State Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1860, is..... \$125,618 02

Of this amount, there has been transferred to suspense account, as unavailable, in accordance with J. R. No. 10, 1861, 55,356 40

Making the amount available at the commencement of the fiscal year, just closed,..... 70,361 62

The receipts into the Treasury during the year from all sources are—

Through the ordinary channels of revenue,..... \$635,085 38
“ war fund from sale of bonds,&c., 523,083 51
Through suspense account,..... 1,470 66
1,159,639 55

Making the funds available for the year,....\$1,230,001 17

The amount expended during the same period, is,

on account of war expenses,	\$539,428 91	
All other expenditures,	718,806 79	
		<u>\$1,258,235 70</u>

Showing the Treasury overdrawn by the sum of. 28,334 53

Table D shows a large amount of specific taxes still in arrears, aside from the amount against the D. & M. Railway Co., which it has not been possible, as yet, to adjust on the books of the department.

The case of the M. S. & N. I. R. R. Co., being still undecided, I have made the usual assessment, a portion of which they have refused to pay, which adds to their former indebtedness, the sum of \$11,718 34; but I have refrained from further action in the premises, under the belief that a decision of the Court was soon to be had, and that no action of mine could avail in securing the settlement of the question, with more certainty than to await this decision.

Of the one million loan authorized for war purposes, (Extra Session of 1861, Act No. 5,) \$449,100 have been sold, from which has been realized, the sum of \$426,681 50

The war fund thus created has been augmented

by an amount reimbursed by General Government,	\$92,000 00
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By accrued interest on the bonds at

dates of sale,	4,338 14
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And by premium on draft, &c.,	113 87
---------------------------------------	--------

	<u>96,452 01</u>
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Total to the credit of war fund,	<u><u>\$523,083 51</u></u>
--	----------------------------

The expenses incurred, for which I have drawn my warrants on this fund, amount to \$539,428 91; leaving balance to be provided for, of \$16,345 40; and it is hoped the full amount required to arm, equip, and pay, up to the period of their being mustered into the service of the U. S., the ten regiments authorized, the three months' volunteers and the Coldwater Light Artillery, will not exceed six hundred thousand dollars. Upon

No. 1.

3

this basis there will be due from the General Government, five hundred and eight thousand dollars; a sum sufficient, when adjusted, to meet our quota of the \$20,000,000, required by Act of Congress, showing no necessity of any special tax to meet all our present liabilities for the suppression of the rebellion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LANGFORD G. BERRY,

Auditor General.

SCHEDULE A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1861.

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer on
Nov. 30, 1860, exclusive of amounts to meet out-
standing warrants on the General Fund and Nor-
mal School Interest Fund, was.....\$125,618 02

	Expended.	Received.
General Fund,	\$342 468 40	\$449,628 58
Internal Improvement Fund,	121,259 87	3,757 98
University Fund, .....	.....	9,660 25
University Interest Fund,	17,873 72	18,389 66
Primary School Fund,	90 20	21,278 22
Primary School Interest Fund, ...	104,440 80	64,574 01
Normal School Fund, .....	.....	1,808 50
Normal School Interest Fund,	9,337 60	3,085 70
Swamp Land Fund,	44,789 90	39,612 89
Swamp Land Interest Fund,	387 76	9,448 66
State Building Fund,	6 00	1,245 25
Asylum Fund,	39,027 75	2,964 02
Sault Ste Marie Canal Fund,	36 607 72	10,136 67
Military Fund,	2,567 57	.....
War Fund,	589,428 91	523,082 51
Suspense Account,	55,356 40	1,470 66
Balance to State Treasurer's credit being amount overdrawn, .....	.....	28,334 58
	<u><u>\$1,313 591 10</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,318,592 10</u></u>

*Of this amount \$1,154 74 is for outstanding Warrants on General Fund (\$3 86), and War Fund (1,150 88), making actual State Treasurer's credit, \$27,179 79.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Sales of Lands for Taxes in October,	\$81,606 48
Delinquent Taxes collected,	74,880 89
Delinquent Tax Interest,	4,324 20
State Bids sold,	12,085 30
State Bid Interest,	1,918 62
State Tax Lands sold,	3,566 32
State Tax Land Interest,	167 37
Redemption of State Bids,	12,804 81
Redemption of Sales to Individuals,	17,058 41
Sundry Counties, Taxes collected, &c.,	88,218 18
Expense of Sales,	1,594 03
Office Charges,	4,232 20
Peddler's License,	358 69
Auction Duties,	87
Interest on Specific Taxes past due, &c.,	66 87
Sales of State Salt Spring Lands—Principal and Interest,	1,604 87
Bank Specific Tax,	3,460 48
Mining Companies' Specific Tax,	6,847 19
Fees—Bank Department,	5 20
Railroad Specific Tax,	139,030 37
Sales of Compiled Laws,	110 00
Sales of Michigan Reports,	735 04
Gratiot Relief Appropriat'n unexpended—refunded,	478 29
Amount overpaid Legislature of 1861, refunded,	84 00
Total,	<u><u>\$449,628 58</u></u>

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL FUND—EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Public Officers (Table A),.....	\$20,315 19
Extra Clerks—Land, Secretary of State, and Treasurer's Offices,.....	5,289 45
Expenses of the Judiciary (Table B),.....	31,288 04
State Library,.....	8 25
Trustees to Michigan Asylums,.....	426 46
Expenses of State Prison,.....	1,000 00
Awards of Board of State Auditors,.....	47,399 85
Coroners' Fees,.....	790 13
Wolf Bounty,.....	492 00
State Reform School—Current Expenses,.....	10,000 00
Sundry Appropriations (Table C),.....	24,548 73
State Salt Spring Lands—Appraisals, &c.,.....	88 50
Interest on Penitentiary Bonds,.....	1,170 00
“ Temporary Loan Bonds,.....	3,080 00
“ Renewal “.....	13,800 00
Exchanges,.....	1,118 42
Paid Sundry Counties on acc't,.....	46,933 23
Legislature, 1861,.....	35,571 28
“ Extra Session,.....	5,203 22
State Bids Refunded,.....	4,571 96
“ Int. “.....	861 10
State Tax Lands Refunded,.....	2,325 14
“ Int. “.....	54 19
Redemptions “.....	35,416 24
Delinquent Taxes “.....	3,056 76
“ Int. “.....	462 65
Office Charges “.....	147 78
Expense of Sales Refunded, and disbursed from proceeds of sales,.....	36,182 42
Proceeds of Sales Refunded,.....	16 38
Mining Companies' Specific Tax Refunded,.....	10,851 08
Total,	<u><u>\$342,468 40</u></u>

SCHEDULE D.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance Dec. 1, 1860,	\$482,710 69	.....
Int. on 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, ..	10,380 00	.....
Adjusted Bonds,	105,700 09	.....
Paid Adjusted Bonds,	1,678 55	.....
Land Warrants issued,	84 00	.....
Exchange,	3,160 13	.....
By Int'l Improvement Lands sold, ..	.....	\$341 10
Five per cents, on lands sold by General Government, .....	.....	3,816 88
State Asset Lands sold, .....	.....	60 00
This amount of specific taxes un- der provision of revised Con- stitution, .....	.....	78,258 67
This amount cash refunded by John Swegles on account of his liabilities, .....	.....	40 00
Debit balance Dec. 1, 1861, ....	.....	526,696 81
Total,	\$608,718 46	\$608,718 46

SCHEDULE E.

SAULT STE MARIE CANAL FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance Dec. 1, 1860,.....		\$67,846 12
amount received from Sup't on		
account of tolls collected,...		10,136 67
To paid interest on Canal bonds,..	\$6,420 00	
" exchange,.....	75 00	
To amount expended for improve		
ment on the Ship Canal, under Act		
175, 1859,.....	30,112 72	
Balance Nov 30, 1861,.....	41,375 07	
Total,	\$77,982 79	\$77,982 79

SCHEDULE F.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance Dec. 1, 1860,.....		\$157,507 31
amount received on sales of Swamp Land,.....		39,612 89
Cash, \$15,204 98; Land Warrants, \$21,361 00, act 117, '59; \$3,046 91, act 107, '61.		.
To amount expended on—		
Swamp Land Ditches, Act No. 117, 1859,.....	\$ 129 00	.....
Ionia, Houghton Lake, & Mack- inaw State Road,.....	1,210 77	.....
Cash, \$710 77; Land Warrants, \$500.		
Newaygo & Northport State Road	675 32	.....
Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing State Road,.....	23,767 16	.....
Cash \$5,529, 53; Land Warrants, \$18,237 63.		
East Saginaw and Sauble State Road,.....	14,806 23	.....
Cash \$2,466 99; Land Warrants, \$12,339 24.		
Lexington and Flint River State Road,.....	7,704 35	.....
Cash, \$1,165 95; Land Warrants, \$6,533 40.		
St. Mary's River and Mackinaw State Road,.....	15 25	.....
Marquette and Bay de Noc State Road,.....	2,144 40	.....
Cash, \$2,594 40; Land Warrant, \$150 (Act 107, '61)		
L'Anse Bay and State Line State Road,.....	161 62	.....
Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road,.....	3,893 63	.....
Cash, \$3,006 13; Land Warrants, \$287 50.		
Erroneous Sales Refunded and In- cidentals State Land Office,..	3,327 03	.....
Balance Nov. 30, 1861,.....	138,685 44	.....
Total,.....	197,120 20	197,120 20

SCHEDULE G.

TRUST FUNDS.

	EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
University Fund,.....	.....	\$ 9,660 25
Primary School Fund,.....	\$ 90 20	21,278 22
Asylum Fund,.....	39,027 75	2,964 02
Normal School Fund,.....	.....	1,308 50
University Interest Fund,.....	17,873 72	18,389 65
Primary School "	104,440 30	64,574 01
Swamp Land "	337 76	9,443 66
Normal School "	9,837 60	3,085 70
Swamp Land Fund,.....	44,789 90	39 612 89
Total,.....	\$215,897 23	\$170,316 90

SCHEDULE H.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt is as follows :

Penitentiary Bonds payable on demand,	\$13,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds payable on demand,	50 00
Full paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, due Jan'y 1863, ..	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January, 1863,	1,744,185 00
Temporary Loan Bonds, due January, 1878,	50,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, due January, 1878,	216,000 00
War Loan Bonds, due July, 1886,	449,100 00

Total,	<u>\$2,649,335 00</u>
--------------	-----------------------

The part paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, (144,000), outstanding, when funded will amount to,	83,314 08
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants, ...	3,615 16

Total,	<u><u>\$2,736,264 24</u></u>
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Canal Bonds, guaranteed by the State, \$100,000.

SCHEDULE 1.

*STATEMENT of Sales of State Tax Lands at the Annual Tax
Sales, October 7th, 1861.*

COUNTIES.	Amount on Lists.	Amount Above Mini- mum.	Amount Sold	Redeemed or Discharged.	Remaining Unsold.
Alegan,.....	\$1,995 72	\$ 2 24	\$ 252 23	\$1,273 01	\$472 72
Alpena,.....	296 04				296 04
Barry,.....	519 82	56	94 19	90 05	836 14
Bay,.....	2,238 61	12 37	121 14	404 84	1,723 00
Berrien,.....	8,226 20	18	141 18	23 16	3,062 06
Branch,.....	48 24				48 24
Calhoun,.....	491 37		253 19	70 41	167 77
Cass,.....	89 24		5 74		83 60
Chippewa,.....	96 30				96 30
Clinton,.....	171 09		93 31	17 96	59 83
Eaton,.....	72 67		12 12	7 59	52 96
Genesee,.....	1,134 32		197 59	457 06	479 68
Grand Traverse,.....	1,814 04		26 48	1,154 31	683 25
Gratiot,.....	2,960 18		663 55	1,066 44	1,230 19
Hillsdale,.....	87 05		9 39		77 66
Houghton,.....	3,902 39		80 18	121 96	3,790 25
Ingham,.....	5 91				5 91
Ionia,.....	355 19		63 36	198 31	93 53
Iosco,.....	147 09			16 84	130 25
Isabella,.....	1,279 90		21 46	385 59	872 85
Jackson,.....	9,778 82		126 06	509 86	9,142 90
Kalamazoo,.....	92 30		13 23		79 07
Kent,.....	1,126 89		19 16	608 98	498 76
Lapeer,.....	1,483 56	19	98 56	947 11	438 03
Lenawee,.....	137 60		13 35		124 25
Livingston,.....	664 00		46 70	372 66	245 25
Mackinac,.....	1,802 35			234 05	1,568 30
Macomb,.....	531 34		82 17	80 81	418 36
Manistee,.....	1,297 16		300 33	75 53	861 29
Manitou,.....	351 29		22 49	98 64	230 16
Marquette,.....	401 64		107 20	37 25	257 19
Mason,.....	48 06				40 06
Mecosta,.....	2,568 87	22	193 22	435 68	1,940 19
Midland,.....	4,161 14		118 91	1,075 50	2,966 73
Monroe,.....	3,481 26	6 66	349 99	196 10	2,941 83
Montcalm,.....	3,734 82		136 46	87 29	3,511 08
Newaygo,.....	2,182 22		483 84	690 00	1,008 38
Oakland,.....	364 33		60 23	6 96	297 14
Oceana,.....	2,443 67		351 59	83 60	2,208 48
Ottawa,.....	3,118 23	8 99	299 84	391 49	1,935 89
Saginaw,.....	6,843 34		333 25	2,629 38	3,880 71
Sanilac,.....	6,061 44	9 04	371 92	184 72	5,503 84
Shiawassee,.....	2,400 41		28 27	555 44	1,816 70
St. Joseph,.....	134 69		1 17		133 52
Tuscola,.....	5,166 46		173 97	183 36	4,804 13
Van Buren,.....	1,419 58		263 11		1,136 47
Wayne,.....	9,121 67		293 85	1,099 06	7,728 76
Total,.....	\$91,876 50	\$40 45	\$5,203 95	\$16,325 36	\$69,387 64

SCHEDULE J.

**STATEMENT of Tax Sales, Oct. 7, 1861, for Taxes of 1860,
and Unsold Descriptions of previous Years.**

COUNTIES.	Amount Ad- vertised.	Paid to Co., Treasurers before sales.	Amount Sold	Bids to the State.	Paid or Dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Allegan,	\$3,494 13	\$1,686 16	\$3,041 46	\$3,118 33	\$648 18
Alpena,	948 84	8 55	11 62	891 96	86 21
Barry,	5,337 14	936 06	2,890 38	1,198 24	312 46
Bay,	4,677 65	782 83	771 36	2,015 33	1,108 13
Berrien,	3,852 80	560 19	1,720 68	715 00	356 43
Branch,	2,494 07	626 81	1,126 20	477 27	263 79
Calhoun,	2,000 01	338 88	1,450 38	136 46	74 79
Cass,	956 08	205 21	591 15	35 99	123 73
Chippewa,	466 67	36 05	196 42	235 20	.....
Clinton,	5,839 92	970 95	3,725 21	443 88	600 38
Eaton,	3,309 43	490 96	2,333 36	16 80	478 31
Genesee,	5,865 46	990 27	3,162 76	1,442 01	261 42
Grand Traverse,	1,164 77	43 86	91 37	890 25	130 29
Gratiot,	7,093 70	898 07	3,333 65	2,149 29	707 09
Hillsdale,	3,139 28	335 09	1,759 76	905 58	133 85
Houghton,	2,380 91	196 01	238 09	1,736 65	190 16
Ingham,	8,031 30	1,242 95	4,612 34	1,098 86	477 15
Ionia,	4,778 44	677 86	2,306 14	1,377 71	416 73
Iosco,	258 49	22 10	.....	179 08	57 36
Isabella,	1,445 80	98 00	13 38	1,160 73	173 09
Jackson,	2,108 92	345 41	1,262 56	468 79	32 16
Kalamazoo,	1,546 87	496 25	848 37	96 45	105 30
Kent,	11,809 08	1,718 56	6,656 41	2,985 00	449 11
Lapeer,	4,494 85	600 33	1,533 52	2,294 51	61 49
Lenawee,	2,651 48	329 53	1,901 06	263 20	157 09
Livingston,	1,884 03	195 89	890 41	654 43	93 30
Mackinac,	1,443 98	191 75	7 37	843 98	405 38
Macomb,	1,874 54	353 53	1,384 27	64 11	72 02
Manistee,	660 36	54 63	6 69	530 40	69 64
Manitou,	241 20	8 14	96 92	136 14	.....
Marquette,	1,500 17	306 54	459 19	559 32	175 12
Mason,	621 87	22 06	81 37	449 30	63 62
Mecosta,	3,886 92	443 85	357 73	2,805 25	230 09
Midland,	4,750 55	619 00	576 14	3,300 78	194 63
Monroe,	7,322 68	878 23	1,992 87	4,128 29	322 29
Montcalm,	5,134 26	610 94	780 96	2,976 84	765 52
Nawaygo,	3,744 35	556 96	805 22	2,247 76	134 41
Oakland,	1,354 10	127 18	937 87	72 03	117 02
Oceana,	2,563 22	209 85	320 45	1,740 08	292 34
Ottawa,	6,189 41	1,388 06	1,847 98	2,676 11	277 26
Saginaw,	16,189 83	3,120 20	2,929 64	9,400 25	739 74
Sanilac,	3,575 51	2,304 72	1,316 66	4,468 05	486 08
Shiawassee,	6,518 66	1,047 94	2,376 20	2,812 57	281 95
St. Joseph,	919 38	175 81	706 84	.....	36 63
Tuscola,	9,375 99	1,596 86	615 20	6,695 73	468 20
Van Buren,	3,531 31	1,006 99	2,585 55	1,421 16	517 61
Washtenaw,	2,173 71	169 71	1,259 21	613 16	131 63
Wayne,	11,614 48	2,084 01	3,168 18	6,227 53	134 76
Total,	\$198,550 55	\$32,108 31	\$71,089 55	\$31,824 79	\$13,527 90

SCHEDULE K.

STATEMENT of Delinquent Taxes of 1860, returned to Auditor General's Office, and of Balances due to or from the several Counties, November 30th, 1861.

COUNTIES.	1860 Taxes ret'rn'd.	DR.—Nov. 30, 1861.	CR.—Nov. 30, 1861.
Allegan,	\$13,873 15	.....	\$4,888 47
Alpena,	1,816 92	.....	2,488 70
Barry,	8,019 40	.....	1,353 88
Bay,	8,071 70	.....	5,088 70
Berrien,	5,272 78	\$946 12	.....
Branch,	3,189 83	225 21	.....
Calhoun,	2,329 77	1,398 74	.....
Cass,	1,379 35	256 74	.....
Cheboygan,	808 42	.....	2,342 25
Chippewa,	407 09	193 25	.....
Clinton,	8,008 88	.....	311 55
Eaton,	5,325 09	.....	80 63
Emmet, .....	.....	.....	29 21
Genesee,	8,229 49	2,170 70	.....
Grand Traverse, ...	2,754 95	.....	5,733 88
Gratiot,	9,595 87	.....	5,089 64
Hillsdale,	3,967 14	484 10	.....
Houghton,	4,248 03	.....	9,962 03
Huron, .....	.....	324 03	.....
Ingham,	10,119 54	.....	1,299 57
Ionia,	7,253 07	.....	1,661 28
Iosco,	842 08	.....	957 26
Isabella,	5,771 06	.....	7,985 98
Jackson,	2,308 86	.....	2,456 15
Kalamazoo,	2,072 93	428 00	.....
Kent,	14,395 11	2,846 95	.....
Lapeer,	8,067 84	.....	2,552 81
Lenawee,	3,428 46	1,349 68	.....
Livingston,	2,008 97	2,300 88	.....
Mackinac,	1,095 81	.....	2,893 07
Macomb,	2,285 15	2,118 97	.....
Manistee,	2,599 25	.....	5,046 34
Manitou,	195 91	.....	249 75
Marquette,	3,985 48	.....	9,870 52
Mason,	1,097 01	.....	2,783 07

SCHEDULE K.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1860 Taxes ret'rn'd.	DR.—Nov. 30, 1861.	CR.—Nov. 30, 1861.
Mecosta,	\$8,679 01	.....	\$7,965 64
Midland,	13,553 16	.....	19,165 74
Monroe,	8,8 9 42	.....	1,322 42
Montcalm,	8,701 23	.....	13,824 35
Muskegon,	3,096 37	.....	2,281 26
Newaygo,	6,777 14	.....	10,111 95
Oakland,	1,407 33	\$56 95	.....
Oceana,	5,390 16	.....	8,861 49
Ontonagon,	4,147 36	.....	13,089 50
Ottawa,	7,998 10	.....	4,676 90
Saginaw,	24,074 47	.....	13,246 95
Sanilac,	12,404 30	.....	9,433 28
Shiawassee,	11,564 66	.....	5,126 55
St. Clair,	8,508 23	26 03	.....
St Joseph,	1,190 34	7 06	.....
Tuscola,	14,891 22	.....	14,006 12
Van Buren,	7,762 87	.....	2,458 93
Washtenaw,	2,167 87	8,251 68	.....
Wayne,	12,416 52	10,147 92	.....
Total,	\$318,423 60	\$33,533 01	\$200,140 72

SCHEDULE L.

LEDGER BALANCES, NOV. 30, 1861.

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund,.....	\$790,988 37	.....
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	526,696 81	.....
University Fund,.....		\$17,2218 52
" Interest,.....		20,404 18
State Building,.....		14,074 80
Treasury Notes,.....		730 00
Primary School Fund,.....		718,813 99
" " Interest,.....		65,994 22
Contingent Fund,.....		392 35
M. C. R. R. Deposits,.....		2,044 77
Asylum Fund,.....		82,408 76
Normal School Fund,.....		19,679 47
" " Interest,.....		4,671 72
M. S. R. R. Deposits,.....		206 72
St. Jo Valley R. R. Deposits,.....		55 00
Sault Ste Marie Canal Fund,.....		41,375 07
Swamp Land Fund,.....		138,685 44
" " Interest,.....		53,169 84
O. & O. R. R. Deposits,.....		8 58
Military Fund,.....		4,073 61
War Fund,.....	16,345 40	.....
*State Treasurer,.....		28,334 53
Land Warrants,.....		1,602 56
" " 2d series,.....		879 38
Internal Improvement Warrants,...		3,615 16
Swamp Ld. Warrants, act 117, '59.		856 19
" " " 107, '61,		13,621 51
Suspense Account,.....	53,885 74	.....
	\$1,387,916 32	\$1,387,916 32

*Of this amount overdrawn, \$1,154 74 is for outstanding Warrants, viz: General Fund, \$3 86, War Fund, \$1,160 83—making actual credit to State Treasurer, \$27,179 79.

TABLE A.

TABLE of the Salaries of State Officers, and of other Officers provided by law to be paid from General Fund, showing the Appropriations for 1861, and the amount paid during the last fiscal year.

	Appropriations.	Amounts Paid.
Governor, { Moses Wisner,.....	\$1000 00	\$1,000 00
Austin Blair,.....		
Sec'y of State, { Nelson G. Isbell,	800 00	933 30
James B. Porter,.....		
State Treasurer, { John McKinney,....	1,000 00	1,000 00
John Owen,.....		
Auditor General, { Dan'l L. Case,.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Langford G. Berry,.....		
Com'r St. Ld. Office, { J. W. Sanborn,..	800 00	800 00
Sam'l S. Lacey,..		
Snpt Pub. Inst'n, J. M. Gregory,.....	1,000 00	1,083 83
Att'y General, { J. M. Howard,.....	800 00	800 00
Charles Upson,.....		
State Librarian, J. E. Tenney,.....	500 00	583 33
Adj't General, { F. W. Curtenius,....	300 00	300 00
John Robertson,.....		
Qr. Mast. General, { F. W. Curtenius,.....	150 00	150 00
J. H. Fountain,..		
Deputy Secretary of State,.....	700 00	816 64
" State Treasurer,.....	700 00	758 31
" Aud. Gen'l and 2 prin. Clerks	1,900 00	2 216 67
" Com. Ld. Office & Book-keeper, ,	1,300 00	1,458 33
" Sup't Pub. Instruction,.....	700 00	7: 8 34
Register Bank Department,.....	400 00	400 00
Governor's Private Secretary,.....	500 00	499 99
Clerk to Att'y General,.....	400 00	400 00
Com'r on D. D. & B. Asylum,.....	800 00	800 00
State Prison Building Commissioner ..		419 45
Officers Insane Asylum,.....		4,137 50
Total,.....		\$20,315 19

TABLE B.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George Martin,.....	\$2,500 00
Associate Justices—I. P. Christianity,.....	2,500 00
J. V. Campbell,.....	2,500 00
Randolph Manning,.....	2,500 00
E. H. C. Wilson, Judge 1st Circuit,.....	1,500 00
Nathaniel Bacon, " 2d " 	1,500 00
B. F. H. Witherell, " 3d " 	1,500 00
Edwin Lawrence, " 4th " 	1,500 00
B. F. Graves, " 5th " 	1,125 00
Sanford M. Green, " 6th " 	1,500 00
Josiah Turner, " 7th " 	1,625 00
Louis S. Lovell, " 8th " 	1,625 00
F. J. Littlejohn, " 9th " 	1,500 00
W. F. Woodworth, } Judge 10th Circuit,.....	1,687 50
James Birney, }	
Henry A. Morrow, Recorder, City of Detroit,.....	1,454 16
Daniel Goodwin, Dist. Judge Upper Peninsula,....	500 00
District Attorney Upper Peninsula,.....	700 00
Reporter, Supreme Court,	500 00
Sheriffs' Fees, advertising, &c.....	1,569 72
Publishing Michigan Reports, Vol. VIII.,.....	1,501 66
Total,	<u><u>\$31,288 04</u></u>

TABLE C.

AMOUNT PAID ON SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

Teachers' Institutes, Act No. 70, 1855,.....	\$740 00
Michigan Journal of Education, Act No. 111, 1857,	1 203 30
Relief of Edward Elliott. J. R. No. 21, 1857,.....	300 00
Geological Survey, Act No. 64, 1861,.....	750 00
Repairs State Prison,.....	4,750 00
State Agricultural School,	9,597 50
Commissioner of Emigration, J. R. No. 25, 1859,...	70 41
State Reform School,.....	7,137 52
Total,.....	<u>\$24,548 73</u>

TABLE D.

TABLE showing Specific Taxes collected during the last fiscal year, and Corporations paying the same.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	Rate of Taxation	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Michigan Central	\$75,362 80	.....
Michigan Southern,.....	27,091 91	\$35,154 92
Erie & Kalamazoo,	3,308 94	.....
Detroit & Milwaukee,....	22,971 42	22,000 00
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo	4,000 00	117 15
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction,.....	6,295 24	.....

BANKS.

Michigan Insurance,.....	.....	2,208 36	.....
Peninsular,.....	.....	752 07	508 98
State Bank of Michigan,,.....	.....	500 00	.....

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Adventure,.....	\$1 per ton.	21 37	.....
Aztec,	"	3 10	.....
Branch County Iron,	½ of 1 per ct	.....	138 31
Carp Lake,.....	\$1 per ton.	3 25	.....
Central,	"	70 07	.....
Copper Falls,.....	"	280 00	.....
Evergreen Bluff,.....	"	38 90	.....
Eagle Harbor,.....	1 per cent.	.....	326 83
Forest Copper,.....	\$1 per ton.	.....	1,081 47
Franklin,	"	157 90	.....
Garden City,.....	"	7 00	.....
Hancock,.....	"	17 00	.....
Huron.....	"	49 00	.....
Isle Royale,	"	626 60	09
Minnesota,	"	1,508 41	.....
National,	"	244 08	.....
North America,	"	11 43	.....
North West of Michigan,	"	121 05	.....
Northwestern of Detroit,	"	2 90	.....
North Cliff,	"	233 36	.....

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

TITLE	Rate of Taxation.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Pewabic,.....	\$1 per ton.	\$958 71	.....
Phenix,.....	"	.....	\$4 38
Pioneer Iron,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.	.....	2,401 25
Pittsburg & Boston,.....	per cent.	1,109 0	.....
Quincy,.....	\$1 per ton.	970 21	.....
Rockland,.....	"	388 18	.....
Superior,.....	"	25 50	.....

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Mich., Nov. 30, 1861. }

To His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the financial transactions of this department, and the condition of the various Funds of the State, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861.

The total amount of disbursements of the office for the fiscal year is.....\$1,267,555 48
The balance of items charged suspense acct. is.. 53,885 74

Total,..... \$1,321,441 22
The total receipts for the same period, is..... 1,294,261 48

Leaving balance against the Treasury, Nov.
30, 1861, of..... \$27,179 79

WAR FUND.

This fund was created during the past summer, by act of the legislature, approved May 10, 1861, which authorized the issue of war bonds, to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars. The whole amount of bonds sold by authority of this act is \$449,100 00, at an average price of about 95c.; the exact amount realized being..... \$426,631 50

Amount received for exchange on drafts received

for bonds,..... 106 87

Amount received for accrued interest on bonds

sold, is..... 4,338 14

Amount received of the Treasurer of the United

States, \$92,000 00

Received for clothing,..... 7 00

Total,..... \$523,083 51

The amount of payments on account of war expenses, is \$538,278 03, being \$15,194 52 over the amount of receipts.

STATE DEBT.

The funded and fundable debt of the State is as follows:

Penitentiary bonds payable on demand,..... \$13,000 00

Int Imp. warrant bonds, payable on demand,... 50 00

Full paid \$5,000,000 loan bonds, 6 per cts., paya-

ble in 1863,..... 177,000 00

Adjusted bonds, 6 per cts., payable in 1863,..... 1,744,185 00

Temporary loan bonds, 7 per cts., payable 1878,. 50,000 00

Renewal " 6 " " 216,000 00

Canal bonds, 6 " " 1879, 100,000 00

War loan bonds, 7 " " 1886, 449,100 00

\$2,749,885 00

The outstanding, part-paid \$5,000,000 loan bonds,

when funded, will amount to..... 83,314 08

Outstanding internal imp. warrant bonds,..... 3,615 16

Total indebtedness, \$2,836,864 24

The annual reports of the Michigan Insurance Bank, Peninsular Bank, State Bank of Michigan, and Farmers and Mechanics Bank, are herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted.

J. OWEN,

State Treasurer.

Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with the State of Michigan.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To bal. reported in the Treasury Nov.	
	30, 1860,.....	\$134,621 88
	" receipts on acc't of General Fund,..	449,628 58
	" " " Int. Imp. " ..	3,757 98
	" " " Prim. Sch'l " ..	21,278 22
	" " " " Int. " ..	64,574 01
	" " " University " ..	9,660 25
	" " " " Int. " ..	18,389 65
	" " " St. Build. " ..	1,245 25
	" " " Asylum " ..	2,964 02
	" " " N. Sch'l En. " ..	1,308 50
	" " " " Int. " ..	3,085 70
	" " " Sw'p Ld. " ..	39,612 89
	" " " " Int. " ..	9,443 66
	" " " St. Mary's C. " ..	10,136 67
	" " " War Fund,.....	523,083 51
	" " " Suspense acc't,..	1,470 66
	" balance,.....	27,179 79
		<u><u>\$1,321,441 22</u></u>

Treasurer of the State of Michigan in account with the State of Michigan.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By war. p'd on acc't General Fund,..	\$349,468 40
"	" " Int. Imp. " ..	121,259 87
"	" " Prim. Sch'l " ..	90 20
"	" " " Int. " ..	104,440 80
"	" " Univ. Int, " ..	17,873 72
"	" " Military " ..	2,567 57
"	" " St. Building " ..	6 00
"	" " Asylum " ..	39,027 75
"	" " N. Sch'l Int. " ..	11,337 60
"	" " St. Mary's C. " ..	36,607 72
"	" " Sw. Land " ..	44,789 90
"	" " " Int. " ..	337 76
"	" " War Fund,.....	538,278 03
"	items charged suspense account, (Jt. Res. No. 10, approved March 8, 1861,).....	55,356 40

\$1,321,441 22

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To General Fund,.....	\$790,984 51
	“ Internal Improvement Fund,.....	520,599 71
	“ Suspense account,.....	53,885 74
	“ War Fund,	15,194 52

\$1,380,664 48

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By Primary School Fund,.....	\$718,813 99
“ “ “ Interest,.....	65,994 22
“ University Fund,.....	172,218 52
“ “ Interest,.....	20,404 13
“ Normal School Fund,.....	19,679 47
“ “ “ Interest,.....	4,671 72
“ Swamp Land Fund,.....	153,163 14
“ “ “ Interest,.....	53,169 84
“ Asylum Fund,.....	82,408 76
“ State Building Fund,.....	14,074 80
“ Contingent Fund,.....	392 35
“ Treasury Notes,.....	730 00
“ St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,..	41,375 07
“ M. C. R. R. Deposits,.....	2,044 77
“ M. S. R. R. “	206 72
“ St. Jo. V. R. R. Deposits,.....	55 00
“ O. & O. R. R. Deposits,.....	8 58
“ Military Fund,.....	4,073 61
“ Cash,.....	27,179 79
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,380,664 48</u>

General Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.			
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$729,852 49	
1861.			
Nov. 30.	To warrants p'd during the fiscal year,	349,468 40	
	“ this am't trans. to Int. Imp. fund,	73,258 67	
	“ “ Prim. Sch. Int. “	49,451 96	
	“ “ University “ “	18,658 77	
	“ “ Nor. Sch'l “ “	1,121 40	
	“ “ “ approp'n,	6,500 00	
	“ “ Asylum fund,.....	8,000 00	
	“ “ Military “	4,301 40	
		<u>\$1,240,613 09</u>	

Internal Improvement Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.			
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$476,356 49	
1861.			
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,..	121,259 87	
		<u>\$597,616 36</u>	

General Fund.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By cash rec'd during fiscal year,.....	\$449,628 58
	" balance,.....	790,984 51

\$1,240,613 09

Internal Improvement Fund.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By cash rec'd during the fiscal year,.....	\$3,757 98
	" transfer from General Fund,.....	73,258 67
	" balance,.....	520,599 71

\$597,616 36

Primary School Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,..	\$90 20
	" balance,.....	718,813 99
		<hr/>
		\$718,904 19
		<hr/> <hr/>

Primary School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,..	\$104,440 30
	" balance,.....	65,994 22
		<hr/>
		\$170,434 52
		<hr/> <hr/>

University Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$172,218 52
		<hr/>
		\$172,218 52
		<hr/> <hr/>

University Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,..	\$17,873 72
	" balance,.....	20,404 13
		<hr/>
		\$38,277 85
		<hr/> <hr/>

Primary School Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$697,625 97
	" cash rec'd during the fiscal year,..	21,278 22
		<u>\$718,904 19</u>

Primary School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$56,408 55
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	64,574 01
	" am't transferred from Gen'l Fund,..	49,451 96
		<u>\$170,434 52</u>

University Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$162,558 27
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	9,660 25
		<u>\$172,218 52</u>

University Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$1,229 43
----------	------------------	------------

1861.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,....	18,389 65
	" am't transferred from Gen'l Fund,..	18,658 77
		<u>\$38,277 85</u>

Normal School Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.
 Nov. 30. To balance,..... \$19,679 47

\$19,679 47

Normal School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.
 Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,.. \$11,337 60
 " balance,..... 4,671 72

\$16,009 32

Swamp Land Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.
 Nov. 30. To warrants paid in the current year,. \$44,789 90
 " balance,..... 153,163 14

\$197,953 04

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.
 Nov. 30. To warrants paid in the current year, \$337 76
 " balance,..... 53,169 84

\$53,507 60

Normal School Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.		
Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$18,370 97
1861.		
Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,	1,308 50
		<u>\$19,679 47</u>

Normal School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.		
Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$5,302 22
	“ receipts during the fiscal year,	3,085 70
	“ this am't transferred from Gen'l Fund,	1,121 40
	“ appropriation of legislature,	6,500 00
		<u>\$16,009 32</u>

Swamp Land Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.		
Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$158,340 15
1861.		
Nov. 30.	By receipts for the current year,	39,612 89
		<u>\$197,953 04</u>

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.		
Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$44,063 94
	“ receipts for the current year,	9,443 66
		<u>\$53,507 60</u>

Asylum Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the current year, \$39,027 75
 " balance, 82,408 76

\$121,436 51

State Building Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the current year, \$ 6 00
 " balance, 14,074 80

\$14 080 80

Contingent Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To balance, \$392 85

\$392 85

Treasury Notes.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To balance, \$730 00

\$730 00

Asylum Fund.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$110,472 49
	“ receipts of the current year,	2,964 02
	“ appropriation of the Legislature,	8,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$121,436 51
		<hr/>

State Building Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$12,835 55
	“ receipts during the fiscal year,	1,245 25
		<hr/>
		\$14,080 80
		<hr/>

Contingent Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$392 35
		<hr/>
		\$392 35
		<hr/>

Treasury Notes.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$780 00
		<hr/>
		\$780 00
		<hr/>

St. Mary's Canal Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during the fiscal year,	\$36,607 72
	" balance,.....	41,375 07
		<u>\$77,982 79</u>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$2,044 77
		<u>\$2,044 77</u>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$206 72
		<u>\$206 72</u>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits..

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To balance,.....	\$55 00
		<u>\$55 00</u>

St. Mary's Canal Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$67,846 12
	" receipts during the fiscal year,	10,136 67
		<u>\$77,982 79</u>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$2,044 77
		<u>\$2,044 77</u>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$206 72
		<u>\$206 72</u>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,	\$55 00
		<u>\$55 00</u>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$8 58
		<hr/>
		\$8 58
		<hr/>

Military Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year,....	\$2,567 57
	“ balance,.....	4,073 61
		<hr/>
		\$6 641 18
		<hr/>

Suspense Account.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To this amount transterred from cash, (Joint Resolution No. 10, approved March 8, 1861,).....	\$55,356 40
		<hr/>
		\$55,356 40
		<hr/>

War Fund.

DEBIT.

1861.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during the fiscal year,	\$538,278 08
		<hr/>
		\$538,278 08
		<hr/>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$8 58
		<hr/>
		\$8 58
		<hr/>

Military Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance,.....	\$2,389 78
	" appropriation of the legislature,....	4,301 40
		<hr/>
		\$6,641 18
		<hr/>

Suspense Account.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,.....	\$1,470 66
	" balance,.....	53,885 74
		<hr/>
		\$55,356 40
		<hr/>

War Fund.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,.....	\$528,088 51
	" balance,.....	15,194 52
		<hr/>
		\$538,278 08
		<hr/>

Swamp Land Roads.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To total amount of apportionments,..... \$79,985 92

\$79,985 92

Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To total amount of warrants paid,..... \$6,270 06

" balance, 1,665 46

\$7,935 52

Newaygo and Northport State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To total amount of warrants paid,..... \$8,794 01

" balance, 9,908 06

\$18,702 07

Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. To total am't of warrants paid,..... \$19,878 48

" balance, 720 68

\$20,099 11

Stamps Land Roads.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By warrants paid to date,	\$58,113 85
	" balance,	21,872 07
		<hr/>
		\$79,985 92
		<hr/>

Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By total amount of apportionments,	\$7,935 52
		<hr/>
		\$7,935 52
		<hr/>

Newaygo and Northport State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By total amount of apportionments,	\$13,702 07
		<hr/>
		\$13,702 07
		<hr/>

Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	By total amount of apportionments,	\$20,099 11
		<hr/>
		\$20,099 11
		<hr/>

East Saginaw and Sauble State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To total amount of warrants paid to date,	\$4,794 88
	" balance,.....	811 84
		<u>\$5,606 67</u>

Lexington and Flint River State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To total of warrants paid to date,.....	\$2,656 26
	" balance,.....	578 37
		<u>\$3,234 63</u>

Ontonagon and State Line State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To total of warrants paid to date,.....	\$1,821 69
	" balance,.....	3,347 11
		<u>\$4,668 80</u>

St. Mary's River and Mackinac State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid to date,.....	\$2,738 27
		<u>\$2,738 27</u>

East Saginaw and Sauble State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total amount of apportionments, \$5,606 67

\$5,606 67*Lexington and Flint River State Road.*

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total of apportionments to date, \$3,234 63

\$3,234 63*Ontonagon and State Line State Road.*

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total of apportionments to date, \$4,668 80

\$4,668 80*St. Mary's River and Mackinac State Road.*

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total of apportionments, \$2,738 27

\$2,738 27

Marquette and Bay de Noc State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.			
Nov. 30.	To total of warrants paid to date,	\$5,825 98	
	“ balance,	24 52	
		<u>\$5,850 50</u>	

L'Anse Bay and State Line State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.			
Nov. 30.	To total of warrants paid,	\$2,705 71	
	“ balance,	1,142 89	
		<u>\$3,848 60</u>	

Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road.

DEBIT.

1861.			
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid to date,	\$7,848 86	
	“ balance,	1,453 39	
		<u>\$9,301 75</u>	

State Ditches.

DEBIT.

1861.			
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid,	\$1,280 25	
	“ balance,	2,219 75	
		<u>\$3,500 00</u>	

Marquette and Bay de Noc State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total amount of apportionments,.... \$5,850 50

\$5,850 50

L'Anse Bay and State Line State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total amount of apportionments,.... \$3,848 60

\$3,848 60

Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By total apportionments to date,..... \$9,301 75

\$9,301 75

State Ditches.

CREDIT.

1861.

Nov. 30. By apportionments to date,..... \$3,500 00

\$3,500 00

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the State Bank of Michigan, on the morning of December 2d, 1861, published in pursuance of Section 18, General Banking Law.

RESOURCES.

State Stocks,.....	\$35,000 00
Cash on hand, viz: Gold,.....	\$6,427 62
Checks on other banks,.....	5,208 28
Bank Notes,.....	14,740 00
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 26,375 90
Due from Banks,.....	84,739 72
Bills discounted,.....	113,309 71
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <u><u>\$259,425 33</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,.....	\$50,000 00
Profits,.....	12,070 19
Dividend this day,.....	2,500 00
Notes in circulation,.....	29,160 00
Due Banks and Bankers,.....	25,328 97
Due Depositors,.....	140,366 17
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <u><u>\$259,425. 33</u></u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

L. E. Clark, Vice President, and Emory Wendell, Cashier, of the State Bank of Michigan, being duly sworn, say that the above is a correct statement of the condition of said Bank, as

it appears by the books of the Bank, on the morning of Monday, December 2d, 1861, before the transaction of any business, and that the same is true, according to their knowledge and belief.

L. E. CLARK, *Vice President.*

EMORY WENDELL, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this second day of December, 1861.

CHARLES T. CLARK,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Peninsular Bank, on the morning of December 2d, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Public Stocks,.....	\$30,683 71
Cash, Gold and Silver Coin,.....	\$4,276 87
“ Items,.....	1,507 25
	<hr/> 5,783 62
Due from Banks and others,.....	516 60
Bills discounted,.....	131,887 86
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	3,126 78
Railroad Bonds and Shares,.....	6,286 04
Real Estate, including Banking House,.....	42,240 71
Claim for tax over-paid to State Treasurer,.....	209 00
Suspended claims,.....	14,082 70
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$234,817 02</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$92,050 00
Circulation,.....	29,709 00
Due to Banks, Bankers and Depositors,.....	63,942 88
Dividends unpaid,.....	607 50
Profits and Loss, (portion of abated capital,)....	48,507 64
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$234,817 02</u></u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Wayne, } ss.

Marcus F. Dow, Acting Cashier of the Peninsular Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above and foregoing exhibit gives a true statement of the affairs of said Peninsular Bank, as the same appears by the books thereof, on the second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed,)

MARCUS F. DOW,
Acting Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to on this 4th day of December, A. D. 1861, before me.

JOHN W. A. S. CULLEN,
Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Michigan Insurance Bank on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Cash, gold and silver coin, .	\$26,292 21	
Notes of other Banks,	50,759 00	
	<hr/>	\$77,051 21
Due from Banks and Bankers,	183,416 91	
Public Stocks,	74,918 60	
	<hr/>	\$385,386 72
Bills discounted,	496,697 74	
Bonds and Mortgages,	44,600 46	
Real Estate, including Banking House,	39,200 16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$915,885 08
		<hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	\$200,010 00
Profits,	49,395 42
Michigan Insurance Company,	81,439 00
Due Banks and Bankers,	86,349 94

Circulation,	\$42,455 00
Deposits,	506 235 72
	<u>\$915,885 08</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Wayne, } ss.

Henry K. Sanger, Cashier Michigan Insurance Bank, being sworn, says the above statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) HENRY K. SANGER,
Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of December, 1861.

CHAS. C. CADMAN,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the condition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, on the 2d day of December, 1861.

Cash,	\$11,188 27
Real Estate,	15,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages,	20,000 00
Land Contracts,	600 00
Michigan State Bonds,	19,000 00
Bills discounted,	46,132 81
Due from Individuals,	4,358 31
	<u>\$116,279 39</u>

Stock,	\$70,970 91
Circulation,	18,800 00
Profits,	2,220 46
Bills payable,	5,000 00
Due Depositors,	19,288 02
	<u>\$116,279 39</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

L. M. Mason, Vice President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, being duly sworn, saith that the above statement is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

L. M. MASON,
Vice President.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of December, 1861.

J. C. W. SEYMOUR,
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, December 1, 1861. }

SIR—In compliance with the provisions of the law, establishing the State Land Office, and regulating the sales of the public lands, I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the official proceedings in this office, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1861.

The following tables exhibit the number of acres of land sold, with the receipts, the amount applied on road contracts, and ditches, and the amount licensed, &c.

SALES AND RECEIPTS.

From December 1st, 1860, to November 30th, 1861, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30, 1861.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1861	December,	480.65	\$1,922 60
1861	January,	722.87	2,891 48
1861	February,	206.30	825 20
1861	March,	320.00	1,280 00
1861	April,	200.00	800 00
1861	May,	301.30	1,205 20
1861	June,	40.00	160 00
1861	July,	561.85	2,247 40
1861	August,	120.00	480 00
1861	September,	120.00	480 00
1861	October,	261.22	1 044 88
1861	November,	280.00	1,120 00
		3,614.19	\$14 456 76

Receipts.

On account of principal,	\$21,278 22
" of Interest,	61,349 50
" of Penalty,	3,224 42
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund, .	49,451 96
Total,	<u>\$135 304 19</u>

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1861.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1860	December,.....	80	\$960 00
1861.	May,.....	160	1,920 00
1861	July,.....	40	480 00
1861.	September,.....	40	480 00
1861.	October,.....	40	480 00
		360 00	\$4 320 00

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$9,660 25
“ Interest,.....	17,795 24
“ Penalty,.....	594 41
Interest on Principal due from the State to the fund,	18,658 77
Total,.....	<u>\$46 708 67</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

Total number of acres sold,.....	80
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$820 00</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$1,308 50
“ of interest,	2,903 60
“ of penalty,	182 10
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,....	\$1,121 40
Total,	<u>\$5,515 60</u>

ASYLUM LANDS.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$662 85
“ of Interest,	2,096 94
“ of Penalty,	204 23
Total,	<u>\$2,964 02</u>

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$297 13
“ of Interest,	888 50
“ of Penalty,	59 62
Total,	<u>\$1,245 25</u>

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Total amount sold,	58.16
Amount sold for,	\$232 64.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$318 16
“ of Interest,	1,240 23
“ of Penalty,	44 48
Total,	<u>\$1,602 87</u>

Receipts to General Fund on account of Taxes, \$4,069 47

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND ASSET LANDS.

Acres of Asset Land sold,	40
Amount sold for,	<u>\$60 00</u>
Acres of Int. Imp. land sold for cash,	272.88
Amount sold for,	<u>\$341 10</u>

Acres sold on warrants under act 80, Sesion

Laws 1859,.....	2,647.70
Amount sold for,.....	<u><u>\$3,309 62</u></u>

SWAMP LANDS.

Sales.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Acres.	Amount Sold for.
1860	December,.....	1,232.69	\$1,540 86
1861	January,.....	1,274.21	1,592 75
1861	February,.....	294.01	867 51
1861	March,.....	687.44	859 29
1861	April,.....	742.81	928 52
1861	May,.....	605.45	756 81
1861	June,.....	559.99	699 99
1861	July,.....	349.40	436 74
1861	August,.....	792.49	990 61
1861	September,.....	894.05	1,117 56
1861	October,.....	526.13	657 67
1861	November,.....	689.46	681 82
		8,648.13	<u><u>\$10,810 13</u></u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	*\$39,612 89
" Interest,.....	8,974 25
" Penalty,.....	469 41
Total,.....	<u><u>\$49,056 55</u></u>

*Of this amount, \$24,407 91 is on account of Road Contracts, paid in Land.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Amount of Sales.

Of Primary School Lands,.....	8,614.19
University Lands,.....	860.00
Normal School Lands,.....	80.00
Salt Spring Lands,.....	58.16
Asset Lands,.....	40.00
Internal Improvement Lands,.....	2,920.58
Swamp Lands,.....	8,648.18
Total,	<u>15,721.06</u>

Receipts.

On account of Primary School Lands,.....	\$85,852 23
“ “ University Lands,.....	28,049 90
“ “ Normal School Lands,.....	4,394 20
“ “ Asylum Lands,.....	2,964 02
“ “ State Building Lands,.....	1,245 25
“ “ Salt Spring Lands,.....	1,603 87
“ “ Asset Lands,.....	60 00
“ “ Internal Improvement Lands,.....	841 10
“ “ Swamp Lands,.....	*49,056 55
	<u>\$173,566 12</u>

*\$24,407 91 of this amount is on account of land taken upon Swamp Land Road contracts.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sales of State Lands
since December 1st, 1857, for each fiscal year, Deducting Forfeitures.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1858,	3,055.62	\$12,234 48
1859,	3,348.75	13,393 00
1860,	4,151.30	16,605 20
1861,	3,614.19	14,456 76
	14372.86	\$56,689 44

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1858,	153.60	\$1,843 20
1859,	389.29	4,671 48
1860,	369.20	4,430 40
1861,	360.00	4,320 00
	1,272.09	\$15,265 08

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1858,	80.00	\$320 00
1859,	40.00	160 00
1860, .....	.....	.....
1861,	80.00	320 00
	200.00	\$800 00

ASYLUM LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1858,	160.00	\$640 00
1859, .....	.....	.....
1860, .....	.....	.....
1861, .....	.....	.....
	160.00	\$640 00

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of Primary School lands during the fiscal year, have been 3,614.19 acres, against 5,103.50 acres for the year 1860. The amount sold for is \$14,456 76 against \$20,950 50 for the previous year. The receipts on account of principal, interest, penalty and charges, are \$85,852 23, against \$96,099 67 for the year 1860. The decrease in the sales and receipts may be satisfactorily accounted for in the agitated condition of our National affairs.

Act No. 123, session laws of 1861, provides for selecting and locating the existing deficiency in this class of lands due the State, by virtue of the act of Congress approved May 20th, 1826, and for all subsequent land grants made by Congress to this State.

Deeming the quantity of land due the State the first question for adjustment with the General Government, I have caused to be prepared a tabular statement, showing the condition of every sixteenth section in the State. This statement has been carefully compiled from the original field notes and plats in this office, and shows the whole number of acres in each township; the number of acres in each sixteenth section; the number of acres wanting, if any; and the number of acres the State is entitled to for the deficiency, according to the provisions of the above act.

This appeared indispensable in order to arrive at the quantity to which the State is entitled, as will appear by reference to the following provisions of said law:

“There shall be reserved and appropriated for the use of schools:

“For each township or fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than *three-quarters* of an entire township, one section.

“For a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than *one-half*, and not more than three-quarters of a township, *three-quarters* of a section.

“For a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than one-quarter, and not more than one-half of a township, *one-half of a section.*

“And for a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one-quarter of a township, *one quarter section of land.*”

According to that statement, the State is still entitled to select and locate 46,725.15 acres; of which, 20,629.27 acres are in the Lower, and 26,095.89 acres in the Upper Peninsula, exclusive of the sixteenth section in fifteen townships, hereinafter alluded to.

I have forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a carefully prepared copy of this statement, as the basis of our claim to select.

The distinguished gentleman, Hon. J. M. Edmunds, now at the head of that Department, in his acknowledgment of its receipt, gives the assurance that “the matter in question shall be carefully investigated, and the result made known to you at as early a day as practicable.”

In another similar statement, I have requested the attention of the Department of the General Land Office to the case of the sixteenth sections in fifteen townships, mentioned in the able report of my immediate predecessor, as having been for the most part embraced in old Indian reservations; and insisting, since the Indian title has been extinguished, that the State is entitled to the sixteenth section, or in place thereof, to its equivalent.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

There has been sold of this class of lands, during the year, 360 acres, amounting to.....\$4,320 00

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of this class of lands during the year have been 80 acres, amounting to.....\$820 00

ASYLUM LANDS.

No sales have been made.

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

One Lansing lot has been sold (forfeited) for.....\$42 00

SALT SPRING LANDS.

There has been sold 58.16 acres, amounting to.....\$232 64

ASSET LANDS.

Forty acres have been sold for\$60 00

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

272.88 acres sold amounting to..... \$341 10

Also 2,647.70 acres sold on warrants under act 80,
session laws of 1859, amounting to..... \$3,309 69

SWAMP LANDS.

The sales of swamp lands have been 8,648.13 acres, against
22,306.96 acres for the previous year.

The amount sold for is \$10,813 13, against \$27,882 83, for
the previous year.

A considerable portion, however, has been sold upon one-
quarter payment down.

The decreased cash sales for this class of lands, is easily
accounted for, by considerations which do not at all affect their
value or desirableness for the purpose of investment or settle-
ment.

In addition to the reason already given, in the case of Pri-
mary School lands, we have *first*, the amount located and
thrown into market in payment of road contracts; *second*, the
operation of the license law of 1861; and *third*, the practice,
originated by the last Legislature, of permitting road contract-
ors to select lands to apply on their contracts, when the work
is completed.

The quantity applied to the construction of roads is 19,313.23
acres, as will be seen by the following tables.

A complete list of the unpatented swamp lands, for which

the State is justly entitled to patents, by virtue of the act of Congress of the 28th Sept., 1850, has been made and forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with an urgent request that patents issue as speedily as possible.

A similar list of the lands denominated "Green Lands," has been made and forwarded to that Department; and we have the assurance of the Commissioner that the matters there referred to, shall have as speedy examination and adjustment as the business of his Department will allow.

TABLE showing by Counties the sales of Swamp Lands for the year ending with November 30, 1861.

Counties.	Acres.
Alcona,	220.70
Allegan,	289.97
Alpena,	161.02
Barry,	96.50
Bay,	40.00
Cheboygan,	265.00
Clare,	283.05
Clinton,	125.51
Delta,	335.04
Eaton,	120.00
Genesee,	80.00
Gladwin,	80.00
Gratiot,	480.00
Houghton,	162.00
Huron,	2,060.36
Ionia,	120.00
Iosco,	40.00
Isabella,	800.75
Kalamazoo,	40.00
Kent,	135.87
Lapeer,	45.27
Mackinac,	14.25
Mecosta,	643.31
Montcalm,	820.93

Counties.	Acres.
Muskegon,	208.78
Newaygo,	120.00
Osceola,	120.00
Ottawa,	120 00
Presque Isle,	174 10
Saginaw,	486 13
Sanilac,	280 00
St. Clair,	42 74
Tuscola,	136 85
Total,	<u>8,648 13</u>

TABLE showing by Counties the amount of Swamp Lands sold under Act 117, Session Laws of 1859, and Act 107, Session Laws of 1861, in payment of contracts for building State roads.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	AMOUNTS.
Allegan,	228.60	\$285 75
Alpena,	11.85	14.81
Bay,	4,146.78	5,183 47
Gladwin,	880.00	1,100 00
Gratiot,	1,080.00	1,350 00
Lapeer,	760.00	950 00
Midland,	280.00	350 00
Montcalm,	634.72	793 40
Ogemaw,	480.00	600 00
Saginaw,	3,078.48	3,848 10
Sanilac,	4,468.02	5,585 03
Tuscola,	3,264.78	4,080 98
	19,313 23	\$24,141 54

LICENSES.

The number of acres licensed during the year, is 40,147.25; of which 9,789.26 acres were licensed during the first half, under the law of 1859, giving only forty acres to the settler.

During the last half, under the operation of the law of 1861, which gives eighty acres and permits the purchase of eighty more at ten shillings per acre, one-quarter down, we have licensed 30,357.99 acres in twenty eight counties, as will be seen by the following table.

The early policy of the State, as expressed by several Legislatures, was to appropriate largely of the revenue derived from the sales of the swamp lands, to the Primary School Fund. It has appeared to me that human wisdom could not well devise any other plan for its application, whereby its benefits would be so equally distributed among the people of Michigan, or so universally beneficent and permanent in character. More recent Legislatures have, however, abandoned this policy, and inaugurated one with objects for its application tending to develop the material resources and induce immigration, rather than to assist the development and strengthen the moral power of the State by fostering its institutions of learning.

If by this change of policy the friends of education have been disappointed in the extent and importance of the aid they had desired to secure to our primary schools, they must, to a great extent, be reconciled to the change by the consideration that the State is thereby enabled to bestow homes upon the landless in our midst, whose situation presents the strongest possible claim for such aid as the State may properly supply.

The agency of our license law, I believe to be admirably adapted to the above end, and its limit for good is only circumscribed by the extent of our possessions.

The only conditions imposed upon the settler, are such as will secure the settlement of the land and its drainage and reclamation, according to the spirit and letter of the grant by Congress.

Hundreds of industrious and enterprising men will be induced to step out of the boundaries of our advancing settlements in consideration of the advantages secured to themselves and their families by the operation of this law. Each adventurous settler will thus become the centre around which others will congregate, until the pioneer finds himself the oldest inhabitant of the organized township, the forms of law and civilization assume dominion over our native wilds, and productive industry yields its ready support to the exigencies of the State.

TABLE showing by Counties the amount's of Swamp Land for which Licenses were granted during the year ending with November 30th, 1861.

COUNTIES.	Act of 1859.	Act of 1861.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alcona,.....	.....	361.91	361.91
Allegan,.....	794.00	1,026.76	1,820.76
Barry,.....	80.00	.....	80.00
Bay,.....	40.00	280.00	320.00
Cheboygan,.....	.....	425.62	425.62
Eaton,.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Genesee,.....	.....	206.49	206.49
Gratiot,.....	638.76	2,525.91	3,164.67
Huron,.....	2,233.56	4,226.84	6,460.40
Ionia,.....	80.00	328.41	408.41
Iosco,.....	.....	210.97	210.97
Isabella,.....	200.00	200.00	400.00
Kent,.....	233.60	496.18	729.78
Lapeer,.....	554.76	693.67	1,248.43
Mackinac,.....	.....	210.75	210.75
Manitou,.....	120.00	98.50	218.50
Mecosta,.....	800.00	1,958.60	2,758.60
Midland,.....	40.00	40.00	80.00
Montcalm,.....	593.40	1,953.52	2,546.92
Muskegon,.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Newaygo,.....	.....	641.42	641.42
Ottawa,.....	40.00	360.00	400.00
Presque Isle,.....	.....	21.89	21.89
Saginaw,.....	665.04	1,960.00	2,625.04
Sanilac,.....	837.92	4,489.32	5,327.24
Shiawassee,.....	.....	200.00	200.00
St. Clair,.....	358.22	1,210.48	1,568.70
Tuscola,.....	1,440.00	5,895.78	7,335.78
Van Buren,.....	40.00	134.97	174.97
Totals,.....	9,789.26	30,357.99	40,147.25

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Thirty-one county treasurers, qualified according to law, and received on account of the several trust funds, \$26,406 54. By an amendment to the law requiring bonds of county treasurers, the amount of the bonds hereafter is to be "fixed by the Commissioner," by which regulation it is believed all treasurers, who may choose to do so, can give the bonds required

and thus extend the benefits of the law to those to whom it was originally intended.

FORFEITED LANDS.

TABLE showing the amount of Acres of the different trust funds forfeited and re sold or redeemed, and the amounts subject to sale or redemption:

TO WHAT FUND.	Am'ts Forfeited.	Am'ts Sold or Redeemed.	Am't subject to Sale or Redemption.
Primary School,.....	6,267 28	80.00	6,187 28
University,.....	152.15	.....	152 15
Normal School,.....	300.00	.....	300 00
Asylum,	716.30	.....	716.30
Salt Spring,.....	530.16	.....	530.16
State Building,	111 20	.....	111 20
Swamp Land,.....	15,455.11	3,359.60	12,095.51
	23,532.20	3,439.60	20,092.60

Lansing Lots.

Number of lots forfeited,.....	14
Primary School lots,	13
Sold for,.....	\$910 00
State Building lots,	1
Sold for,.....	42 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Commissioner.

To His Excellency, Gov. BLAIR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, December 1, A. D. 1861. }

To His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following Report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1861.

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State,
JOHN OWEN,
State Treasurer,
SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Com. State Land Office.

CLAIMS ADJUSTED—December 11th, 1860.

Moses Wisner, to 8 days services on Board of Control	
of Sault Canal, at \$3,.,	\$24 00
" to 780 miles travel, at 10c,	78 00

Moses Wisner, to 3 days services at Lansing, at \$3,...	\$9 00
“ to 190 miles travel, at 10c,	19 00
S. R. Green, to materials and repairs for State offices,	65 39
N. S. Daniels, to amount deducted from certified bill for services and expenses, passed upon November 19, 1859,	56 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices from Oct. 20th to Nov. 22d, inclusive, 34 days, at \$1,	34 00
“ to washing 29 pieces for offices, at 5c,	1 45
“ to oil stone, 75c; carting boxes, 20,	95
Isaac Sloan, to washing 225 pieces for offices at the Capitol, at 5c,	11 25
“ to services as porter in Capitol, from Sept. 7th to date, 80 days, at \$1,	80 00
Henry Barns, for Auditor General's office, to repairing 4 gold pens, at 75c,	3 00
“ to 32 reams extra large flat cap at \$4 50, ..	144 00
Coryell & Jenison, to oil and matches, for State offices,	1 86
Hiram Wilcox, to repairs, varnishing, &c., State Li- brary,	20 00
C. C. Darling, to setting 65 trees, in and around Capi- tol square in April, 1857, at 50c,	32 50
“ 11 mountain ash trees in 1858, at 50c,	5 00
Henry Barns, for State Treasurer's office, to 4 letter copying books, at \$5; oil paper, \$1,	21 00
“ repointing 3 gold pens,	2 25
“ for State Land Office, to 2 reams sup. royal, \$20; Faber's pencils, \$1 25,	41 25
J. P. Baker, to constructing half cross walk in front of Capitol,	10 00

December 13th, 1860.

A. Dart, to hauling 5,990 lbs. of blanks to Detroit, at 50c,	29 95
Reform School, to expenses per vouchers,	1,000 00

No. 4.	β
N. G. Isbell, to expenses to Detroit, on business of Swamp Land Board,.....	\$14 90
“ to Detroit and Kalamazoo, on State business,	19 00
John McKinney, to expenses to Detroit, at meeting of Swamp Land Road Board,.....	14 00
James W. Sanborn, to amount paid Wm Sanborn, E. L. Briggs, and Wm. Hill, for collecting and paying into the Treasury \$4,615 82, in 1859-60, from tres- passers on State lands,.....	3,216 68
Detroit Daily Advertiser, to adv. notices to contractors for the several State roads,.....	187 75
M. D. Osband, to making boxes for Secretary's office,	1 08
Raymond & Lapham, for Land Office, to 2 gross elas- tic bands,	7 00
E. & S. E. Longyear, for Auditor General's office, to K. oil and lamp chimnies,.....	8 76
J. M. Gregory, to expenses to Detroit to meet Board of Education, to prepare Library lists for 1861,.....	14 55
T. M. Cooley, to copying opinions of Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1860,.....	41 00
“ to expenses in attending Oct. term, 1860,..	7 25
John Andrews, to amount deducted from bill of July last, as Com. on Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road,.....	24 00
State Treasurer, to amount of broken and altered bank notes sold,.....	37 55
“ to counterfeit bank notes received,.....	114 00
“ to counterfeit gold and silver coin from 1855 to Dec. 31st, 1860,.....	6 50
Theo. Hunter, to removing 266 yards of earth on Cap- itol Avenue block, 18c,.,.....	47 88
“ to 487 yards on Shiawassee street,	87 66
“ to building 26 rods of side walk on Capitol Avenue, at \$4 50,.....	117 00
“ to 22 rods on Shiawassee street,.....	99 00

Theo. Hunter, to 18 rods on Capitol Avenue, N. E corner of square, block 249 at \$4 50,.....	\$81 00
" to taking up and relaying 26 rods side walk on Washington Avenue, block 115, at \$1 25,	32 50
" to transplanting 11 trees on Washington Avenue, in front of block 115, at \$1,....	11 00
Wm. Sherwood, to sawing 4 cords of wood for offices,	2 25
Geo. Turner, to sawing and piling 2 cords wood,....	2 50
Clubb & Tebb, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Ottawa county,	11 25
Augustus Coburn, to one day's attendance at Lansing, as Presidential elector,	3 00
" to 1,770 miles travel, at 10c,	177 00
State Treasurer, to expenses of messenger, to Detroit, on business of State,	13 00
Charles Sattler, to sawing 6 cords wood, at 56c.	3 36
Geo. Turner, to sawing 8 cords of wood at capitol, ..	5 63
John N. Ingersoll, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Shiawassee county,	5 00
J. J. Scarritt, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in St. Clair county,	11 25
State Treasurer, to paid express charges,	17 46
" to adv. in New York, as to coupons, where payable,	5 05
" to messenger to Jackson,	6 25
" to Metropolitan Reporter,	2 00
Philotas Haydon, to 1 day's attendance as Presidential elector, \$3; to 302 miles travel, at 10c, \$30 20,	33 20
Edward Dorsch, to 1 day as Presidential elector,	3 00
" to 330 miles travel, at 10c,	33 00
H. G. Wells, to 1 day as Presidential elector,	3 00
" to 210 miles travel, at 10c,	21 00
Rufus Hosmer, to 1 day as Presidential elector,	3 00
Geo. W. Lee, to 1 day as Presidential elector,	3 00
" to 70 miles travel, at 10c,	7 00

Sage & Cramer, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Livingston county,	\$7 50
Hosmer & Kerr, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Lansing Republican,	16 25
C. V. DeLand, to adv. sale of forfeited lands, 8 folio, 4 weeks,	10 00
E. A. Thompson, to services as clerk of Board of State Canvassers,	28 69
Wm. Sherwood, to sawing 8 cords of wood, at 56c, ..	4 50

December 14th, 1860.

Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,	
" to printing 1 ream circulars to co. clerks, ..	6 50
" to paper for same,	3 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Supt. of Public Instruction,	
" to binding 33½ quires manuscript reports, at \$1,	33 50
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,	
" to trimming and pressing 1 ream of circulars,	50
Hosmer & Kerr, for State Land office,	
" to printing 2 reams section 16 statement books,	13 00
" to paper for same,	1 00
" to binding school land book, 4½ quires, full Russia ex.,	9 00
" to ruling 2 reams paper, \$3 50; trimming and pressing 1 ream, 50c,	4 00
" to paging school land book,	25
" to trimming 2 reams paper, 50c; ruling 2 reams paper for ledger at \$1 50,	4 00
" to binding 8 quires, primary school ledger, full Russia ex.,	16 00
" to paging same,	65
Hosmer & Kerr, for State Treasurer's office,	
" to paper for delinquent tax books, one ream,	6 50

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General's office,

"	to printing 30 reams collectors' returns, at \$6 50,	\$195 00
"	to printing 93 reams assessment rolls, at \$6 50,	614 50
"	to printing 2 reams of town treasurer's oaths, at \$6 50,	18 00
"	to printing 1 ream hand made linen imperial paper,	45 00
"	to printing 1 ream redemptions and 1 tax receipt book, \$6 50,	13 00
"	to printing 1 ream redemption certificates, ..	6 50
"	to printing 1 ream state land tax history, ..	6 50
"	to printing 1 ream purchase of State bids, ..	6 50
"	to printing 1 ream statement receipts,	6 50
"	to printing 3 reams deeds, (1 side) at \$3 25, ..	9 75
"	to press. and trim. 1 ream tax histories,	50
"	to press. and trim. 1 rm. purchase State bids, ..	50
"	to press. and trim. 1 ream statement rec'pts, ..	50
"	to pressing 2 rms. township treasurers' oaths, ..	50
"	to binding 10 quires State tax land blank books, full Russia,	20 00
"	to paging same,	50
"	to binding 36 quires county treasurers' re- ceipts, at \$1,	36 00
"	to binding 31 qrs. land abstracts, at \$1, ...	31 00
"	to binding 118 qrs. lands returned for taxes, at \$1,	118 00
"	to pressing and trimming 30 reams collectors' returns, at 50c,	15 00
"	to ruling 30 reams of same, at \$1 75,	52 50
"	to pressing and trimming 93 reams assess- ment rolls, at 50c,	46 50
"	to ruling 93 reams same, at \$1 75,	162 75

Hosmer & Kerr, for State Library,

"	to binding 9 vols. of Magazines, half bound, at 75c,	\$6 75
"	to binding 1 report, law style.....	1 00
"	to drying and pressing 6,000 sigs. of Library catalogue,	3 00
"	to folding same, at 5c,.....	3 00
"	to stitching 500 pamphlets same, at \$3,....	1 50
"	to covering and trimming same, at \$1,.....	5 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Geological Survey,

"	to printing 500 lists of titles for Prof. Miles' collection of Geological Survey, \$4 50; pa- per for same, \$2,.....	6 50
"	to printing 500 labels and paper for same,.	2 50

Hosmer & Kerr, for Library,

"	to printing numbers on cards for cases,....	1 50
"	to composition on catalogue, 274,500 ems, at 40c,.....	109 80
"	to press work on same, 33 tokens, at 35c,..	11 55
"	to printing 2 reams covers for same, at \$2,.	4 00

December 31st, 1860.

**J. C. Waterbury, to 15 days as Special Commissioner
on Elk Creek ditch, in Sanilac co., at \$3,.** 45 00

" to 22 days' services as Special Commissioner
on the lost channel in Black River, in San-
ilac county, at \$3, 66 00

**S. D. Elwood, for State Land office, to 100 sheets bank
note paper, \$2 50; 150 township plats, \$8 50,....** 11 00

**O. B. Stebbins, to extra work in office of Superinten-
dent of Public Instruction in 1859, \$91 73; expen-
ses, \$13 48,.....** 105 21

**C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices,
from Nov. 25th to date, 37 days, at \$1,.....** 37 00

Hosmer & Kerr :

*Whereas, Hosmer and Kerr have this day presented to this
Board, a claim of \$825 00 for money claimed to be receipted*

by them, to the State Treasurer, through a mistake, on the 12th day of March, 1859, and it having been made to appear to us, by the deposition of Theo. Hunter, that Hosmer & Kerr did, upon the 12th day of March, 1859, give their receipt, to the State Treasurer of Michigan, for the sum of \$2,295 66, and that in that sum, was included the amount of \$825 00, being the amount of four certain drafts, described in said deposition, drawn by one S. W. Green, upon Hosmer & Kerr, upon which drafts acceptance had been previously refused by Hosmer & Kerr, upon presentation by said Hunter ;

And whereas, The drafts aforesaid were taken by the said Hosmer & Kerr, in a package of vouchers, unbeknown to them, and were promptly returned to the Treasury by them; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of State Auditors, the said amount of \$825 00 should not be a credit to the State Treasurer, but should be deducted from the aforesaid receipt of Hosmer & Kerr dated March 12th, 1859, for \$2,285 66, as above stated.

N. G. ISBELL,

Secretary of State,

JAS. W. SANBORN,

Com. of State Land Office.

Settlement with the State Treasurer.

The undersigned Board, according to notice, by the Secretary of State, met at the office of the State Treasurer, on the 12th day of December, 1860, to make the annual settlement with the State Treasurer, as required by law. The Auditor General being a member of the Board to the exclusion of the State Treasurer.

The Board proceeded to an examination of the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, and compared the same with the accounts kept by the Auditor General between the State and the State Treasurer, and upon such examination, and upon a full settlement and adjustment of the accounts and claims of Hon.

John McKinney, State Treasurer, from and after the 30th day of November, A. D. 1859, to and including the 30th day of Nov. A. D. 1860: this Board find that during that period the said John McKinney, as such State Treasurer, received of money of the State of Michigan the sum of eight hundred and fifty-six thousand and fifty-nine and 45-100 dollars, (856,059 45,) and that during that period he lawfully paid out on claims due from the State, the sum of seven hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven and 57-100 dollars, (721,437 57,) consequently we find that on the first day of December, A. D. 1860, there was in his hands as such Treasurer, a balance due to the State amounting to the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-one and 88-100 dollars, (134,621 88.)

Lansing, Dec. 12, 1860.

N. G. ISBELL,

Secretary of State,

JAS. W. SANBORN,

Com. of State Land Office,

DANL. L. CASE,

Auditor General.

W. H. PINCKNEY, *Clerk of Board.*

Claims Adjusted.

J. P. Graham, to services as porter in Capitol from	
Nov. 26th to date, 36 days,.....	\$36 00
“ to extra work in fitting up Capitol for Legislature,.....	20 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices from	
Nov. 23d to date, 39 days, at \$1.....	39 00
“ to washing 30 pieces for offices, at 5c,.....	1 50
“ to paid repairs on eyelet machine,.....	75
Wm. H. Pinckney, to services as Clerk of Board of State Auditors from Sept. 10th to Dec. 31st, 1860,	
65 days, at \$1 94,.....	126 10

E. A. Thompson, to extra work in Secretary's office since Sept. 7th, 10 days and 3 hours, at \$2 24,....	\$23 42
State Treasurer, to interest paid to holders on Penitentiary bonds, numbered 22, 23, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 13 bonds of \$1,000 each,.....	390 00
Theo. Hunter, to extra work in State Treasurer's office, from Oct. 1st to December 31st, 1860, 24 days, at \$2 24,.....	53 76
Smith Hunter, to 1 quarter's salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, ending Dec. 31, 1860,.....	150 00
" to extra work done in Treasurer's office in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1860, 22 days 1¼ hours, at \$1 94,.....	43 04
Livingston Republican, to adv. notice of terms of circuit court in 7th judicial district,.....	3 00
G. Straub, to sawing 18¾ cords wood, at 75c,.....	15 06
Geo. Turner, to sawing and carting 3 cords wood, at \$1 75,	3 75
State Treasurer, to postage paid from July 1st, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1860,.....	71 26
" to P. O. stamps for office of Supt. Public Instruction,.....	74 00
" to P. O. stamps for office of Board of State Auditors,	3 00
" to P. O. stamps for office of Sec. of State,..	6 00
" to " " " State Library,.....	4 00
" to 1 month's interest from June 1st, 1860, on \$76,820 29, to Michigan Central Railroad Company,	448 12
Ezra Jones, to services in State Treasurer's office since July 1, 1860,.....	25 00
Wm. Denny, to making key for door of Land office,..	38
Cornwell, Barns & Co., to 116 reams print paper, at \$4 16,.....	482 56

January 10th, 1861.

Morgan L. Gage, to 18 days as Com. on East Saginaw and Sauble State road, in 1860,.....	\$54 00
Michigan Journal of Education, to subscription, 1860, for State Library,.....	1 00.
E. R. Powell, to publishing notice to contractors on Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinaw State road,.....	4 50.
“ to printing 100 handbills for same,.....	2 00
John Broad, to services as porter at Capitol from Dec. 10th to date, 26 days, at \$1,.....	26 00
D. B. Hibbard, to freight for Auditor General's office,.	5 50
H. Phinney, to repair stove for Secretary's office,....	2 25
J. W. Toms, to 3 days examining and accepting job on ditch in Bay county, at \$3,.....	9 00
“ to 3 days examining amount of work done, and report to board,.....	9 00
Milo Blair, to printing 150 handbills for letting contracts on East Saginaw and Sauble State road,.....	4 00
“ to publishing notice of letting contracts on said road, 9 folios,.....	12 25
A. S. Burdick, to carting boxes and books for offices,..	1 75
A. J. Viele, to 1 gold pen for Secretary's office,.....	2 25
A. C. Thompson, to splitting and putting wood into cellar of offices,.....	2 50
G. Straub, to sawing and carting 4 cords wood at Capitol,.....	3 00
J. C. Waterbury, to services as Commissioner on Lexington and Flint River State road, 28 days, at \$3, from May 1st, to November 3, 1860,.....	84 00
Horace B. Avery, to services as Com. on Flint River State road, between the 17th of Dec. '60, and Jan. 2d, 1861, 15 days, at \$3,.....	45 00
Raymond & Lapham, for State Treasurer's office, to 3 M ex. size canary envelopes, at \$4,.....	12 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on Doc. No. 10, 53,250 ems at 40c.,.....	\$21 30
" to presswork on same, 70 tokens, at 35c.,..	24 50
" to printing 8 reams covers for same at \$2,..	16 00
" comp. on Doc No. 11, 78,000 ems, at 40c.,..	31 20
" to presswork on same, 84 tokens, at 35c.,..	29 40
" to printing 8 reams covers for same, at \$2,	16 00
" to comp. on Doc. No. 1, 84,000 ems at 40c.,	32 60
" to presswork on same, 88 tokens at 35c.,...	9 80
" to comp. on Doc. No. 2, 86,000 ems, at 40c.,	14 40
" to presswork on same, 12 tokens at 35c.,...	4 20

January 22d, 1861.

S. R. Greene, to materials and labor in fitting up the Capitol for the Legislature, and for materials and repairs for tenant house,.....	\$527 45
Reform School, to expenses, per vouchers,.....	1,000 00
Robert Pointer, to ice for offices, from May 12th to Sept. 13th, 1860,.....	28 48
Cornwell, Barns & Co., to 228 reams paper, at \$4 16,	948 48
S. R. Greene, to materials and repairs for State offi- ces,.....	31 10
Jas. Sharkey, to sawing 6 cords of wood,.....	3 37
A. S. Williams, to paid Detroit Tribune for printing 350 letter circulars, for companies,.....	10 00
" to printing 100 half sheet circulars for mili- tia,	2 00
" to paid Detroit Advertiser, for printing 1 ream of general orders No. 2,.....	7 50
" to printing 100 company reports,.....	2 50
Barns, French & Way, to printing 200 copies farm school,	30 00

February 6th, 1861.

Jos. P. Graham, to 3 days services as porter in Capi- tol, from Jan. 1 to 3, 1861,.....	3 00
C. H. Strong & Co., to oil, matches and brooms, for offices,	12 86

No. 4.	15
S. Ostrander, to candles, brooms, twine, for offices...	\$3 31
Simons & Montgomery, to brooms and candles for offices,	45 12
T. D. Billings, to oil, lamps, chimnies, &c., for offices,	53 54
Geo. K. Grove, to stove pipe and glass for offices,...	36 44
Wm. Moll, to services as member of the Board of Dist. Canvassers, 28th Senatorial Dist., 1 day,	1 50
" to 2 miles travel, 10c, filing 6 certificates, 36c, drawing certificates, 24 folios, at 13c,	3 58
Eleazer Jewett, to 1 day's service on Board of District Canvassers, 28th Senatorial Dist., \$1 50, 12 miles travel, at 5c,	2 10
Seth Sprague, to services as Dist. Canvasser, 30th Senatorial District, for 1856-8-60,	112 51
Allowed at....	17 93
Wm. S. Utley, to services as member of Board of Canvassers of Newaygo county, for 1859-60,	22 03
Allowed at....	3 74
N. A. Babcock, to 4 day's services as road man, on E. Saginaw and Sautle State road, at \$1 50,	6 00
W. F. Story, for Secretary's office, to subscription to Daily Free Press from Feb. 16th, 1859, to Feb. 16th, 1861,	12 00
Raymond & Lapham, for Executive office, to 1 paper knife, 75c, 1 rm note paper, \$3,	3 75
" to 1 rm letter paper, \$3, 1 M envelopes, \$3,	6 00
" to 1 qr blot. paper, \$1 50, 2 reams com. note, \$6,	7 50
" to 1½ M opaque envelopes, \$6 75, 1 ream of letter paper, \$4,	10 75
" to 1 inkstand, \$1 75, 1 tape, \$1, 2 bot. ink, \$1 50,	4 25
" to blot. paper, \$1, 2 qrs file paper, \$1,	2 00
" 1 gold pen and holder, \$4, sealing wax, \$1 25,	5 25

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General's office, to comp. and press work, 10 rms blank accounts, at 50c,.....	5 00
" to comp. and press work, 1 ream blank ac- counts for counties,.....	50
" to print. 3 rms redemption certificates, at \$6 50,.....	19 50
" to print 10 rms blank accounts, at \$6 50,..	65 00
" to print. 1 rm lists of counties,.....	6 50
" to printing 1 ream receipt book,.....	6 50
" " 8 reams deeds, one side, at \$3 25,	26 00
" " 4 reams tax certificates, both sides, at \$6 50,.....	26 00
" to printing Supreme Court docket, January term, 1861, \$22 94, paper for same, \$3 25,	26 19
" to printing brief for Attorney General, in case of Duncan McDonald vs. the State of Michigan,.....	8 00
" to printing roll call for House, second time,	3 00
" to printing 200 additional covers for Gov. Wisner's message,.....	2 00
" to printing 1 ream letter heads for clerk of House,	3 25
" to printing 2 reams messages, one side, for clerk,	6 50
" to printing 2 reams messages, ene side, for Secretary of Senate,	6 50
" to printing 1 warrant book for House,.....	7 00
" " " " Senate,.....	7 00
" to drying and pressing 13,200 sigs., doc. No. 12, at 5c.,.....	6 60
" to folding same, at 5c.,.....	6 60
" to stitching 1,700 pamphlets, at 28c.,.....	4 25
" to covering and trimming the same, at 5c.,	17 00
" to drying and pressing 64,000 signatures of Agricultural Report 1859, at 5c.,.....	32 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to folding the same, at 5c.,	\$32 00
“ to drying and pressing 240,000 sigs. doc. No. 7, at 5c.,	120 00
“ to folding same, at 5c.,	120 00
“ to binding 1 vol. report for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	75
“ to trimming 10 reams paper for circulars, at 25c.,	2 50
“ to folding and mailing, 4,300 circulars, at 20c.,	8 60
“ to folding 5,000 sigs. doc. No. 12, at 5c., . . .	2 50
“ to stitching 1,000 pamphlets same, at 25c., . .	2 50
“ to trimming 1,000 “	2 50
“ to folding and stitching 34,560 bills and res- olutions for Senate and House, at 15c., . .	51 88
“ to folding 214,500 sigs. daily journal, to and including Feb. 4th, 1861, at 5c.,	107 25
“ to stitching 81,200 copies same at 20c., . . .	162 40
“ to folding 70,000 sigs. Gov. message, at 5c,	35 00
“ to stitching 6,000 copies, two messages in one pamphlet,	18 00
“ to stitching 1,000 Gov. Wisner's message, at 25c.,	2 50
“ to stitching 1,000 Gov. Blair's message, at 25c.,	2 50
“ to trimming 5,000 same, at 25c.,	12 50
“ to fold., stitch. and trim. message on par- dons,	1 25
“ to fold. 18,000 sigs. And. General's report, at 5c.,	9 00
“ to stitching 3,000 copies same, at 25c., . . .	7 50
“ to trimming same, at 25c.,	7 50
“ to folding 12,000 sigs. report of Cem. Land Office,	6 00
“ stitching 3,000 copies same at 20c.,	6 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to trimming 3,000 sigs. report of Com. Land Office, at 25c,.....	\$7 50
“ for State Library, to binding 6 catalogues at 75c,.....	4 50
“ to binding library register,.....	1 50
“ for Sup't Pub. Instruction, to printing 10 rms circulars for book contracts, both sides,	65 00
“ to 1 ream post paper,.....	5 50
“ to folding 30,000 sigs. report of Inspectors of State Prison, at 5c.,.....	15 00
“ to stitching 3,000 copies of do. at 30c.....	9 00
“ to trimming 3,000 copies of do., at 25c.,...	7 50
“ to folding 21,000 sigs. report Reform School, at 5c.,.....	10 50
“ to stitching 3,000 copies same, at 25c,.....	7 50
“ to trimming 3,000 copies same, at 25c.,....	7 50
“ to drying and pressing 13,500 sigs., doc. No. 5, at 5c.....	6 75
“ to folding 13,500 sigs. of same, at 5c.,.....	6 75
“ to stitching 2,700 copies of do., at 2c.,.....	5 40
“ to covering and trimming 2,700 copies do.,	27 00
“ composition on report of Reform School, 109,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	43 60
“ to presswork on same, 98 tokens, at 35c.,..	34 30
“ to composition on report of Inspectors of State Prison, 144,300 ems, at 40c.,.....	57 72
“ to presswork on same, 140 tokens, at 35c.,..	49 00
“ to comp. on Aud. Gen.'s report, 108,450 ems, at 40c.,.....	43 38
“ to presswork on same, 48 tokens, at 35c.,..	29 40
“ to comp. on report of Com. of Land Office, 72,450 ems, at 40c.,.....	28 98
“ to presswork on same, 56 tokens, at 35c.,..	19 60
“ to comp. on Gov. Wisner's special message on pardons, 24,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	9 60

Hosmer & Kerr, to presswork on same, 8 tokens, at 35c.,	\$2 80
" to trimming and pressing paper for tax receipts,	50
" to ruling same, \$1 75, binding 6 quires tax receipts, full Russia, \$12,	13 75
" to ruling 4 reams paper at \$1 75,	7 00
" to adv. official canvass in Republican, 160 folios 2 weeks,	120 00
" to 5 reams colored medium paper for pamphlet covers,	80 00
" to printing lists members of House of Rep.,	3 50
" " roll calls House and Senate,	8 00
" " strips for " "	1 00
" " 200 cards "	50
" " 300 cov. for Gov. Wisner's mes.,	2 00
" " 100 " " Blair's "	2 00
" " 200 lists of standing com. House,	4 00
" " " " " Senate,	4 00
" to trim, and press. paper for Supreme Court docket,	50
" to ruling same,	1 75
" to folding 300 sigs. of same at 5c,	15
" to stitching same,	20
" to cover and trim. same,	1 00
" to dry. and press. 4,000 sigs. doc. No. 1, at 5c,	2 00
" to fold. same, \$2, stitch 5 copies do. \$1 25,.	3 25
" to cover. and trim. 500 copies same, at 1c,.	5 00
" to mailing 285 docs. Nos. 1 and 2.....	1 50
" to dry. and press. 4 sigs. doc. No. 2, 20c, folding do. 20c,	40
" to cover and trim. 100 copies do. at 1c,	1 00
" to stitch. 100 copies do. 25c, dry. and press. 8,600 sigs, doc. No. 4, at 5c,	4 55
" to fold. same, \$4 30, stitch 1,700 do. at 20c,	7 70

Hosmer & Kerr, to cov. and trim. 1,700 copies same at 1c,.....	\$17 00
" to dry. and press. 30,200 sigs. doc. No. 8, at 5c,.....	15 10
" to folding same,.....	15 00
" to stitching 2,200 copies same, at 1c,.....	22 00
" to dry. and press. 6,100 sigs. doc. No. 9, at 5c,.....	3 05
" to fold. same, \$3 05, stich. 1,700 copies same, \$3 40,.....	6 45
" to cov. and trim. 1,700 copies same, at 1c,.	17 00
" comp. on doc. No. 3, 108,450 ems, at 40c,..	43 38
" to press work on same, 72 tokens, at 35c,	25 20
" to print. 2 rms covers for same,.....	10 00
" to comp. on doc. No. 4, 3,600 ems, at 40c,..	14 40
" to press work on same, 30 tokens, at 35c,..	10 50
" print. 4 rms covers for same,.....	8 00
" to comp. on doc. No. 5, 72,450 ems, at 40c,	28 98
" to press work on same, 68 tokens, at 35c,..	23 80
" to print. 9 rms covers for same, at \$2,.....	18 00
" to re-print on same by order of committees,	28 98
" to press work on same, 56 tokens, at 35c,..	19 60
" to printing 7 reams covers for same, at \$2,	14 00
" to comp. on doc. No. 6, 60,000 ems, at 40c,	24 00
" to press work on same, 30 tokens, at 35c,..	10 50
" to print. 4 rms covers for same, at \$2,.....	8 00
" for State Land Office, to printing 6 reams certificates of purchase, (both sides,) at \$6 50,.....	39 00
" to 3 reams flat cap paper, at \$4 50,.....	13 50
" for Auditor General's office, to ruling 1 rm paper for duplicates,.....	1 75
" to binding 2 books, 5 qrs each, full sheep, Russia corners, at 75c,.....	7 50
" to binding 234 qrs manuscript letters,.....	40 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on report of Adj. General,

66,150 ems, at 40c,.....	\$26 46
" to press work on same, 70 tokens, at 35c,...	24 50
" to print. 4 rms covers for same, at \$2,....	8 00
" to comp. on Agricultural report, 1859, to and including page 256, 339,150 ems, at 40c,.....	135 66
" to press work on same, 320 tokens, at 35c,	112 00
" to comp. on doc. No. 7, to and including page 240, 422,400 ems, at 40c,.....	168 96
" to press work on same, 1,020 tokens, at 35c,	357 00
" to 1 rm circulars on joint resolution,.....	3 25
" to print. 1 rm resolutions on the State of the Union,.....	3 25
" to paper for the same,.....	2 50
" to trim. and press. 3 rms deeds, at 50c, (for Auditor General,).....	1 50
" to trim. and press. 3 rms redemption certifi- cates, (for Auditor General,).....	1 50
" to trim. and press. 8 rms deeds, at 50c,....	4 00
" to ruling 1 ream for letter register,.....	1 75
" to binding 6 quires letters, register, full bound, Rus. corners,.....	4 50
" to paging same,.....	50
" to trim. and press. 4 reams tax certificates, at 50c,.....	2 00
" to ruling the same, at \$1 75,.....	7 00
" to trim. and press. 1 rm paper for redemp- tion book,... ..	50
" to ruling same,.....	1 75
" to binding 8 qrs. same, full Russia, at \$2,..	16 00
" to paging same, 65c, trim. and press. 1 rm. for tax book, 50c,.....	1 15
" to ruling same,.....	1 75
" to binding 8 qrs. same, full Russia, at \$2,..	16 00
" to paging same,	65

Hosmer & Kerr, or Legislature, to comp. on Govs.		
Wisner and Blair's messages, 120,000 ems		
at 40c.,		\$48 00
" to presswork on same, 300 tokens, at 35c.,		105 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for State Land Office,		
to trimming and pressing 3 reams of cer-		
tificates,		1 50
" to binding 16 qrs. ledger, full Russia, ex.		
at \$2,		32 00
" to paging same,		1 30
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,		
to printing 1 ream insurance certificates,...		3 25
" " " " circulars,		3 25
" " " circulars for sheriffs,		3 25
" to trimming and pressing 2 reams same, ...		1 00
" to pressing 1 ream do.,		25
• Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,		
to comp. on daily journals of House and Sen-		
ate to the 4th Feb., inclusive, 1,334,256		
ems, at 40c.,		533 70
" to presswork on the same, 924 tokens, at		
35c.,		323 40
" to comp. on House bills and resolutions, No.		
77 of bills and No. 4 of resolutions, 807,-		
840 ems, at 30c.,		269 35
" to presswork on same, 116 tokens, at 35c.,		40 60
" to comp. on Senate bills and resolutions, to		
and including No. 53 of bills and No. 7 of		
resolutions, 828,180 ems, at 30c.,		248 45
" to presswork on same, 102 tokens, at 35c.,		35 70
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,		
to trim. and press 1 rm. notary commissions,		50
" " " 2 " registrations at 50c,		1 00
" " " 6 " commissions,		3 00
" to 1 ream of cap paper,		4 50
" to 6 rms. folio post, ex. heavy, at \$7 50, ...		45 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to printing 2 reams commissions to militia,.....	\$13 00
“ “ 8 “ notary “ at \$3 25,.....	26 00
“ “ 2 “ blank “ “ “	6 50
“ “ 2 “ com. for com'r deeds, at do.,	6 50
“ to dry. and press. 18,500 sigs. doc. No. 5, at 5c,	9 25
“ to folding same, at 5c,.....	9 25
“ to stitch. 3,200 copies same, at 20c,.....	6 40
“ to cover and trim. 3,200 do. at 1c,.....	32 00
“ to dry. and press. 138,000 sigs. doc. No. 3,.	6 90
“ to folding same,	6 90
“ to stitching 1.800 copies same,	4 50
“ to cover and trim. the same,.....	18 00
“ to dry. and press. 19,200 sigs. doc. No. 10,	
at 5c,	9 60
“ to folding same,.....	9 60
“ to stitch. 2,700 copies same, at 25c,.....	6 75
“ to cov. and trim. 2,700 copies do. at 1c,....	27 00
“ to dry. and press. 22,400 sigs. of doc. No. 11,	
at 5c,	11 20
“ to folding same,.....	11 20
“ to stitch. 2,700 copies same, at 25c,.....	6 75
“ to cov. and trim the same, at 1c,.....	27 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for State Treasurer's office,	
to print. 1 rm circular to county treasurers,	3 25
“ to press. and fold. same,.....	50.
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for Secretary's office,	39 00.
“ to amount paid Michigan Central Railroad Co. on \$37,445 17 advanced by said Company on their specific tax, due the last week in January, 1861, as per contract between John McKinney, as State Treasurer, dated at Boston, Dec. 21, 1860, said amount having been deposited, to the credit of the State Treasurer, in New York city, to pay interest (in part) of State bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861,.....	2545 45

S. R. Greene, to repairs made in Aud. General's office,	\$26 26
S. A. Yeomans, to $\frac{1}{2}$ day making notices for letting jobs on Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinaw State road,.....	1 00
" to 1 day reviewing C C. Darling's jobs,....	3 00
" to 3 days examining road, preparatory to letting jobs,.....	9 00
" to 1 day letting road jobs,.....	3 00
" to $\frac{1}{2}$ day comparing and signing contracts,.	1 50
" to 1 day on road viewing work, \$3, postage 25., ,.....	3 25
O. Oscar Thompson, to $\frac{1}{2}$ day writing notices for let- ting jobs on Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinaw State road,.....	1 50
" to 1 day posting said notices,	3 00
" to 1 day examining works on secs. 5, 7, and 10,.....	3 00
" to 3 days examining road preparatory to letting jobs,.....	9 00
" to $1\frac{1}{2}$ days drawing specifications, for con- structing road,.....	4 50
" to 1 day furnishing specifications of road and bridges,	3 00
" to 1 day letting jobs on said road,.....	3 00
" to 3 days making contracts with specifica- tions,	9 00
" to $\frac{1}{2}$ day furnishing said contracts, 23 in number,	1 50
" to 1 day examining work on new contracts, and postage,.....	3 50
John Andrews, to services at Grand Haven to exam- ine and accept road contract for F. M. Russell, contractor, contract No. 1; also, to assess damages for right of way in township of Holland, and to execute con- tracts for Oceana Co., 16 days, at \$3,...	48 00

No. 4.	25
John Andrews, to paid O. H. Silver, for attending survey at Pigeon Creek,.....	\$2 00
D. C. Henderson, to services as Commissioner on Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road, from Aug. 8th, to Oct. 5th, 1860, 35 days, at \$3,.....	105 00
Milo Blair, to pub. official canvass of 28th Senatorial Dist. by order of Board of Canvassers, 7 fols. 1 w'k	3 50
Hiram Bean, to 9 days surveying and platting new route from Fingsburg to Muskegon vill'ge, on State road from Allegan to Grand Traverse, at \$3,	27 00
“ to making map for Oceana county,.....	1 50
Last item rejected.	
W. S. Atwood, to services in drawing contracts, &c., for commissioners on Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road,.....	50 00
Not allowed.	
A. P. Brewer, to 14 days service, in 1860, as com. on E. Saginaw and Sauble State road,.....	39 00
Reuben McCreery, to 92 days service, in 1860, as commissioner on Pt. Huron, Bay City and Lansing State road, at \$3 per day,.....	276 00
A. B. Watson, to 83½ days service as commissioner on Newaygo and Northport State road,....	250 00
“ to 1 axe and handle, \$1 63, postage, 44c,..	2 07
Cannell & Edmonds, to repairing 22 cushions for Legislature,.....	7 62
Chas. Waterbury, to printing 250 ¼ sheet notices for commissioner of Lexington &c., State road,	9 00
“ to adv. 4 fol. 5 weeks, \$6, do. 5 fol. 5 w., \$7 50,.....	13 50
“ to 2 affidavits of publication, 50c, paper, \$1 00,.....	1 50
“ to print. 200 blank contracts for commissioner,.....	4 50

State Treasurer, to interest on \$23,710 43, and exchange paid J. G. King Sons, Jan. 15th, 1861, as per contract made by John McKinney, late State Treasurer, Dec. 27th, 1860,.....	\$177 46
“ to interest on \$23,887 88, from Jan. 15th, to Feb. 3d, 1861,.....	82 46
“ to paid Mich. Insurance Bank, 1 per ct. for exchange on \$23,970 34, to pay int. on coupons,.....	239 70
“ to paid express charges on coupons,.....	75
“ to personal to New York and return,.....	40 00
Reform School, to expenses, per vouchers,.....	1,000 00
D. C. Henderson, to service as commissioner on Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road, in the month of Dec., 1860, and to examine and accept for F. M. Russell, on his contracts, No. 1 and 2, on State road, also to appraise damages for right of way, and examine road contract No. 2, for Peter Bryce, 17 days, at \$3,.....	51 00

February 20th, 1861.

C. A. Preston, to services as clerk of board of canvassers of Ionia county, for Electoral, State, Congressional and Senatorial,.....	19 08
Allowed at.....	3 68
Henry Barns, for Supt. of Public Instruction,	
“ to ½ M legal envelops ex. No. 9, at \$6,....	3 00
“ to “ “ “ No. 8½, at \$5 75,	2 88
“ to 5 m. ex. buff heavy,.....	18 75
“ to engraving and electrotyping stamps,...	4 00
“ stamping 6 M envelops, at 75c.,.....	4 50
“ to 3 reams plain letter paper, at \$1 50,....	4 50
“ mucilage, \$1; copying brush, 75c; ink, 42c,	2 17
Henry Barns, for Secretary's office,	
“ to 48 reams print paper, at \$4 16,.....	199 68

Henry Barns, for Executive office,

" to 2 reams legal cap, \$8; to 3 reams long note, \$5 25,	\$13 25.
" to 2 M buff envelopes, \$5; ink, 50c,	5 50
to 1 ream Congress letter, \$2 50; 1 M ^o No. 12 legal envelopes, \$5,	7 50
" to ½ doz. pencils, 25c; gold pen and holder, \$3,	3 25

Henry Barns, for State Library,

" to 5 reams 1st class W. W. letter No. 25, at \$4 25,	21 25
" lithographing same,	15 00

Henry Barns, for Supreme Court,

" to 2 reams superior legal cap, \$10; 1 ream common note, \$4,	14 00
" to 1 bottle carmine ink, 31c; ½ M buff envelopes, \$1 75,	2 06
" to 5 reams ex. legal cap, \$15; 2 do. legal cap, \$8,	23 00
" to 1 M buff envelopes, \$3 50; 1 qt. ink, 42c,	3 92
" to 1 M eyelets, \$2 25; ½ rm ex. heavy manilla, \$3 50,	5 75
" to 1 doz. pencils, 50c., 1 eraser, 50c, paper folder, 50.,	1 50
" to 1 rub ruler, 50c.,	50
" cr. by ½ ream file paper returned,	3 50

Cornwell, Barns & Co., for Secretary of State,

to 66 reams printing paper, at \$4 16,	274 56
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Daniel Striker, to attending Senatorial canvass, 21st

Dist., 2 days, \$6, 30 miles travel, \$3 60,	9 60
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Geo. Turner, to sawing and carting 2 cords wood at

Capitol,	2 50
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John Broad, to services as porter at Capitol from Jan.

5th to date, 27 days, at \$1,	27 00
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A. Lindsley, to services as porter at offices, from Jan.

1st to 31st, inclusive, 31 days, at \$1,	31 00
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Chs. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices from Jan. 1st to date, 31 days, at \$1,	\$31 00
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in Capitol, from Jan. 1st to date, 28 days, at \$1,	28 00
Geo. Turner to sawing and carting 8 cords of wood, ..	10 00
A. L. Bliss, to services as Clerk of Board of Canvass- ers for general, State and judicial canvass for 1857-8-9 and '60,	50 80
Not allowed.	
" to preparing and transmitting Supreme Court record to Detroit from Lenawee Co.,	10 00
J. B. Porter, to 2 days as canvasser 19th Senatorial District, at \$1 50,	3 00
" to drafting and recording certificate of same,	84
Joshua Blackmore, to 1 day's canvass 28th Senatorial Dist. 1860, Saginaw county,	1 50
A. B. Turner, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Kent county, 13 folios, at \$4 10,	16 25
Seaman & Cole, to adv. sale of forfeited land in Wash- tenaw county, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
Wm. Johnson, to repair. cushions, in offices,	1 00
Chas. Rich, to recording survey of State Road from Lexington to Flint river, 85c, copying same, 60c, ..	1 45
State Treasurer, to postage paid from Jan. 1, to Feb. 20, 1861,	5 78
" to exchange paid Mich., Insurance Bank on coupon No. 1741, due July, 1860,	30
" to am't paid Jas. G. King & Sons, express chg's on coupons to Lansing (\$39,610 60)	1 50
" to am't paid Jas. G. King & Sons for com- mission on payment of above coupons, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	198 05
" to am't paid Mich. Ins. Bank, for exchange on draft for \$471 42, to pay adjusted bond No. 1872, to Geo. Peabody & Co., ..	4 72
" to P. O. stamps for Board of State Auditors,	3 00

No. 4.	29
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for State Land Office,	\$2 00
" " " Sec'y of State " 	4 00
" " " Executive " 	8 00
John L. Near, to expenses of joint com. on State prison, going to Jackson by order of the Legislature,..	27 00
<i>March 7th, 1861.</i>	
Coryell & Jenison, to toweling, prints, &c., for State offices,.....	6 25
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices, from Feb. 1, to March 6, 1861, 34 days, at \$1,.....	34 00
B. R. Greene, to repairs in offices and on fence, and lumber and materials for same,.....	23 03
" to work and materials, making case in Aud- itor General's office, and repairs therein,	123 76
" to repairs in Treasurer's and Auditor Gen- eral's office,.....	23 70
Morgan Bates, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Man- istee county, for 1860, 1 folio, 4 weeks,.....	1 25
J. R. Martin, to 284 miles travel as Sergeant-at-Arms. of Senate, in serving a summons on Jno. McKinney, late State Treasurer,.....	28 40
Thos. J. Ramsdell, to services as Representative can- vasser for Manistee county, viz: to 160 miles travel, at 6c,.....	9 60
" to 6 day's time at \$3 per day,.....	18 00
Deducted from last item,....	9 00
" to 10 days as Senatorial canvasser, for Man- istee county,.....	30 00
" to 200 miles travel at 6c,.....	12 00
Deducted from per diem,....	15 00
" to 6 day's service as canvasser, Grand Trav- erse county,.....	18 00
" to 180 miles travel, at 6c,.....	10 80
Deducted from per diem,....	9 00
N. Edmonds, to 119 day's service as Com'r on Pt. Huron, Bay City and Lansing State road,	357 00

J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses on business of office, as Sup't of Public Instruction, from Dec. 16, 1860, to Feb. 27, 1861,.....	30 71
John McKinney, to expenses to N. Y. on business of State,	61 50
“ to expenses to N. Y., to pay int. on coupons,	99 50
“ “ “ to give security for the appeals of Phenix Bank,.....	74 00
“ to expenses to N. Y., on business of the State,	229 50
“ to p'd for acknowledgm't of Hazelton mort.,	5 00
“ “ recording “ “	12 00
“ “ expenses of Atty. Gen. \$50, do. of Gov., \$25,.....	75 00
Allowed at,....	84 00
“ to expenses to Washington on business of State in regard to 5 per cents.,.....	95 00
“ to expenses to N. Y. and Boston on business of State on account of interest,.....	105 00
Jacob M. Howard, to expenses and fees in the case of the State vs. Phenix Bank,.....	1,525 00
“ to expenses and fees in case of the People vs. Tyler,.....	200 00
Alexander Ferbush, to amount paid treasurer, Oct. 1, 1850, on account of forfeiture of w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 4, N. R. 8 E.,.....	80 00
Rejected.	
John McKinney, to expenses to N. Y. on business of State,.....	87 00
“ to expenses to Jackson on account of Titus' claim,.....	18 50
“ to expenses to New York, on business of the State,.....	77 00
Allowed at,....	18 50

Lansing, March 7th, 1861.

The Board of State Auditors met this day at the office of the State Treasurer, for the purpose of making a full and final settlement with John McKinney, late State Treasurer: Present, Hon. James B. Porter, Secretary of State, Hon. Langford G. Berry, Auditor General, Hon. Samuel S. Lacey, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also, Hon. Charles Upson, Attorney General for the State, John McKinney, in person, and by his Attorney, Wm. H. Chapman.

The Board charged to John McKinney, Treasurer, as aforesaid, the balance shown by the books of the State Treasurer to be due from him to the State on the 31st of December, 1860, amounting to \$110,078 62; also presented \$28,161 54 claims which do not stand charged upon the said Treasurer's books, consisting of the following items, viz:

Amount in your hands as per testimony of Deputy	
State Treasurer, Theodore Hunter,.....	\$2,100 00
Amount of specific tax Detroit and Milwaukee Rail-	
road Company,.....	23,857 49
Dec. 7, 1860. To cash of S. P. Mead,.....	880 13
“ “ “ amt. of interest Mich. Insur. Bank,	861 92
“ “ “ “ on State Prison bond,	780 00
“ “ “ exchange on Detroit and Milwau-	
kee Railroad tax,.....	172 00
Board adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.	

March 8th, 1861

Board met pursuant to adjournment: Present, as yesterday. The Board of Auditors having based their charge of \$2,100, upon the testimony of Theo. Hunter, late Dep. State Treasurer, before the Investigating committee, he was invited by the Board to appear before them, and state the ground of charge, or claim, against the said John McKinney. Mr. Hunter appeared and made the following statement, his oath being waived by consent of the parties: “I did say Mr. McKinney should

have paid over to the State, \$2,100 more than he did. I meant about that amount. The amount which should be charged is \$2,070 48, and is made up of the following items, viz:

"Interest of Mich. Insurance Bank, May 30, 1860, \$1,614 97; interest of Mich. Insurance Bank, Nov. 30, 1860, \$455 51, being an amount due the State, of \$2,070 48, and the items charged by you in the account for interest, amounting to \$1,641 92, should not be charged to McKinney, as the \$2,070 48 is in part made up by this amount. The amount charged as received of S. P. Mead, is a deposit made with the Insurance Bank, to the credit of John McKinney, in the month of December, 1860, and of which, notice was not given to the State Treasurer, until after the expiration of his term of office.."

The charge for specific tax of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, was then considered, and with the consent of Mr. Chapman, Att'y for McKinney, the testimony of Charles C. Trowbridge, taken before Justice LaRue, in a preliminary examination, had before him, in the case of the People vs John McKinney, in the case of said tax, was read before the Board; and the Board having heard the testimony given and read, as aforesaid, and the argument of counsel, find that the following debits and credits should appear, and be charged and credited to the said John McKinney, to-wit:

John McKinney, State Treasurer, to the State of Michigan,

DEBIT.

1860.

Dec. 1. To cash on hand, balance, from Novemb'r,	
1860,.....	\$134,621 88
Dec. 31. To cash received this month,.....	23,779 18
	<hr/>
	\$158,401 01

CREDIT.

By cash warrants paid and canceled this month,	
(December,)	48,322 89
	<hr/>

DEBIT.

To balance cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1860,.....	\$110,078 62
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To amount of interest due from Mich. Ins. bank,	
May 30, 1860,	\$1,614 97
To amount of interest from Mich. Insurance bank,	
Nov. 30, 1860,	455 51
To deposit of S. P. Mead in Mich. Insurance bank,	677 13
" " " "	203 00
To amount specific tax, Det. and Milwaukee R. R.,	23,257 49
To exchange " " "	172 20
	<hr/>
	\$136,458 92

1861.

CREDIT.

To amount of money paid State Treasurer since Dec. 31, 1860,	\$52,554 72
March 7. To am't allowed J. M. Howard's account,	1,725 00
" 8. To amount allowed John McKinney,	538 00
Total,	<hr/> \$54,817 72
Bal. due, (from J. McKinney to the State),	<hr/> <hr/> \$81,641 20

And the said Board after finding the aforesaid balance correct, publicly announced to said John McKinney, the said amount so found due from him as such treasurer to the State, and demanded immediate payment of the same, to which demand the said McKinney responded, "*I am unable to pay the amount ;*" whereupon the Board make the award herewith.

JAMES B. PORTER.

Chr'n Board of State Auditors.

The undersigned, constituted by law the Board of State Auditors, for the settlement between the State Treasurer and the State of Michigan, met pursuant to notice given by the Secretary of State, at the office of the State Treasurer, on the seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, for the purpose of a settlement and final adjustment of the accounts of the Hon. John McKinney, late State Treasurer.

Present for the State, Hon. Charles Upson, Att'y General, and the said John McKinney, in person, and Wm. H. Chapman, his Attorney.

The Board, so constituted, having examined, in the presence of said John McKinney, all debits, credits, claims and demands, between the said John McKinney, late State Treasurer, and the State of Michigan, and the accounts of the said John McKinney, presented before them, and having the testimony in relation to the said matter, and in relation to claims of the State against said John McKinney, late Treasurer as aforesaid, which do not appear charged against him on the books of the State Treasurer, and due deliberation having been had thereon, find that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1860, at which time his term of office as State Treasurer expired, the said John McKinney late Treasurer as aforesaid, was indebted to the State of Michigan in the sum of one hundred and ten thousand, seventy eight dollars and sixty-two cents, as shown by the books of the State Treasurer; also in the further sum of twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents for monies received by him as such State Treasurer, which do not stand charged against him upon the books of the State Treasurer at the date last aforesaid, making a total sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-two cents.

And the said Board of Auditors also find that since the date last aforesaid, the said John McKinney has paid into the Treasury and had allowed to him, the sum of fifty four thousand, eight hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents, to apply on said indebtedness, leaving in the hands of said John McKinney, the sum of eighty one thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents, now due and owing to the State of Michigan, and that the said John McKinney, late State Treasurer, is indebted to the State of Michigan, on this eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the

sum of eighty one thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents.

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State.

LANGFORD G. BERRY,
Auditor General.

SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Com'r of State Land Office.

And the said Board upon the finding of the aforesaid balance so due from the said John McKinney, to the State of Michigan, thereupon, on this said eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, publicly announced to the said John McKinney their said finding, and the amount so found due from him to the said State, and demanded of him immediate payment of the said amount. but said John McKinney neglected to make any payment of the same.

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State.

LANGFORD G. BERRY,
Auditor General.

SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Com'r of State Land Office.

CLAIMS ADJUSTED—*March 9, 1861.*

Hosmer & Kerr, to presswork and trimming 1 ream	
insurance licences (Secretary of State),	\$0 50
" to drying and pressing 32,000 sigs. manual	
of the Legislature, at 5c.,	16 00
" to folding same, at 5c.,	16 00
" to stitching 44,880 bills and resolutions, for	
Legislature at 15c.,	67 32
" to folding 32,200 sigs. daily journal, from	
Feb. 5 to March 4, inclusive, at 5c.,	161 00
" to stitching 67,200 Nos. of same, at 25c.,	168 00
" to binding 200 copies of manual, at 75c.,	150 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General's office,		
to binding 12½ qrs. State tax lands, at \$1,.	\$12 50	
" " 4 " register, rull Russia,		
at \$2.....	8 00	
" to paging same,	65	
Hosmer & Kerr, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,		
to printing catalogue for teacher's institutes,	28 14	
" " 1 ream circulars,.....	3 25	
Hosmer & Kerr, to composition on manual of Legla-		
ture, 297,147 ems, at 40c.,.....	118 85	
" to 180 tokens presswork on same, at 35c.,...	63 00	
" to comp. on Senate bills, from No. 54 to 135,		
inclusive, 990,720 ems, at 30c.,.....	297 21	
" to comp. on joint resolutions No. 8 to 11,		
inclusive, 38,700 ems, at 30c.,.....	11 61	
" composition on House bills, No. 78 to 171,		
inclusive, 1,137,780 ems, at 30,.....	341 38	
" to composition on joint resolutions from No.		
5 to No. 10, inclusive, 61,920 ems at 30c, -	18 57	
" presswork on Senate and House bills, and		
resolutions as above, 288 tokens, at 35c.,	100 80	
" to composition on daily journals, House and		
Senate, Feb. 5, to March 4, 1861, inclu-		
sive, 2,232,070 ems, at 40c.,.....	892 82	
" to 1,380 tokens presswork on same, at 35c.,	483 00	
" to printing roll calls House and Senate,....	5 00	
" " 1 ream receipts for Asylum for		
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,.....	8 25	
" to 1 ream of paper for same,.....	1 50	
" to printing letter envelopes for Secretary of		
Senate,.....	1 50	
" to printing letter envelopes for Clerk of the		
House,.....	1 50	
" to printing 1 ream insurance licences for		
Sec'y of State,	8 25	
" to 1 ream of paper for same,	1 75	

No. 4.

87

John Broad, to services as porter at Capitol, from Feb. 1st to date, inclusive, 35 days, at \$1,.....	\$35 00
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices, from Feb. 1 to date, 36 days,....	36 00
Isaac Sloan to services as porter at Capitol, from Jan. 31 to March 9, inclusive, 37 days,.....	37 00
" to making comforter, 75c., 12 towels, 65c.,.	1 40
" to washing 62 pieces, at 5c.,	3 10
A. B. Turner, to adv. to contractors, on Newaygo and Northport State road, 4 sqrs. d&w, at \$4,.	16 00
" do. with addition of 1 sqr., 5 w.,.....	18 75
" notice to contractors, 2 sqrs. in daily, 30 days,.....	10 00
" to printing 50 bills for said road,	2 00
" " 100 blank contracts for do.,....	6 00
" to adv. notice to contractors, $\frac{1}{4}$ column, d&w 4 weeks,.....	21 00
" to printing 50 circular notices to contractors,	1 00
A. J. Viele, to $\frac{1}{2}$ m envelopes, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	2 38
" to 2 blank books, \$4, gold pen and case, (Treasurer) \$3,	7 00
" to sundries for Legislature,	3 13
B. R. Green, to 1 gavel, 50c; washstand, \$2 25; repair chairs, \$1,.....	3 75
Simons & Montgomery, to 36 lbs. candles, at 45c, (Aud. General,.....	16 20
" to 1 lamp chimney, 20c; 1 brush, 13c; candles, \$1,.....	1 33
Benj. Fowle, to collecting, storing, &c., cannon and other arms in 1853-4-5, at request of Gen. Schwarz,	52 00
Perry Hanna, to 13 days services for the Newaygo and North Port State road, from Nov. 1st, 1859, to Dec. 1st, 1860, at \$3,.....	39 00
E. Anneke, to services in the State Land office from Jan. 1st, 1859, to date, 16 days, at \$1 94,.....	31 04

Wm. H. Pinckney, to services as Clerk of Board of State Auditors from Jan. 1st to date, 36½ days, at \$1 94,	\$70 81
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. March 13th, 1861.

N. Webb, to expenses in visiting Insane Asylum, by order of the Legislature,	4 00
M. D. Osband, to services as Clerk of Committee to investigate the Treasury department of this State,	100 00
“ to services of an authorized assistant,	12 00
George H. House, to services as Clerk in Secretary's office from Feb. 13th to date, 18 days 1½ hours, at \$1 94,	35 37
Smith Hunter, to extra work done in State Treasurer's office in the months of January and February, 1861, 14 days 1¾ hours, at \$1 94,	27 37
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for Secretary's office,	15 00
“ to P. O. stamps for Supt. Public Instruct'n,	36 00
Am. Express Co., to charges on \$3,000 currency from Detroit to Lansing,	2 25
S. H. Griffin, to 30 days' services as commissioner on L'Anse, Bay and State line road from July 13th to Aug. 12th, at \$3,	90 00
“ to amount paid packers, \$10, bread, and boat, hire, \$5,	15 00
Smith Hunter, to two months' services as clerk in State Treasurer's office, January and Feb., 1861, ..	100 00
Geo. Turner, to sawing and carting 1 cord wood at Capitol,	1 25
A. B. Turner, to Grand Rapids Daily Eagle for State Land Office, from March 16th, 1859, 2 years,	10 00
“ to Grand Rapids Daily Eagle for Auditor General's Office, 2 years,	10 00
Geo. Turner, to sawing and carting 4 cords wood, ...	5 00

Jas. G. King & Sons, to adv. place of payment July coupons,.....	\$3 00
" to stationery,.....	6 50
John Owen, to expenses, telegraphing, to and from N. Y., in regard to payment of interest on State bonds,.....	3 56
S. S. Fallass, to expenses of committee visiting Insane Asylum, by order of Legislature,.....	22 24
G. Straub, to sawing and carting 10½ cords wood at Capitol,.....	7 88
Reform School, to expenses, per vouchers,.....	1,000 00

April 3d, 1861.

Geo. H. House, to services as clerk in Secretary's office, from March 13, to date, 16 days, and to extra labor, 3 days 2½ hours, at \$1 94,.....	37 61
O. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices, from March 9, to date, 26 days, at \$1,...	26 00
" to paid for hauling boxes,.....	25
A. J. Viele, to 31 rolls wall paper, Aud. General,....	13 35
" to 54½ yards border,.....	4 33
W. H. Pinckney, to services as Clerk of Board of Auditors from March 7, 1861 to Apr. 1, 15 days, at \$1 94,	29 10
C. B. Seymour & Co., to oil and crash for Aud Gen.,...	2 63
Theo. S. Holmes, to 9 lbs. sperm candles, at 45c.,....	4 05
D. W. Hinman, to clock for Library,.....	4 50
D. B. Hibbard, to chg. on box of books (Library), ...	1 30
S. D. Elwood, to Cush. Man., \$5, Greene's Prac., \$6,.	11 00
A. Lindsley to services as porter in State offices, from March 7 to April 4, 29 days at \$1,.....	29 00
" to washing 93 pieces at 5c., for offices,....	4 65
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at Capitol from March 9, 1861, to April 4, 26 days, at \$1,.....	26 00
John Broad, to services as porter at Capitol, from March 8, 1861, to April 4, 28 days, at \$1,.....	28 00

E. Anneke, to translating Gov. Wisner and Blair's	
messages into the German language,....	\$100 00
" to trans. same into the French language,..	100 00
Henry Barnes, for Secretary's Office,	
to 18 reams ex. heavy glazed medium paper,	
at \$8,.....	144 00
" to ½ doz. erasers, \$2, 1 gross elastic bands,	
\$1,	6 00
" to 1 lb. ex. white rubber, \$2, 1 Congress	
knife, \$2,.....	4 00
" 2 doz. Oc. pencils, \$1 25, repointing 1 gold	
pen, 75c.,.....	2 00
" to 1 super gold pen and holder,.....	5 00
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to stationery for Senate re-	
porters, viz: Det. Free Press, \$5, Grand	
Rapids Eagle, \$5,.....	10 00
" to Det. Tribune, \$5, Det. Advertiser, \$5,..	10 00
" to 24 reams book paper, crown size, at \$3,.	72 00
" to 33½ reams of print paper, at \$4 16,....	1,406 08
" for State Treasurer's office, 1 gross amal-	
gam pens, at \$1 50, 1 doz. pen holders,	
25c.,.....	1 75
C. H. Strong & Co., for Sec'y and Aud. Gen. Office,	
to 12 gals. Kerosene oil,.....	13 53
" to sundries for same,.....	1 20
D. C. Henderson, to 67 days services as Clk of the com-	
mittee on printing, and as compiler of Legislative	
manual, at \$3 per day,.....	201 00
Allowed at....	100 00
C. B. Seymour & Co., to 1 box adamantine candles for	
Senate,.....	10 00
John Roost, to translating Govs. Wisner and Blair's	
messages into the Holland language,...	125 00
" to printing 3,000 copies of same in Holland	
language, viz: 92,318 cms composition,	
at 75c.,.....	69 22

No. 4.	41
John Roost, to 87 tokens press work, at 70c,.....	\$60 90
" to folding and binding, at 75c per 100,....	22 50
Win Phelps, to 200 lbs. star candles, at 22½c,.....	45 00
" to 144 lbs. sperm " at 45c,.....	65 80
Allowed at....	109 80
A. & C. Marxhausen, to printing Governor's messages	
in German and French, viz: Gov. Wis-	
ner's in German, 3,000 copies, composi-	
tion, 78,000 ems, at 60c per 1,000,.....	46 80
" to presswork, 52 tokens, at 70c,.....	36 40
" to folding and binding, at 75c. pr 100,....	22 50
" to comp. on Gov. Blair's message, 3,000 co-	
pies, 47,000 ems, at 60c. per 1,000,.....	28 20
" to presswork, 39 tokens, at 70c.,.....	27 30
" to folding and binding, at 75c. per 100,....	22 50
" to comp. on Gov. Wisner's message, in Fr'ch,	
1,500 copies, 77,000 ems at 60c. per 1,000,	46 20
" presswork, 49 tokens, at 70c. per token,...	84 30
" to folding and binding at 75c. per 100,....	11 25
" to comp. on Gov. Blair's message, in French,	
1,500 copies, 46,000 ems, at 60c. per 1,000,	27 60
" to presswork, 30 tokens, at 70c.,.....	21 00
" to folding and binding, at 75c.,.....	11 25
J. G. Peterson, to p'd freight on 5 boxes Gov. Wisner's	
messages,	7 04
Joel Carpenter, to expenses, as member of com. for	
Asylum for Insane, as authorized by resolution of	
the Legislature,.....	10 00
Sloan Cooley, to services as member of Legislature,	
1861, regular session,.....	100 00
Isaac Disay, to services as assistant enrolling clerk of	
Legislature, 1861,.....	45 00
Det. Daily Advertiser, to daily to the following offices,	
at Lansing, from Jan. 1, 1860, to April 1,	
1861, viz: Auditor General, State Treas-	
urer, Commissioner State Land Office, At-	
torney General, State Library, Supt. of	
Public Instruction, Secretary of State,..	52 50

Detroit Daily Advertiser, to printing in re. State vs.	
Dewey, Hazleton & Co, viz: 30 copies	
schedule of lands,	\$11 00
to printing 30 copies of bill of foreclosure, 7	
pages, roll,	21 00
to printing 20 copies brief, 78 pages each,	
State vs. Phenix Bank,	78 00
to printing 180 copies of said brief, extra 4	
ems, cap paper, 21 tokens press work,	
covering and binding,	81 00
H. Doesburg, to printing notices of letting contracts	
for building Allegan, Muskegon and Trav-	
erse Bay State road, 8 folios, 5 weeks, ...	12 00
" to making affidavit of publication,	25
N. Guile, to livery for committee of Legislature,	3 00
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for Senate Committee on Agri-	
culture,	
" to stationery,	2 75
" to 1 quire legal cap, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream Congress	
letter, \$1 75,	2 00
" to pencils and pens, 15c; envelops, 10c, ...	25
Joseph Coulter, to services as Senator in Legislature	
1861, regular session,	111 20
Chairman House Committee on Supplies and Expendi-	
tures,	
" to 2 large baskets for Messengers,	2 25
" to 2 large maps for Hall of the House,	20 00
" to hauling wood, \$4 50; picture frame, \$3 63,	
" to mdz. of Simons & Montgomery,	21 34
" to stationery and maps of Viele,	36 72
" to sundries per Jones & Mead,	18 29
" to paste, \$1; fixing flag, \$1 75; bill of can-	
dles, \$131 60,	134 35
" bill of sundries per Geo. K. Grove,	28 10
" to bill of register work, per S. R. Greeno, ..	29 79
" to paid for splint basket,	63

April 5th, 1861.

Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on joint doc. No. 13, 12,000	
ems, at 40c,	\$4 80
" to press work on same, 10 tokens, at 35c, ..	8 50
" to print. 4 reams covers for same, at \$2, ...	8 00
" to comp. on doc. No. 7, from page 240, including preface, 256,000 ems, at 40c,	102 40
" to press work on same, 170 tokens, at 35c, ..	59 50
" to print. 16 reams covers for same, at \$2, ..	32 00
" to comp. on House bills from No. 175, 53,550 ems, at 30c,	16 06
" to press work on same, 7 tokens, at 35c, ...	2 45
" to comp. on Senate bills and resolutions, from No. 153, 244,800 ems, at 40c,	97 92
" to press work on same, 32 tokens, at 35c, ..	11 20
" to comp. on daily journals of the Legislature, from March 4, 1,359 960 ems, at 40c, ..	543 93
" to press work on same, 840 tokens, at 35c, ..	294 00
" to fold. 500 sigs. House doc. No. 25, at 5c, ..	25
" to stitching 250 copies same, 63c, trimming same, 62c,	1 25
" to fold. 250 sigs. doc. No. 26, 13c, doc. 27, 12c,	25
" to fold. doc. 28, 13c, doc. 29, 25c,	38
" to stitch. 250 copies same, 62c, trim. same, 63c,	1 25
" to folding 750 sigs. doc. 30,	38
" to stitch. 250 copies same,	62
" to trimming same,	63
" to folding 31,500 sigs. doc. 31, at 5c,	15 75
" to stitch. 2,250 copies same, at 25c,	5 62
" to trimming same,	5 63
" to folding 250 sigs. doc. 32, at 5c,	12
" " 250 sigs. doc. 33, 13c., 500 copies, doc. 34, 25c.,	38

Hosmer & Kerr, to stitching 250 copies same, 62c., trim. do., 63c.,	\$1 25
" to folding 250 sigs. each of House docs. No. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 500 sigs. of No. 16,	75
" to stitching and trimming 250 copies do., ..	1 25
" to folding 1,000 sigs. House docs. No. 16 and 17, at 5c.,	50
" to stitching and trimming 250 copies same,	1 25
" to folding 250 sigs. each, docs. No. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 21,000 sigs. of doc. No. 24, at 5c.,	11 25
" to stitching and trimming 5,250 pamphlets same,	26 25
" to folding and stitching 6,000 House bills, from No. 172 to 176, and Senate bills from No. 136, to 154, at 15c.,	9 00
" to drying and pressing 2,000 sigs. highway law,	1 00
" to folding, stitching and trimming same,...	7 00
" to drying and pressing 40,000 sigs. joint doc. No. 7, from page 246 to completion of book, title page and preface,	20 00
" to folding same, at 5c.,	20 00
" to binding 7,000 copies same, at 9c.,	630 00
" to drying and pressing 26,500 sigs. Senate journal, from sig. 1 to 146, at 5c.,	13 25
" to folding same, at 5c.,	13 25
" to drying and pressing 49,500 sigs. House journal, from sig. 1 to 198, \$24 75; fold- ing same, \$24 75,	49 50
" to folding 1,500 sigs. Senate doc. No. 30, ..	75
" to stitching and trimming 750 copies same, at 25c.,	3 75
" to folding 750 sigs. doc. 31, at 5c.,	87
" to trim. and stitching 750 sigs. doc. 32, \$3 75; folding 1,500 sigs., do, 75c.,	4 50

No. 4.		45
Hosmer & Kerr, to fold. 2,500 sigs. doc. 33, at 5c,.....	\$0	13
" to dry., press. and fold. 1,500 sigs. joint docs. 1 and 2,.....		1 50
" to stitch. 150 copies same, at 3c,		45
" to trimming same,.....		38
" to dry., press. and fold. 2,200 sigs. joint doc. No. 13,.....		2 20
" to stitch., cov. and trim. 1,700 copies same,	19	55
" to fold. 196,000 sigs. daily journal, from March 4 to 14, inclusive, at 5c,.....	98	00
" to stitch. 25,200 Nos. same, at 25c,.....	63	00
" to fold 2,000 sigs. House docs. 35 to 42 in- clusive, at 5c,.....	1	00
" to fold. 250 sigs. Senate doc. No. 1, at 5c,..		12
" to fold. 6,500 " " 2, " ..	3	25
" to stitching and trim. 3,250 copies same, at 50c,.....	16	25
" fold. 4,000 sigs. Senate doc. No. 3 and 16, inclusive,.....	2	00
" to fold. 500 sigs. Senate doc. No. 17, at 5c,.		25
" to stitch. and trim. 250 copies same,.....	1	25
" to fold. 2,000 sigs. Senate docs., 18, 19, 20 and 21,.....	1	00
" to fold. 3,500 sigs. Senate doc. 22, at 5c,...	1	75
" to stitch. and trim. 250 copies same, at 50c,	1	25
" to folding 500 sigs. Senate doc. No. 23, at 5c,.....		25
" to stitch. and trim. 250 copies same, at 50c,	1	25
" to fold. 2,500 sigs. docs. 24, 25 and 26, at 5c,	1	25
" to stitching and trimming 750 copies doc. 26, at 50c,.....	3	75
" to fold. 750 sigs. Senate docs. 27, 28 and 29, at 5c,.....		38
" for Secretary's office, to pressing and trimming 2 reams census returns, at 50c,.....		1 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,

"	to ruling same, at \$1 75,.....	\$3 50
"	for State Land Office,	
	to 5 quires medium paper for tax book,....	3 50
"	to trimming, pressing and ruling 1 rm same,	2 25
"	to binding 5 quires full Russia, at \$2,.....	10 00
"	to pressing same,.....	50
"	to trimming and pressing 1 rm. statements,	50
"	ruling 1 ream legal cap, \$1 75; binding and pressing 8 quires register, full Russia, \$17 00,.....	18 75
"	composition on Senate journal, to and in- cluding page 1168, 1,977,000 cms, at 40c,	790 50
"	to press work on same, 292 tokens, at 35c,.	102 20
"	to composition on House Journal to and in- cluding page 1584, 2,538,450 cms, at 40c,	1,015 38
"	to press work on the same, 396 tokens, at 35c,	138 60
"	to State Republican for Aud. Genl's office,.	1 00
"	to printing 1 ream tax statement for Auditor General's office,.....	6 50

Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary of State,

"	to printing paper for register of electors,..	6 50
"	to printing census statistics, one side,....	6 50
"	to 1 ream cap paper,.....	4 50

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to composition on House Document No. 36, 6,000 cms, at 40c,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, 35c,.....	70
"	to composition on House Document No. 37, 6,000 cms, at 40c,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	70
"	to composition on House Document No. 38, 6,000 cms at 40c,	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	70

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

to composition on House Document No. 39, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	\$2 40
“ press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,.....	70
“ to comp. on House doc 40, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,	2 40
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
“ to comp. on House doc. 41, 6,000 ems, at 40c,	2 40
“ to press work on the same, 2 tokens, at 35c,	70
“ to comp. on House doc. 42, 6,000 ems, at 40c,	2 40
“ to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
“ to comp. on Senate doc. No. 1, 12,000 ems at 40c.,.....	4 80
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
“ to comp. on Senate doc. No. 2, 32,475 ems, at 40c.,.....	12 99
“ presswork on same, 32 tokens, at 35c.,.....	11 20
“ to comp. on Senate doc. No. 3, 12,000 ems, at 40c.,...	4 80
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70

Hosmer & Kerr, for State Library,

to printing blank receipts and handbills,...	8 50
to binding 11 vols. magazines, at 75c.,.....	8 25

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

to comp. on House doc. No. 26, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	2 40
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,....	70
“ to comp. on House doc. No. 27, 6,000 ems at 40c.,.....	2 40
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
“ to comp. on House doc. No. 28, 12,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	4 80
“ to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
“ to comp. on House doc. No. 29, 20,325 ems, at 40c.,.....	8 13
“ to presswork on same, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
“ to comp. on House doc. No. 30, 30,000 ems,	12 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens,.....	\$0 70
"	to comp. on House doc. 31, 162,000 ems,...	64 80
"	to presswork on same, 168 tokens,.....	58 80
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 32, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 33, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 34, 18,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	7 20
"	to press work on same, 4 tokens, at 35c.,...	1 40
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 35, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to print. 1 ream circulars, (teachers insti- tutes,).....	6 50
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 9, 30,180 ems, at 40c.,.....	12 07
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 10, 6,000 ems,..	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 11, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 12, 18,150 ems,	7 26
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 13, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 14, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,..	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 15, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 16, re-printed, 24,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	9 60
"	to press work on same, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
"	to comp on Senate doc. No. 4, 12,000 ems, 40c.,.....	4 80

No. 5.

49

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	\$0 70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 5, 6,000 ems,...	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 6, 6,000 ems,...	2 40
"	to press work on the same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate Document No. 7, 6,000 ems,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate Document No. 8, 6,000 ems,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate Document No. 9, 6,000 ems,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate Document No. 10, 12,000 ems,.....	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate Document No. 11, 12,000 ems,.....	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to composition on Senate Document No. 12, 18,450 ems,.....	7 38
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to composition on Senate Document No. 13, 12,000 ems,.....	4 80
"	to press work on same, 6 tokens,.....	2 10
"	to composition on Senate Document No. 14, 6,000 ems,.....	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to composition on highway law, 16,000 ems, at 40c,.....	6 40
"	to press work on same, 9 tokens,.....	3 15
"	to composition on House Document No. 1, 12,000 ems, at 40c,.....	4 80

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to press work on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	\$0 70
"	to composition on House Document No. 2, 24,000 ems,.....	9 60
"	to press work on same, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
"	to composition on House Document No. 3, 60,000 ems,.....	24 00
"	to press work on same, 55 tokens, at 35c,..	19 25
"	to composition on House Document No. 4, 12,000 ems,.....	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 5, 60,000 ems at 40c.,.....	24 00
"	to presswork on same, 10 tokens, at 35c,..	3 50
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 6, 24,000 ems,	9 60
"	to presswork on same, 12 tokens, at 35c,..	4 20
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 7, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 8, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 25, 6,000 ems, at 40c,.....	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 4 tokens, at 35c,...	1 40
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 26, 18,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	7 20
"	to presswork on same, 8 tokens, at 35c,...	2 80
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 27, 6,000 ems, at 40c.,.....	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 28, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 29, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c,...	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 30, 18,000 ems,	7 20

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to presswork on same, 8 tokens, at 35c.,...	\$2 80
"	to comp. on Senate doc, No. 31, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to presswork on same, 4 tokens,.....	1 40
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 32, 24,000 ems,	9 60
"	to presswork on same, 8 tokens,.....	2 80
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 33, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to binding 300 Manuals of Leg., at 75c.,...	225 00
"	to folding 250 sigs. House doc. No. 1, at 5c.	12
"	to folding 500 sigs. House doc. No. 2, at 5c,	25
"	to folding 11,250 " " 3, "	5 63
"	to stitching and trimming 2,250 sigs. doc. 3, at 50c,.....	11 25
"	to folding 250 sigs. doc. No. 4, at 5c,.....	12
"	to folding 1,250 sigs. doc. No. 5, at 5c,.....	63
"	stitching and trimming 250 copies same,..	1 25
"	to folding 2,500 sigs. doc. No. 6, at 5c,.....	1 25
"	to stitch. and trim. 1,250 copies same, at 50c,.....	6 25
"	to folding 250 sigs. each, docs. No. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11,.....	63
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 15, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 16, 16,700 ems,	6 6
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 17, 18,000 ems,	7 20
"	to press work on same, 4 tokens, at 35c.,...	1 40
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 18, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 6 tokens,.....	2 10
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 19, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 20, 6,000 ems,	2 40
"	to press work on same, 6 tokens,.....	2 10
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 21, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,.....	70

Hosmer & Kerr, for Legislature,

"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 22, 162,000 ems,	\$64 80
"	to press work on same, 28 tokens,	9 80
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 23, 18,000 ems,	7 20
"	to press work on same, 4 tokens,	1 40
"	to comp. on Senate doc. No. 24, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House docs. No. 16 and 17, 48,- 000 ems,	19 20
"	to presswork on same, 8 tokens,	2 80
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 18, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to presswork on same, 2 tokens, at 35c.,...	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 19, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 20, 12,000 ems at 40c.,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 21, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 22, 6,000 ems,.	2 40
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 23, 12,000 ems,	4 80
"	to press work on same, 2 tokens,	70
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 24, 48,000 ems, at 40c.,	19 20
"	to press work on same, 80 tokens, at 35c.,...	28 00
"	to comp. on House doc. No. 25, 30,975 ems, at 40c.,	12 39
"	to press work on same, 12 tokens, at 35c.,.	4 20
"	Lansing State Republican for the following offices, viz.: Auditor General's, 1 year,..	1 00
	State Land, 1 " ..	1 00
	Supt. Pub. Inst., 2 " ..	2 00
	Secretary of State, 1 " ..	1 00
	State Library, 1 " ..	1 00

No. 4.

58

Hosmer & Kerr, for State Treasurer, Lansing State Republican, 1 year,.....	\$1 00
“ to mailing 122 daily journals, daily, to the papers in the State, by order of the Legislature,.....	60 00
“ to postage paid on same,.....	78 00
S. R. Greene, to paid for two 24 inch registers for Capitol,.....	17 22
State Treasurer, P. O. stamps for Secretary's office,..	21 00
“ “ Executive “ ..	3 00
“ “ Supt. Pub. In. office,	1 00
“ “ State Library “	3 00

May 8th, 1861.

O. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices, from April 4th, to date, 35 days,.....	35 00
S. D. Elwood, to 2 maps Lower Peninsula, for State Land Office,.....	3 00
Chas. Foster, to 1 day's work self and team, hauling wood to Capitol,.....	3 00
Charles Upson, to expenses incurred as Att'y General, on official business for the State,.....	72 28
“ to paid postage up to May, 1861,.....	6 20
A. Ege, to plastering wall in hall of State offices,...	5 00
Samuel Gaskill, to 3 days' services attending district canvass in Rep dist. held at Midland City, Nov. 20, 1860,....	5 00
“ to 20 miles travel,.....	2 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from April 7 to May 8, inclusive, 33 days at \$1,.....	33 00
Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	1,000 00
Isaac Slean, to services as porter at Capitol, from Ap'l 5th to date, 35 days at \$1,.....	35 00
“ to washing 33 pieces, (Capitol,).....	1 15
“ to washing 16 window shades, and mending same, Leg. Halls,	2 00

Isaac Sloan, to paid for labor in putting down carpets, and loading wood, 4½ days,.....	\$3 38
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July 3d, 1861.

S. R. Greene, to lumber, carting, trimmings, repairs, labor, boxes, cases, keys, pigeon holes, materials, &c., for State offices, and tenant house,.....	92 76
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at Capitol from May 3d to date, 56 days at 1 per day,.....	56 00
J. J. Whitman, to services reading proof, session laws 1861,.....	50 00
Am. Ex. Co., charges on pckgs books for library,....	1 75
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices 1 day,.....	1 00
“ to paid for basket,.....	38
Alfred Dart, to hauling 1,985 lbs. of books for Sup't Pub. Instruction, at 25c,.....	6 20
Am. Ex. Co., transporting pckgs, bonds for war loan, from N. Y. to Lansing,.....	5 50
Wm. Denny, to fitting key, committee room, Senate,.	75
F. LaRue, for People vs. McKinney, to 2 complaints and warrants, \$2, 1 adjourn- ment, 18c,.....	2 18
“ to 4 summons, 52c, oath to 8 witnesses, 48c,	1 00
“ to examination, 110 fols., \$14 30, 2 bonds, \$1,.....	15 80
“ to cer. of commitment, 50c, judgment in each case, 50c, mittimus, 25c,.....	1 25
“ to making and filing returns to Co. clerk,..	50
“ to copy of testimony at request of Attorney General,.....	10 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 250 journals of the H. of Reps., 2 vols., at 25c,.....	125 00
“ to binding 500 copies of session laws 1861, style of 1859, at 25c,.....	125 00
“ to folding 14,500 sigs. Senate journal, at 5c,	7 25

John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 250 Senate journals, at		
25c.,		\$62 50
" to drying and pressing 6,500 sigs. House journal, at 5c.,		8 25
" to folding same, at 5c.,		8 25
" to drying and pressing 4,000 sigs. ex. session laws, pamphlets, at 5c.,		2 00
" to folding same, at 5c.,		2 00
" to stitching 2,000 copies same,		3 00
" to covering and trimming same,		20 00
" to folding 11,200 sigs. daily journal extra session,		5 60
" to stitch 3,200 daily journal, at 2c.,		6 40
" to folding and stitching 1,920 bills, extra session, at 15c., per hundred,		2 88
John A. Kerr & Co., to trimming and pressing 2 reams of pros. att'ys reports,		1 00
" to ruling same, at \$1 75,		3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land office,		
" to trimming and pressing 1 ream circulars,		50
" " " 2 " receipts, ..		1 00
" to 2 index books, at \$1 50,		3 00
" to trimming 1 ream of paper,		25
" " 2 reams settlers' licenses, at 25c.		50
" to pressing 1 ream supervisor's appraisals, ..		25
" to ruling same,		1 75
" to print. 1 rm. circulars to county treasurers,		3 25
" to paper for same,		50
" to printing 1 ream of receipts,		6 50
" " " settlers' licenses,		6 50
" " " applications,		6 50
" " " affidavits,		6 50
● " " " circulars to agents, ...		3 50
" to 2 reams cap paper, \$5,		10 00
" to ½ ream letter paper, at \$4,		2 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land office,

"	to printing 1 rm certificates of purchase,...	\$6 50
"	to 1 rm cap paper,.....	5 00
"	to print. 1 ream supervisors' appraisals,...	3 25
"	for State Treasurer's office,	
	to trimming 1 ream paper, 25c, ruling same,	
	\$1 75,.....	2 00
"	to binding 7½ quires, full Russia ends and	
	bands, ledger, at \$1 75,.....	13 12
"	to paging same,.....	60
"	to ruling paper for journal,.....	1 75
"	to binding 7½ quires same, ends and bands,.	13 13
"	to paging same,.....	60
"	to index book with blotter,.....	1 00
"	for Auditor General's office,	
	to print. 1 ream swamp land fund warrants,	6 50
"	to 12 quires folio post paper for same,....	4 50
"	to print. 1 rm equalization blanks,.....	6 50
"	to print. 2 rms circulars for supervisors,...	13 00
"	" slips, \$3 25, 1 rm Co. acts.,	
	\$3 25,.....	6 50
"	to print. 1 rm circulars to publishers,.....	6 50
"	to trim. and press. 1 rm paper,.....	50
"	to bind. 12 quires swamp land fund awards,	7 20
"	to ruling 2 reams of abstracts, at \$1 75,..	5 25
"	" 5 reams advertised lists, at \$1 75,	8 75
"	to trim. and press. 1 rm circulars,.....	50
"	to 100 file books, at 25c,.....	25 00
"	to trim. and ruling 1 rm paper for abstracts,	2 00
"	to trim., press. and rul. 1 rm county returns,	2 25

John A. Kerr & Co., for Attorney General's office,

	to print. Attorney's reports, one side,.....	6 50
"	to 1 ream double cap paper for same,.....	12 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on joint doc. No. 14,

	74,844 ems, at 40c,.....	29 53
"	to press work on same, 20 tokens, at 35c,.	3 50

No. 4.		57
John A. Kerr & Co., to print. 4 rms. covers for same,.	\$8 00	
“ to comp, title page, and table of contents joint doc for 1860, 12,000 ems at 40c,...	4 80	
“ to press work on same, 3 tokens, at 35c....	1 05	
“ to comp. on docs. accompanying journals of the House, 735,630 ems, at 5c,.....	36 78	
“ to presswork on same, 156 tokens, at 35c,..	54 60	
“ to comp. on docs. accompanying the journal of the Senate, 401,825 ems,	20 09	
“ to press work on same, 110 tokens, at 35c.,	38 50	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary's office,		
to printing franks for laws,	3 50	
“ to paper for same, $\frac{1}{4}$ ream,.....	1 25	
“ to printing 1 ream certificates,.....	6 50	
“ “ “ proclamations,.....	3 25	
“ to paper for same,	1 75	
“ to printing 1 ream commissioner's bonds,..	6 50	
“ to trimming 1 rm franks,.....	25	
“ to 8 qrs. medium paper,.....	5 60	
“ to trimming and ruling 1 rm same,.....	2 00	
“ to binding 8 quires blanks, ends and bands, \$1 75,	14 00	
“ to paging same,.....	65	
“ to trim. and press. 1 rm certificates,.....	50	
“ “ “ bonds,.....	50	
“ to comp. on report of State Geologist, to and including page 128, 195,500 ems,...	78 20	
“ to press work on the same, 480 tokens, at 35c,.....	168 00	
“ to comp. on Senate journal from page 1,168 to completion, 216,000 ems, at 40c,.....	86 40	
“ to press work on same, 39 tokens, at 35c,..	13 65	
“ to comp. on House journal, from page 1,584 to completion, 343,000 ems, at 40c,.....	137 20	
“ to press work on the same, 52 tokens at 35c,	18 20	

John A. Kerr & Kerr & Co., for Secretary's office,

"	to comp. on Agr'l report for 1859, from page 256 to completion, 502,250 ems, at 40c,...	200 90
"	to press work on same, 470 tokens at 35c,.	164 50
"	to stitching 1,700 pamphlets, doc. No. 14, at 15c,.....	2 25
"	to cov. and trim. 1,700 same, at 1c,.....	17 00
"	to dry. and press. 92,000 sigs. Agr'l report, from sig. 33 to completion, at 5c,.....	46 00
"	to folding same, at 5c,.....	46 00
"	to dry and press. 686,000 sigs. Sess. laws, at 5c,.....	343 00
"	to folding same, at 5c,.....	343 00
"	to fold. 3,600 sigs. Gov. message, extra ses- sion,.....	1 80
"	to stitching 1,800 pamphlets same, at 15c,	2 70
"	to trimming " " "	2 70
"	to dry. and press. 14,500 Senate journals, at 5c,.....	7 25
"	to comp. on Senate and House bills, extra session, 14,750 ems, at 30c,.....	34 42
"	to press work on same, 15 tokens, at 35c,...	5 25
"	to comp. on daily journals, extra session, 282,592 ems,.....	113 08
"	to press work on same, 56 tokens, at 35c,...	19 60
"	to comp. on Governor's message, 24,000 ems, at 40c,	9 60
"	to press work on same, 16 tokens, at 35c,...	5 60
"	to comp. on laws, extra session, in pamphlet, 32,000 ems, at 40c,.....	12 80
"	to press work on same, 10 tokens, at 35c,...	3 50
"	to printing 3 rms covers for same, at \$2,...	6 00
"	to comp. on session laws of 1861, 1,568,000 ems at 40c,	627 20
"	to presswork on same, 3,038 tokens, at 35c, 1,063	30

No. 4.		59
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for Secretary's office..	\$42 00	
" " " Executive "	9 00	
" " " State Library "	7 00	
" " " State Land "	70 00	
" " " State Treas. "	44 96	
" " " Att'y Gen.'s "	4 50	
" to newspaper and letter postage and drawer rent, State Treasurer's office,.....	4 50	
Albert Stimson to services as porter in State offices from May 10th to date, 55 days, at 50c,.....	27 50	
Alvay D. Botsford, to services from June 21, 1861, as Commissioner on Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road, 7 days,.....	21 00	
<i>August 23d, 1861.</i>		
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at Capitol from July 3d, 1861, to Aug. 24th, 51 days,.....	51 00	
Henry B. Carpenter, to 1 copy Supreme Court rules for the use of the Supreme Court,.....	1 25	
Wm. Denny, to repair seal Supreme Court,.....	50	
" door key, Clerk's office,.....	50	
John Broad, to 1½ days service as porter at Capitol,..	1 50	
A. J. Viele, for State Library,		
" to 3 monthlies and Littel's Living Age, '61,	15 00	
A. J. Viele, for Treasurer's office,		
" to 1 day book, \$1 50; pen holder, 25c; gold pen, \$2 50,.....	4 25	
A. J. Viele, for Land office,		
" to 1 box pens, \$1; 3 boxes matches, 18c,..	1 18	
H. H. Dunks, to arresting John McKinney upon two warrants,.....	1 00	
" to conveying prisoner before the court,....	26	
" to summons 7 witnesses, 18c each,.....	91	
" to 7 miles travel,.....	42	
" to taking charge prisoner 12 days, at \$1 50,	18 00	
" to boarding " " at 75c,..	9 00	
" to attending court with prisoner 7 days,...	7 00	

Geo. H. House, for Secretary's office,		
" to paid postage and drawer rent from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1861,.....		\$4 50
" to paid drayman, \$1 23; express, 75c,.....		1 98
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices from July 4 to Aug. 19, inclusive, 47 days,.....		47 00
Chas. Sattler, to sawing and splitting 6 cords wood,		3 75
N. B. Jones, to mailing Senate and House Journals and documents, regular session, 1861,.....		6 00
S. R. Greene, to sand, lime, lath, lumber, mason work, cleaning, varnishing, &c., for Aud. General's office,		82 50
D. W. Hinman, to repairing clocks for Aud. General's office and Senate Chamber,.....		8 37
S. R. Greene, to lumber and nails for new fence, and repairs at Capitol, labor, &c.,.....		41 05
John A Kerr & Co., for Secretary's office,		
to printing 2 reams of patents at \$6 50,...		18 00
" to 2 reams ex. heavy folio post for same, at \$7 50,.....		15 00
" to 16 quires medium paper for same, at \$12,		10 00
" to printing 1 ream book of patents,.....		6 50
S. R. Greene, to water filterers, boxes and repairs at State offices and Capitol,.....		62 25
John A. Kerr & Co., to print. Supreme Court docket for July term 1861,.....		21 06
" to binding 500 reports Sup't Pub. Instruc- tion,		125 00
" to dry. and press. 19,500 sigs. House docs., at 5c,.....		9 75
" to ruling same, at 5c,.....		9 75
" to binding 250 copies same at 5c,.....		12 50
" to dry. and press. 13,750 sigs. Senate docs., at 5c,.....		6 88
" to folding same, at 5c,.....		6 88
" to binding 250 copies same, at 5c,.....		12 50
" " 500 copies joint docs., at 15c,...		75 00

No. 4.		61
John A. Kerr & Co., to dry. and press. 112,000 sigs.		
Geological report, to page 128,.....	\$56	00
" to folding same, at 5c,.....	56	00
" to dry. and press. 6,100 sigs. joint doc. No.		
14, at 5c,.....	3	05
" to folding same at 5c,.....	3	05
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Report of State Ge-		
ologist, from page 128, to and including		
page 330, 708,876 ems, at 40c,.....	283	55
" to press work on same, 11,660 tokens,.....	231	00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. of Public Instruction,		
to trimming 1 ream of circulars,.....		25
" to binding 15 vols school reports, at 75c...	11	25
" to trimming and pressing 23 reams direc-		
tor's reports,.....	11	50
" to ruling 23 reams same, \$1 75,	40	25
" to trimming and pressing 6 reams inspec-		
tor's reports, at 50c,	3	00
" ruling 6 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	10	50
Benj. H. Berry, to expenses to Detroit, taking bonds		
to State Treasurer,	7	87
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Military Board,		
to printing 2 reams of circulars,.....	13	00
" to 2 reams paper for same, \$2 50,.....	5	00
" to printing 400 quarter-sheet bills,.....	3	00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,		
to trimming and pressing 2 reams of patents,	1	00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General's office,		
to bind 17 qrs. county treasurers receipts, $\frac{1}{2}$		
bound, spring backs (manuscript),.....	17	00
" to pressing 12 reams certificates of sale,		
at 25c,.....	3	00
" to pressing 5 rms State certificates of sale,		
at 25c,.....	1	25
" to trimming and pressing sales book, at 50c,	2	50
" to ruling 5 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	8	75

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,

"	to binding 104 sales books, at \$1,.....	\$104 00
"	to paging same, 10,000 pages,.....	10 00
"	to pressing 1 ream circulars,.....	25
"	to trimming 1 ream equalization statements,	25
"	to trimming and pressing 100 reams super- visors' statements, at 50c,.....	50 00
"	to ruling 100 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	175 00
"	for State Land Office,	
	to trimming and pressing 1 ream applica- tions, settler's certificates,.....	50
"	to ruling 1 rm paper,.....	1 75
"	to binding 3½ quires forfeited sales book, half bound, with corners,.....	1 13
"	to trim. and pressing 1 ream settlers' affida- vits,.....	50

John A. Kerr & Co., to adv. Govs. proclamation, 5 fol.

"	2 weeks, in Lansing Republican,.....	8 75
"	to adv. laws of the extra session,.....	15 00
"	to adv. official canvass Associate Judge of Supreme Court, 11 fols., 2 weeks,.....	8 25
"	for Sup't Pub. Instruction,	
	to print. 23 reams school dist. reports, at \$3 25,	74 75
"	to 32 quires folio post paper,.....	9 60
"	to print. 1 ream circulars to county clerks,	3 25
"	to print. inspectors' reports,.....	39 00
"	for State Land Office,	
"	to printing 1 ream settlers' licenses,.....	6 50
"	to 1 ream flat cap paper for the same,.....	5 00
"	to print. 1 ream settlers' affidavits,.....	6 50
"	to 1 ream flat cap paper, ex., same,.....	5 00
"	to printing 1 rm blank registers,.....	6 50
"	to trim. and press. 1 ream paper for Sup. Ct. docket,.....	50
"	to ruling same,.....	1 75

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land office,	
" to folding 200 sigs. same, at 10c,.....	\$0 10
" to stitching same,	20
" to covering and trimming same,.....	1 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 2 vols. Senate bills,...	8 00
" to binding 2 vols House bills,.....	8 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,	
" to printing 5 reams blanks for sale books,.	82 50
to printing 17 reams Co. Treasurer's certifi- cate of sales, at \$6 50,.....	110 50
" to printing 1 ream circulars to Co. Treas- urers,	3 25
" to printing 100 reams of supervisors' state- ments,.....	650 00
Coryell & Jenison, to prints, plaster and duster, (State offices,)	4 52
Wilson Curtis, to services going to St. Johns with dispatch, \$6; paid for dispatch, \$1,.....	7 00
E. & S. E. Longyear, to 2 gals. K. oil, for Auditor Gen- eral's office,.....	2 50
Theo. S. Holmes, for Secretary's office,	
to 1 gal. K. oil,	80
L. G. Berry, to expenses incurred in taking bonds on the war loan to Detroit,	7 00
Theo. S. Holmes, for Auditor General's office,	
to 6 gals K. oil, \$5 65; 1 broom, 25c,.....	5 85
Huntington Smith, to paid express charges on bonds from N. Y.,	5 50
R. Farmer & Co., to 4 maps of Michigan and Wiscon- sin for State offices, at \$10,.....	40 00
Raymond & Lapham, for Supt. Public Instruction,	
to 2 doz. blank books, \$2 50; 1 tablet, \$1 50,	4 00
" to pencils, 38c; diary, \$1,	1 38
Raymond & Lapham, for Adjutant General's office,	
to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream note paper, \$1 25; 1 ream letter paper, \$3 75,	5 00

Raymond & Lapham, for Executive office,	
to 1 ream letter paper,	\$2 50
State Treasurer, to am't paid Mich. Insurance Bank,	
for pub, 2 notices of place of payment of coupons, ..	2 00
Henry N. Walker, to 1 day's attendance before the in-	
vestigating committee of Legislature in	
the Case of Jno. McKinney,	75
" to 108 miles travel, at 6c,	6 48
Walker & Seitz, to adv. notice to attorneys relating to	
Supreme Court, 5 fols. 20 times,	26 25
" to 100 copies notices to attorneys, relating	
to new rules,	2 00
State Treasurer, to commissions and exchanges on	
\$54,217 53 of coupons paid in New York,	815 95
" to express charges on coupons from New	
York to Detroit,	75
J. M. Griswold, for State Treasurer's office,	
to box rent and postage from Jan. 1, 1861,	
to date,	2 62
Alex. W. Buel, to 1 day's attendance before the inves-	
tigating committee of the Legislature in	
case of Jno. McKinney,	75
" to 108 miles travel, at 6c. per mile,	6 48
State Treasurer, to commissions on \$510 00 of cou-	
pons paid Jas. G. King & Sons,	2 55
Michigan Insurance Bank, to 6 mos. int. on \$1,300 00	
Penitentiary bonds, at 6 per ct.,	390 00
" to exchange on same,	8 90
State Treasurer, to exchange on \$634 01 coupons,	
held by the Mich. Insurance bank,	6 84
Hatch & Co., to engraving \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000	
war loan bonds,	100 00
" to print. 2,500 bonds in black and colored	
numbers, at \$10 and at \$100,	250 00

No. 4.	65
State Treasurer, to paid for adv. war loan in Evening	
Post,.....	\$45 75
" to paid for adv. war loan in Free Press,....	25 00
" " " Chicago Tribune,	15 75
" " " Bost. Daily Adv.,	80 00
" " " N. Y. World,....	53 00
" " " N. Y. Times,....	72 00
" to paid for adv. military war loan in Free	
Press,.....	4 00
S. D. Elwood, for State Land Office,	
to 200 township plats,.....	10 00
State Treasurer, for State Land Office,	
to P. O. stamps,.....	9 00
J. M. Griswold, for Secretary's office,	
to postage and box rent to date, and news-	
paper postage to June 1st, 1861,.....	2 13
" for State Land Office,	
to postage and box rent to date, and news-	
paper postage to June 1, 1861,.....	3 38
Austin Blair, to paid expenses as Commander-in-Chief	
of the State forces, under the act of May	
10th, 1861, (Act No. 8,) at Detroit, Cleve-	
land and Washington, &c.,.....	133 52
" to pd telegrams, \$14 38; pd postage, \$6 99,	21 37
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for B'd of Auditors,. .	3 00
J. M. Griswold, for State Library, to box rent and pos-	
tage for quarter ending June 30, 1861,.....	1 66
State Treasurer, to postage paid for office, from July	
5th to Aug. 22d, inclusive,.....	29 86
J. M. Griswold, for Executive office, to box rent and	
postage from Jan. 1st to date,.....	6 59
State Treasurer, for Att'y General's office, to P. O.	
stamps,.....	6 00
A. R. Burr, for State Land office, to postage, boxes and	
drawer, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861,.....	5 02

State Treasurer, to P. O. Stamps, for Secretary's office,	\$9 00
“ “ “ Supt. Pub. Ins. “	14 00
“ “ “ State Land “	11 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices from May 9 to July 3, inclusive, 56 days,.....	56 00
“ to washing 108 pieces, \$5 40, 1½ bushels of lime, 68c,.....	6 08
State Treasurer, to sub. to Metropolitan Bank Note Re- porter,	2 00
“ to exchange on \$680 81 of coupons held by the Peninsular Bank,.....	6 81
J. B. Porter, to expenses to Detroit to sign bonds,....	11 75
Albert S. Stimson, to services as porter in State offices from July 3 to date 51 days, at 50c,.....	25 50
F. F. Russell, to 4 days labor packing laws, at \$1 50,	6 00
A. S. Burdick, to cartage and labor,.....	7 25
Grove & Whitney, to nails, boxes, lead pipe, tacks, repairs and labor for Capitol and offices,.....	23 74
Geo. K. Grove, to Russia iron, hinges, tin, nails, tacks, candlesticks, &c, for Capitol and offices,.....	37 82
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to stationery for Senate com- mittees, viz: com. on finance,.....	8 39
“ com. on asylum for deaf, dumb and blind,..	7 64
“ “ Reform School,.....	5 08
“ “ public lands,.....	11 04
“ “ supplies,.....	163 27
“ “ State Prison,.....	5 96
“ “ roads and bridges,.....	2 98
“ “ judiciary,.....	12 23
“ “ State affairs,.....	11 23
“ “ mines and minerals,.....	9 50
“ “ incorporations,	18 44
“ “ manufactures,.....	8 90
“ “ salt, (special,).....	5 13
“ “ claims,.....	5 00
“ “ Public Instruction,.....	11 29

Cornwell, Barnes & Co , to stationery for Senate com-		
mittee, viz: com. on federal relations,....	\$11	89
" com. on printing,.....	2	50
" " internal improvements,.....	8	28
" " enrolling and engrossing,.....	8	75
" " division of towns and counties,....	8	48
" " asylum for the insane,.....	6	86
" " privileges and elections,.....	2	50
" " State library,.....	6	42
" " State Treasurer, (special of H. and Senate,).....	11	52
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for House Committees, viz:		
com. on Asylum for the Insane,.....	1	70
" " State affairs,.....	8	50
" " State Prison,.....	7	13
" " asylum for deaf, dumb and blind,..		50
" " geological survey,.....	9	59
" " mines and minerals,.....	6	00
" " agriculture and manufactures,....	10	00
" " roads and bridges,.....		40
" " banks and incorporations,.....	4	97
" " elections,.....		55
" " militia,.....	9	78
" " towns and counties,.....	14	32
" " harbors,.....	2	68
" " printing,.....	12	98
" " public lands,.....	13	62
" " education,.....	15	25
" " State library,.....	1	18
" " internal improvements,.....	2	12
" " judiciary,.....	24	93
" " supplies,.....	164	75
" for President of the Senate,.....	17	92
" for Secretary "	131	65
" for enrolling and engrossing clerk, Senate,	46	26
" for Speaker of the House of Rep's;.....	19	49

Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to stationery for Clerk House	
of Representatives,.....	\$148 62
" for Enrolling Clerk of the House of Rep's,	28 00
" for reporters,	
stationery for Free Press, \$8, Daily Advertiser, \$8,.....	16 00
" Evening Tribune, \$8, Grand Rapids Enquirer, \$8,.....	16 00
" for compiling, lithographing, and printing diagrams of Senate Chamber and Hall of House of Representatives,.....	100 00
H. Barns, for Secretary of State,	
to stationery, \$15 25, 3 rms Cong. note paper, \$9 75,.....	25 00
" to 8 qrs file paper, \$4, ½ rm leg. cap, \$2 50, blot. paper, \$7 50,.....	14 00
" to 1 M white envelopes, and 1 rm Cong. note paper,.....	6 75
" to ½ rm leg. paper, \$2, ½ gr. pencils, \$3 50, 6 bots. ink, \$2 50,.....	8 00
" to 6 bots. mucilage, \$1 50, buff envelopes, 75c,.....	2 25
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to 220 reams of print paper, at \$4 16,....	915 20
Henry Barns, for Auditor General,	
to 8 M ex. heavy buff envelopes, at \$3,....	24 00
" to stamping same,.....	6 00
Reform School, expenses, per vouchers,.....	2,000 00
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for Executive Office,	
to paper and envelopes, \$1 75, P. O. stamps, \$2,.....	3 75
" to P. O. paper, \$1 22, 2 bots. mucilage, 50c,	1 72
" to rub. ruler, 50c, stamps, 24c, envelopes, \$1 18,.....	1 92
" to 1 gold pen and holder, \$3 50, 2 rub. erasers, 20c,.....	3 70

Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for Executive office,

“ to $\frac{1}{2}$ rm leg. paper, \$2 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ rm legal cap,
\$2,..... \$4 25

“ to paper weight, 63c.; inkstand, blot paper
and pencils, 82c, 1 45

H. Barns, for Attorney General,

to 1 gold pen, \$30; envelopes, 5c.; inkstand,
50c., 5 80

“ to $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. paper, \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream cap, \$2 50; en-
velopes, 40c, 4 90

“ to $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. cong. l. paper, \$2; rub. ruler, 50c;
1 M. envelopes, \$2, 4 50

“ to paper cutter, mucilage, P. O. paper, 2 11

“ to paper weight, pencils, blot pads, 1 20

“ to $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. l. paper, \$2 25; 1 rm. cong. note,
\$3 25; tape, \$1 25, 6 75

“ to $\frac{1}{2}$ M. l. envelopes, \$2; ink, 50c.; pen rack,
25c., 2 75

**Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to 1 box sperm candles for use
in capitol, 27 90**

H. Barns, for Auditor General's office,

to 11 gold pens, \$19; 1 gold pen holder, 50c, 19 50

“ to repointing pen, 56c; 3 reams P. O. paper,
\$12 75; 1 rm. blot paper, \$15, 28 31

“ to 6 reams cong. note, \$17; 3 reams com-
mon note, \$6, 23 00

“ to twine, \$7 45; 1 doz. rub. propelling pen-
cils, \$5, 12 45

“ to 1 doz. pen holders, \$2 50; 1 gross pens,
12 bots. mucilage, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. sealing wax; 8
patent erasers, 13 75

“ to shears, \$2 50; eyelets, 88c.; rubbers,
\$2 25; pens, \$1 55, 7 18

Reform School, expenses per vouchers, 2,000 00

H. Barns, for State Library,

to $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. heavy manilla paper, \$4 25; bot.
ink, 63c., \$4 88

" to paper cutter, 38c; gold pen, \$4, 4 38

H. Barns, for State Land office,

to stationery, \$15 50; 3 crasers, \$1 62; rub.
and pens, 35c., 17 47

" to 1 silver mounted pen holder, 38c; ac. pen
holders, 25c., 63

" to pencils, 88c.; gold pen, No. 8, \$5; paper
cutter, \$1, 6 88

" inkstand, 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. legal cap, \$2 50, 3 00

" to 1 gross amalgam pens, \$1 50; 1 dozen
pen holders, 25c, 1 75

" $\frac{1}{2}$ ream blot paper, \$7 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream P. O. pa-
per, \$2, 9 50

" $1\frac{1}{2}$ rms rec. cap., \$5; 6 bots ink, \$5, 10 00

H. Barns for Secretary of State,

to 384 reams flat cap, at \$3, 1152 00

Cornwell, Barnes & Co., for Secretary of State,

to 210 reams print paper, at \$4 16, 873 60

Henry Barns, for Secretary's office,

to 6 M envelopes, No. 1 buff, at \$3, 18 00

" to stamping same, 4 50

" to 1 M envelopes, 2 75

Henry Barns, for Auditor General's office,

to 14 reams folio post, W. W., at \$6 50, ... 91 00

" to 12 rms white la. crown, $14\frac{1}{4} \times 19$, at \$6, .. 72 00

H. Barns, for Supreme Court,

to shears, \$3; file paper, \$5; paper weight,
75c, 8 75

" pen rack, 38c; rubber bands and eraser,
87c, 1 25

" eyelet machine, \$3; gold pen, \$3 50, 6 50

Henry Barns, for Supt. Public Instruction,

to $2\frac{1}{2}$ M legal envelopes and 1 copy. book, .. 15 25

No. 4. 71

Henry Barns, for Supt. Public Instruction,
" to 1 box sperm candles, at 44c,..... \$15 84
" to 3 M envelopes, and stamping same,..... 10 50

Henry Barns, for Supreme Court,
to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ do note, \$1,.. 3 00
" tape and pencils,..... 2 50

H. Barns, for Supt. Public Instruction,
to rubbers, pencils, twine, paper weight,.. 2 05
" to 6 bots. ink, \$2 50, 1 bot. mucilage, 25c, 2 75
" to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, \$1, gold pen, \$1 50,
inkstand, 50c,..... 3 00
" to paper weight, 50c, 1 M No. 6 envelopes,
\$3,..... 3 50

October 2d, 1861.

S. R. Greene, to repairs and materials for State offices,..... 25 47

Albert S. Stimson, to services as porter in State offices from Aug. 23d to Oct. 2d, inclusive,..... 20 00

A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices from Aug. 20th to Sept. 30th, 42 days, at \$1,. 42 00

" to washing 128 pieces at 5c,..... 6 40

Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at Capitol, from Aug. 23d to Oct. 2d, 1861, 39 days, at \$1,..... 39 00

Geo. H. House, to postage and drawer rent for Secretary's office, for quarter ending Dec 31, 1861, \$3 79,
to paid drayage, 40c,..... 4 19

A. B. Burr, for State Land Office,
to postage for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861,
on newspapers and letters, \$2 51, drawer, \$1,..... 3 51

" for Sup't Pub. Instruction,
to newspaper and magazine postage, and
drawer, for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, 1 65

Henry Barns, for Executive office,			
	to postage from May 8th to Sept. 30th, '61,		
	and drawer 1½ quarters, \$1 66, letters		
	due and remailed, \$6 05,.....		\$7 71
" for State Library,			
	to postage on newspapers, monthlies and		
	quarterlies, \$1 66, drawer \$1, quarter		
	ending Dec. 31, 1861		2 66
Joseph Mills, to 6 days services as Secretary of Board			
	of State Equalization, at \$3,.....		18 00
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps, for Att'y Gen.'s office,			6 00
"	" " Secretary's "		9 00
"	" " Supt. Pub. Ins. "		20 00
"	" " State Land, "		30 00
J. E. Tenney, to services as Clerk of Board of State			
	Auditors, from April 2d to Oct. 1st, 1861, 61 days,		118 34
State Treasurer, to exchange paid on adjusted bond,			
	No. 1878, for \$471 42, executed July 19,		
	1861,.....		4 72
"	to exchange paid on adjusted bond No. 1874,		
	for \$735 71, executed July 6, 1861,.....		7 36
"	to exchange paid on bills for advertising,..		2 00
"	" on \$6,582 75 coupons; at 1 pr ct,		65 23
"	to paid Metropolitan Bank, as commission		
	on above coupons,.....		32 75
Charles Upson, to traveling and other expenses, in-			
	curring at Detroit, Lansing, &c., on official business		
	as Att'y General,		88 72
Beals, Green & Co., to adv. in Boston Post "proposals			
	for loan," to July 9, 4 sqrs., 17t,		36 00
H. H. Dunks, People vs. McKinney, to summoning 6			
	witnesses in above case,.....		78
"	to 6 copies subpoenas,.....		78
"	to 20 miles travel in serving subpoenas,....		2 00
Geo. W. Swift, for Auditor General's office, to making			
	48 boxes,.....		19 20

Walker & Seitz, for Auditor General,	
to Daily Free Press from March 17, 1861,	
to March 17, 1862,.....	\$6 00
Hatch & Co, to 100 bonds, \$500, in black and purple	
numbers,	10 00
" to 500 bonds, \$1,000, in black and green,..	50 00
Joseph B. Walton, to 1 day's attendance as witness	
before the committee for the investigation	
of the State Treasury, and Canal contract,	75
" to 108 miles travel from Detroit to Lansing,	6 48
M. Fitzpatrick, to sawing 8 cords wood for State offi-	
ces,.....	8 00
C. H. Strong & Co., to m'ch'd'ze for State offices,.....	1 08
Simons & Montgomery, to lamp chimnies, oil, candles,	
brooms and matches, for State offices,.....	8 19
John A Kerr & Co, for State Library,	
to binding 15 vols. sess. laws 1861, full	
bound,	15 00
" for Sup't Pub. Instruction,	
to printing 1 ream circulars,.....	6 50
" to binding 40 vols. sess. laws, full sheep,..	40 00
" to binding 2,000 Agricultural reports for	
1859, at 25c,.....	500 00
" to dry. and press. 35,000 sigs., from sig. 39	
to the end of geological report, at 5c,...	17 50
" to folding 35,000 same, at 5c,.....	17 50
East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, for bounty	
at 10 cts. per bushel, allowed by act No. 200, (laws	
of 1859, page 551,) on 20,105 bushels of salt man-	
ufactured by the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing	
Co., at East Saginaw, Michigan, from water obtained	
by boring at said East Saginaw, being four thousand	
and twenty-one barrels of salt, each containing five	
bushels, of fifty-six pounds, and including only what	
salt has been actually packed and sold or disposed of	

by the Company, to this date, (and not including what salt the Company have manufactured and in bins, unpacked, at this date, estimated at two thousand bushels, for which salt in bins no claim is now made for bounty, for the reason that the quantity is not precisely ascertained,) 20,105 bushels, at 10 cts. per bushel,..... 2,010 50

East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co., for bounty at ten cents per bushel, allowed by act No. 200, of laws of 1859, on 11,635 bushels of salt manufactured by the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co., at East Saginaw, Michigan, from water obtained by boring at said East Saginaw, being 2,327 barrels of salt, each containing five bushels of fifty-six pounds each, including what was in the bins, unpacked, on January 1st, 1861, and not including any that was manufactured after the 8th day of March, 1861, 11,635 bushels at 10c. per bushel,..... 1,163 50

In regard to the above claims of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co., the Board render the following decision: The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co., having presented to this Board a claim for \$3,174 00, for ten cents per bushel bounty claimed under act No. 200, of the session laws of 1859, and this Board having considered the same, it appears by evidence satisfactory to this Board, that the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co., at the City of East Saginaw, in this State, have made from the 1st day of July, 1859, up to the 8th day of March, 1861, out of water obtained from well or wells in this State, six thousand three hundred and forty-eight barrels of salt, containing five bushels each of fifty-six lbs. to the bushel, and that this Board adjust the amount of bounty due said company, in pursuance of act No. 186, approved March 15th, 1861, at the sum of six hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars,..... 634 80

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,

	to print 3 reams equalization statements,..	\$9 75
"	" 106 " assessment rolls, at \$6 50,	689 00
"	" 30 " collector's returns, "	195 00
"	" 15 " duplicate receipts, "	97 50
"	" 1 " circulars, at \$3 25,.....	3 25
"	" 9 " red'imp't certific'ts, at \$6,50	58 50
"	" 5 " duplicate receipts,.....	32 50
"	" 1 " Co. Treas. cer. of township treasurer's returns,.....	6 50
"	" 1 " notices to tax payers,.....	6 50
"	" 120 " sup. statements, at \$6,50..	780 00
"	to pub. notice of com'rs of Sault St. Mary's and Grand Island State road, 3 fol. 5 w'ks,	4 50
"	to pub. notice to contractors of St. Mary's River and Mackinaw State road, 4 folios, 5 weeks,	6 00
"	to pub. notice to contractors on Sand Beach and Bay City State road, 2 fols. 4 w,.....	2 50
"	do. to contractors on Almont and Carp River State road, 4 fols. 5 weeks,.....	5 00
"	to do. to contractors on Capac and Clyde State road, 3 fols. 3 w, \$3; to trim. 1 rm circulars, 25c,.....	3 25

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,

	to trim. and pressing 1 rm. paper,.....	50
"	to binding 17 qrs. patents, Russia bands and ends, at \$1 75,.....	29 75
"	to paging same, \$1 30; to pressing and trimming 1 ream, 50c,.....	1 80
"	to ruling 1 ream insurance record,	1 75
"	to binding 4½ qrs. same, Russia ends and bands,.....	7 88
"	to paging same, 30c, index, \$1,.....	1 80

John A. Kerr & Co., to adv. 4 folios 5 weeks, Lexington & Flint River State road,.....	\$6 00
“ to adv. 3 folios 3 weeks, Capac & Clyde State road,.....	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's office,	
to printing 2 M envelopes, at 2c,.....	4 00
“ “ 1 rm receipts,	6 50
“ “ “ “ from State Treasurer to county treasurers,.....	6 50
“ to pressing and trimming 3 rms. circulars,.	1 50
“ to trim. and press. 1 rm paper,.....	50
“ to ruling same (interest books),	1 75
“ “ 8 qrs. “ half-bound, with corners, at 45c, paging same, 60c,..	4 20
“ to 8 qrs. medium paper for same, \$5; press. 1 rm circulars, 25c,.....	5 25
“ to comp. on geological report, 32,200 ems, at 40c,.....	12 88
“ to 150 tokens press work on same, at 35c,.	52 50
“ for Auditor General's office,	
to press. and trim. 1 rm equalization statements,.....	50
“ to bind. 2 sales' books, \$2, paging same, 16c,	2 16
“ to press. 1 ream circulars,	25
“ to binding 17 quires county treasurer's receipts, at \$1,.....	17 00
“ to press. and trim. 1 rm circulars,.....	25
“ to making 50 file boxes, at 25c,.....	12 50
“ to trim. and press. 106 reams assessment rolls, at 5c,.....	53 00
“ to ruling 106 reams of the same, at \$1 75,	185 50
“ to trim. and press. 30 reams collectors' returns,.....	15 00
“ to ruling 30 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	52 50
“ to trim. and press. 20 reams duplicate receipts,	10 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,

"	to ruling 20 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	\$35 00
"	to pressing 9 reams redemption certificates,	2 25
"	to ruling 9 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	15 75
"	to trim. and press. 120 reams supervisor's statements, at 50c,.....	60 00
"	to ruling 120 reams same, at \$1 75,.....	210 00
"	for State Land Office,	
	to printing 1 ream notices to publishers,...	3 25
"	to 5 quires paper for same, 75c, print. 1 rm circulars, \$3 25,.....	4 00
"	to paper for same,.....	60
"	to sub. to "Republican" to No. 385,.....	1 00

Peninsular Bank, to amount overpaid on acc't of spe-	
cific tax, due Jan. 1853,.....	209 00
" to 8 years interest on ssme, at 7 per cent.:	117 04

Above acct. rejected, because this Board have no power to refund money paid under protest, but the party is believed to have his remedy with the Legislature alone.

Clark & Holmes, to interest on \$29,351 00 from the	
17th day of June, 1861, the date of the	
acceptance of the work done by us on the	
St. Mary's Falls' Ship Canal, to the date	
of the last payment, Jan. 23d, 1861, mak-	
ing a period of 7 months and 16 days,...	1,237 69
" Cr. By int. on \$10,034 28 p'd Dec. 1st, 1860,	
1 month and 23 days,.....	\$102 79
" By int. on \$10,205 99, p'd Dec. 31,	
1860, 23 days,	45 82 148 71
<hr/>	
This claim rejected,....\$1,088 98	

November, 27th, 1861.

State Treasurer, to paid items of commission and ex-	
change on coupons,.....	13 99

State Treasurer, to office postage paid from Aug. 23, to Nov. 26, inclusive.....	\$21 87
“ to payment of bill of Geo. P. Conklin, for 2 sets of stamps and stamping box,.....	19 00
“ to express charges on same,.....	25
“ to postage paid for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861,	2 83
“ to postage Stamps, for Land office,.....	27 00
“ “ “ ‘for Secretary’s office,...	9 00
“ to paid items of commission and exchange on coupons,.....	39 88
H. Barns & Co., to adv. in Detroit Tribune, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 2 fol. 4 weeks,	2 50
Barns, French & Way, for Supreme Court, to adv. time for arguing cases,.....	8 00
“ to adv. certain rules, 2 fol. 47 days,.....	24 00
“ to adv. clerk’s rule, 22 lines at 10c.,.....	2 20
“ to adv. Sup. Court rules, 2 fol. 2 weeks, ...	6 50
“ to adv. notice to attorneys, of Supreme Court rules, 5 folios, 10 days,.....	13 75
H. Barns & Co., to adv. rule 55 Sup. Court, 2 squares,	2 50
“ to adv. Governor’s proclamation to May 7,.	21 00
“ to adv. proposals for State printing, &c.,..	24 00
“ to daily Tribune, from Jan. 1st 1861 to Jan. 1st, 1862, State Treasurer’s office,.....	6 00
“ to do. Supt. Public Instruction “	6 00
“ to do. State Land office,.....	6 00
“ to do. State Library “	6 00
“ to do. Sec’y of State “	6 00
“ to do. Aud. Gen.’s “	6 00
“ to print. 50 copies of library school books,.	12 50
“ to adv. proposals for library school books, .	13 50
“ to adv. proposals for loan of \$500,000. 5 sqrs 18 days,.....	23 75
“ to adv. notice to subscribers to war loan,..	1 25

H. Barns & Co., to adv. State bonds, small denominations, 2 sqrs, 3 days,.....	\$2 50
“ to pub. Address of Legislative Committee to the people of the State on war loan, d&w, 1 column,.....	20 00
“ to printing 100 circulars of the same,.....	5 00
“ to printing 2 receipt books,	7 00
“ to printing 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet bills,.....	1 50
“ to pub. notice of letting on L'Anse Bay & State Line road, in daily Tribune,.....	17 50
Barns, French & way, to pub. notice of letting on Lexington & Flint River State road, in Det. weekly Tribune,.....	15 00
“ to pub notice of letting on Pt. Huron, Bay City and Lansing State road in the Det. Tribune,.....	24 50
“ to pub. notice 4 times in daily and weekly Tribune, of letting of the Newaygo & Nortport State road,.....	80 00
“ to pub. notice of letting of E. Saginaw and Sauble State road, in the Detroit Tribune, daily and weekly,.....	34 50
“ to pub. notice of letting of Bay d'Noc and Marquette State road, in Det. Tribune,...	39 75
“ to pub. notice of letting of Allegan, Muskegon & Traverse Bay State road, in Det. Tribune, daily and weekly,.....	87 00
“ to pub. notice of letting of St. Mary's river and Mackinaw State road in Det. Tribune, daily,	15 75
M. Fitzpatrick, to bal. due for sawing and splitting 12 cords of wood for State offices,.....	3 75
“ to cleaning cistern “ “	3 00
R. W. Shawhan, to rent of building for use of the State from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, 1861,.....	60 00

Simons & Montgomery, to brooms and pail for Capitol,	\$1 25
S. R. Greene, to boxes, materials and labor, for State offices,.....	74 62
“ to shingles, nails, lumber and labor, for ten- ant house,.....	13 64
G. Straub, to sawing and splitting 22 cords of wood for Capitol and State offices,.....	13 13
Geo. W. Swift, to 6 boxes, at 40c, And. Gen.'s office..	2 40
S. R. Greene, to painting, varnishing, repairs and la- bor for tenant house, fence and walks,.....	37 10
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses incurred on offi- cial business, from April 1st to Oct. 2, 1861,.....	89 57
A. J. Viele, to 3 frames and glass for State Library,.	5 00
L. A. Jenison, to ice furnished the Capitol, Supreme Court and State offices, from May 25 to Oct. 11, 1861,.....	36 12
A. S. Burdick, to carting rubbish from State offices, and boxes to Express office,.....	8 50
C. C. Trowbridge, to traveling expenses to and at Mason, and returning, as a witness in the case of The People vs. John McKinney,.	7 95
“ to like expenses, two trips to Lansing, in the winter of 1861, on same account,...	15 90
F. C. Stratton, to traveling expenses from Hamilton, Canada, to Mason, Mich., and return, as a witness in the case of The People vs. John McKinney,....	18 50
John Owen, to interest paid on money borrowed to pay interest coupons, due July 1, 22 days, at 7 per cent, on \$5,782 21,.....	24 38
“ to 93 days interest on \$20,000, at 7 pr cent,	357 70
S. A. Yeomans, to services as commissioner on the Ionia and Mackinaw State road, from May 28 to Aug. 24, 1861,.....	43 27
Allowed at....	40 77

No. 4.

81

John Owen, to expenses to N. York, last May, in connection with the negotiation of the war loan,.....	\$40 00
“ to paid telegraph account,.....	5 60
“ to cash paid interest on Trustee certificates, issued for cash advanced by sundry individuals,	472 88
Albert S. Stimson, to services as porter in State offices from Oct. 2, to date, 56 days at 75c.,.....	42 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from Oct. 1, to Nov. 27, inclusive, 58 days at \$1 per day,.....	58 00
“ to washing 56 pieces at 5c.,.....	2 80
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol from Oct. 1, 1861, to date, 57 days,.....	57 00
“ to washing 145 pieces, at 5c.,.....	7 25
“ to use of team hauling books,.....	2 00
State Treasurer, to amount of loss on bad money received at the State Treasurer's office since Jan. 1st, 1861,	66 00
H. C. Buffington & Co., to pub. in the Kalamazoo Telegraph, notice of sale of forfeited State lands, 4 weeks 11 folios, at \$1 25,.....	13 75
S. L. Kilbourne, to Michigan State Journal, for State offices,	2 88
Alvay D. Botsford, to services as commissioner on the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road, from June 3, to August 21, 1861,.....	102 00
A. P. Brewer, to services on the East Saginaw and Sauble State road, from April 12, to May 17, 1861,.	39 00
Elisha Mix, to services on the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road,.....	6 00
John N. Ingersoll, to pub. in the Owosso American, the general laws of the Extra Session of the Legislature, May, 7, 1861,....	15 00

H. O. Smith, to services as district canvasser, drawing
certificates and statements in 1859-60-61,..... \$40 00

Rejected.

Geo. M. Dewey, to pub. in the Niles Enquirer notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 10 fol. at \$1,25,	12 50
Clark & Hamilton, to pub. in the Monroe Commercial, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 4 fol. at \$1 25,.....	5 00
E. R. Powell, to pub. in the Ionia Gazette, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 week, 11 fol at \$1,25,	13 75
W. R. Bartlett, to pub. in the Tuscola County Pioneer notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 3 fol. at \$1 25,.....	3 75
P. K. & H. M. Perrin, to pub. in the Clinton Republi- can, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 6 folios, at \$1 25,.....	7 50
James H. Maze, to pub. in the Newaygo Republican, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 8 fols. at \$125,.....	10 00
N. T. Carr, to pub. in the Midland Sentinel, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 4 folios, at \$1 25, for 1860,.....	5 00
John N. Ingersoll, to pub. in the Owosso American, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 8 fo- lios, at \$1 25,.....	10 00
N. T. Carr, to pub. in the Midland Sentinel, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 3 folios, at \$1 25,.....	3 75
F. H. Rankin, to pub. in the Wolverine Citizen, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 8 folios, at \$1 25,.....	10 00
Thadeus R. Harrison, to pub. in the True Northerner, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 22 folios, at \$1 25,.....	27 50

Horace J. Gray, to pub. in the Branch County Republican notice of sale of forfeited State lands, 4 weeks, 8 folios, at \$1 25,	\$10 00
H. S. Clubb & Co., to pub. in the Ottawa Clarion, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 16 fol. at \$1 25,	24 00
Morgan Bates to pub. in the Grand Traverse Herald, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 2 fol., at \$1 25,	2 50
S. J. Tomlinson, to pub. in the Lapeer Republican, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 7 fols. at \$1 25,	8 75
Warren Isham, to pub., in the Lake Superior Journal, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 4 fols. at \$1 25,	5 00
Fanny C. Woodworth, to pub. in the Greenville Independent, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 8 folios, at \$1 25,	10 00
Levi T. Hull, to pub. in the Constantine Mercury, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 5 fols., at \$1 25,	6 25
F. B. & C. H. Lee, to pub. in Muskegon Reporter notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 4 fols. at \$1 25,	5 00
F. W. Ratzel, to pub. in the Oceana Times, of notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 4 folios, at \$1 25,	5 00
Milo Blair, to pub. in the Saginaw Valley Republican, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 14 folios, at \$1 25,	17 50
Wm. A. Bryce, to pub. in the Bay City Press and Times, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 w'ks 3 folios, at \$1 25,	3 75

J. M. Nevins, to pub. in the Republican Banner, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 10 folios, at \$1 25	12 50
Geo. F. Killets, to pub. in the Sanilac Jeffersonian, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 36 fol. at \$1 25,	45 00
D. B. Harrington, to pub. in the Ingham County News, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 34 folios, at \$1 25,	42 50
Edwin F. Solis, to pub. in the Pt. Huron Press, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 20 folios, at \$1 25,	25 00
Wm. H. Campbell, to pub. in the Cass County Republican, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks 3 folios, at \$1 25,	3 75
Joseph Saunders, to pub. in the Eaton County Republican, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 16 folios, at \$1 25,	20 00
Geo. Tompkins, to pub. in the Gratiot News, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 7 folios, at \$1 25,	8 75
F. H. Ewell, to pub. in the Romeo Argus, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 3 folios, at \$1 25,	3 75
James D. Henderson, to pub. in the Allegan Journal, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 15 folios, at \$1 25,	15 75
P. J. Avery, to pub. in the American Citizen, notice of sale of forfeited State land, 4 weeks, 9 folios, at \$1 25,	11 25
C. O'Flynn, to his per diem as a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, for the extra session of 1858,	60 00
Rejected.....	

Milo Blair, to pub. in the Saginaw Valley Republican, the laws passed at the extra session of the Legisla- ture, May, 1861,.....	\$15 00
A. P. Brewer, to services on the East Saginaw and Saublo State road, 4 days,.....	12 00

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State,

JOHN OWEN,
State Treasurer,

SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Com. State Land Office.

J. EUGENE TENNEY, *Clerk of Board.*

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
With Accompanying Documents,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

~~~~~  
*By Authority.*  
~~~~~

LANSING:
John A. Kerr & Co., Printers to the State.
-.....-
1861.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 31 PART 1 1901

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NOTICE.

This report is forwarded to the several County Clerks in the State of Michigan, for distribution as follows:

To each County Clerk, one copy;

To each County Treasurer, one copy;

To each Township Clerk, one copy;

To each Township Library, one copy;

To each District Library, one copy;

To the Director for the use of the District Board, in each District having no Library, one copy;

To the Clerk of each City having a City Library, for the use of such Library, ten copies.

The attention of *School Officers* is respectfully solicited to the Superintendent's Report. Matters of great interest to the Schools are there discussed, and School Officers are requested to give the views presented an earnest and candid consideration.

School Officers who receive the Report, will do a public service by calling the attention of Teachers and others to its various suggestions.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Lansing, December 15, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Annual Report required by law from the Department of Public Instruction, for the year 1861.

Very respectfully, your, &c.,

J. M. GREGORY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

When the tempest shakes our dwelling and threatens its destruction, we point with more than wonted pride and joy to the firm foundations, and to the massive beams that brace the walls and bear aloft the roof. So when a great political convulsion, like the monstrous and wicked rebellion which now rages in our country, arises and threatens to hurl us down from the high places of national freedom and power, of Christian civilization and peaceful prosperity, and to overwhelm us in the rent fragments of the benign government which has so long sheltered us, we may turn with a new and deeper veneration to that great system of public education which our fathers so wisely instituted, and in whose issues of common learning and virtue our political fabric finds its strongest safeguards and surest supports.

Flung, in one rude hour, from the peaceful repose of nearly eighty years, out into the midst of a strife whose wide proportions and intense bitterness are scarcely paralleled in the history of our world,—pushed suddenly to the utmost strain of our national energies, to suppress a rebellion as cruel as it is

causeless, how grandly have the people of the land, tutored to free thought and free speech by nearly a hundred thousand colleges and schools, risen up to meet the tremendous brunt and burden of this war; and how magnificent and clear the testimony which their prompt and wise-hearted patriotism renders back to the institutions which have nursed their youth to so noble a manhood. Away, in the classical colleges, and among the myriads of the busy common schools, not forgetting the Christian homes of which these schools are at once the offspring and support, have been forged the mightiest weapons for this war—the quick feeling of public good and public danger, and the ripe love of freedom and of right, which now arm our soldiers with so true a courage and so invincible a purpose. As the world has never before witnessed the assemblage of so large an army of volunteer soldiers so easily and so quickly gathered, so no army ever before embraced in its ranks so large a number of educated men. “There are many single regiments,” said the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his message to Congress in July last, “whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of the arts and sciences and professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known to the whole world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court abundantly competent to administer the Government.”

Nor ought it to pass unnoticed how from these very halls of learning, and fresh from the lessons of their daily instruction, hosts of ardent and intelligent youth have gone forth to the defence of a beloved country. It is a most significant fact that no department has yielded so large a proportion of its members to the service of the Republic as have our higher schools and colleges. Teachers and pupils, college presidents and professors, true to the lessons of a sound learning, and to the instincts of a rightly educated manhood, with a love of country heightened by all they know of history and all they

hope for humanity, and with a sense of duty and honor that stays not to debate when the great interests of society are in danger, have promptly resigned the quiet school room for the noisy camp; and many a one already fallen in the fight, fills at once the scholar's and the soldier's grave.

And better even than all these priceless contributions to the present war, these splendid donations of scholarly thought and scholarly hands to the fighting forces of the country, is the certain and glorious promise given by the schooled intelligence of our people, that whatever the issue of this struggle, the cause of human liberty and republican government is safe. The lessons taught in our schools, through a hundred years, must be sadly forgotten before the American people will consent to forego the enjoyment of personal liberty, or will assist to establish or maintain any other than a free, representative government.

But mounting to still higher conclusions, and sending our glance beyond these patriotic uses and values of our schools, how is their work seen to link itself with the very heart and hope of our humanity—with life as life, and with souls as souls! There are interests belonging to us as men, older and dearer even than the Union—interests which will survive when a thousand Unions may have perished. Nay, is not the Union itself dear and worthy of our mightiest efforts to preserve it, simply because, like a noble and strong casket it is essential to the safe keeping of the great jewels of life and liberty lying within it? Humanity lives on, even when nationality crumbles into dust. Its grand column might be staggered and its march diverted from the pathway of advancing civilization, into a long detour of barbarism, by the destruction of a government so benign and free as ours; but the march will still go on. Souls will be born into the world and grow and toil and die. Hunger will still gnaw human stomachs, and ambition and love will continue to inspire human hearts. The great problems of earthly happiness and of heavenly bliss will still press upon the minds of men, and restless many-sided life will not cease to

fill the earth with its doings and desires, whether the stars and stripes of our national ensign still float over our long cherished Union, in its undivided greatness and power, or wrap its coffin as a shroud.

And to these grander and more enduring interests of mankind, our schools do also minister. Making us wiser and stronger as patriots, they also make us nobler and better as men; and, in either work, they prove the far-sighted sagacity of the sages who founded them, and the true wisdom of the people who so liberally maintain them.

In the light of the new and strong illustrations which this great crisis in our national history is throwing upon our system of public education, may we not hope to lead the public mind to some deeper thought of its true aims and actual successes? We can no longer rest content with mere general panegyrics upon the school system—upon its beauty of outline or harmony of parts. A great need is pressing daily closer upon us to know what it does do and what it can do—what are its *true aims*, and how successfully it fills them. No costly magnificence of form and no mere smoothe movement of the gearings can save from condemnation a machine which fails to do the work for which it was constructed.

THE TRUE AIMS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In order to determine how far our public school system is a success—how well it is accomplishing its work, it is needful to inquire into the true character of that work; or in other words, what is the true aim of the public schools. This aim evidently is to train up the children of the country to be good citizens of the State and useful members of society. It is on their assumed ability to promote these great public ends, that these schools rest their sole claims for public care and support. The State cannot justly impose a general tax for the establishment and maintenance of schools unless on the ground that they promote the general good by making their pupils better and more useful citizens.

It is doubtless true that the public schools produce much personal and private good. They afford facilities to parents to secure that education for their children which it is at once their interest and duty to bestow. And so also they provide for every child the opportunities for that culture so necessary to his well being and success in life. But not for these private and personal ends, does the State maintain its system of Public Instruction. It is the broader and grander interests which society holds in its members, and the State has in its citizens, that constitute the true aims of a public school system as such.

Much confusion and not a little error prevail in the public mind upon this subject. Many seem to consider that the schools are established simply to aid parents to secure a desirable good for their children, or at best to give to children the personal advantage of an education that will enable them to win a higher place or an easier subsistence in life. With these views it is not to be wondered at that many oppose all taxation for education as a diversion of public property to private uses. They claim, with a seeming justice, that those who are to receive the advantages of the schools, should support them.

But there are three parties interested in the education of the young: the Parent, the Child, and Society or the State. Of all these parties, the parent's interest is the least. He is the guardian of the child during its childhood, and his natural affection as well as his parental responsibility bind him to rear it in virtue and intelligence. Once reared, the child leaves his father's roof and becomes a citizen. Often all ties of interest are here broken, and the ties of gratitude and affection alone remain. Henceforth the parent ceases from responsibility or control, and the child passes, with all his education, to the bosom and service of society.

Next to the parent's interest, and far higher and more enduring, is the interest of the child in its own education. To him it is the question between a life of ignorance and imbecility and a life of educated power and enjoyment. Whoever can estimate the value of a soul to itself, or tell the interest which

a man has in his own heart and intellect, can measure the interest that a child has in the education which shall waken his heart to its finest feeling, and lift his intellect to its fullest power of thought.

But the interest which society has in this great work of education is greater than that of either of the parties before mentioned. More enduring than that of the parent, as citizenship is more enduring than childhood, it is also wider and grander than that of the child, just as the interests of a multitude are greater than those of a single individual. Society embraces all men in its bosom, and its safety and well being are essential to the safety and well being of all. And since its prosperity depends upon the virtue and intelligence of its members, who can measure the interest which society has in the right education of those who are to fill its ranks and wield its power? How ample then this right of society to establish and maintain schools, and how clear that the main aim of these schools is to fit children for society; to train them to be law-abiding and useful citizens, with an intelligence that shall preserve them from becoming paupers and a virtue that shall save them from being criminals. Valuable, then, as is the good done to families and individuals by education, we must still conclude that it is these public rather than any private uses, that constitute the true aims of a public school system.

Happily the true interests of individuals and of society harmonize. Whatever perfects man as man, perfects him also as a member of society, so that practically our question narrows itself to the success of our schools in rearing a true and intelligent manhood.

THE QUESTION STATED.

To return, then, does our school system do its work well? Do the schools really educate the children of the State to the extent to which they ought, considering the time and means employed? Do they make their pupils as proficient as they might, in the common literary arts of reading, writing, spell-

ing, and computing with numbers? Do they increase the general intelligence and virtue as much as we might reasonably expect? Does the average six months schooling furnished by each of the four thousand school districts of the State afford a just return of true scholarship and of well educated good and useful citizens.

THE ANSWER GIVEN.

If the answer to these questions is to be sought by a comparison of the poorer schools with the best, and the work done in these latter is to be assumed as the standard of the work which might be done by all, then that answer must be clearly and emphatically in the negative. While many of our schools are models of excellence, and while the aggregate of public good wrought by the entire system is of inestimable value, greatly outweighing the cost of its support, we are compelled to admit that a large majority fall short of accomplishing all they might easily be made to do, and not a few are absolutely useless if not pernicious. While the number of good teachers and good schools is steadily increasing, there are still scores and hundreds, perhaps, in which, either through a lack of care or a too narrow economy, ignorant and incompetent teachers are employed, and thousands of children, after long terms of close confinement and of irksome and fruitless toil, come forth without culture or knowledge, stupefied and disgusted with the wretched farce in which they have been forced to take part, and infidel forever as to any good in learning, and almost of any truth in knowledge. I know not how to characterize the cruelty of thus compelling children to waste their childhood in such a miserable mockery of learning, robbing them at once of all desire and all power for future progress in truth. Who that has ever seen a good school, can doubt that with our long and costly terms of school, with our immense machinery, our children should be fully twice as well instructed as they are, and that we ought to have ten well educated minds where now we have but one?

And if, going a step further, we inquire as to the effect of our system of education upon the moral and social character of the pupils—what it is doing to inspire the youth of the country with pure and patriotic sentiment—the answer is still more unsatisfactory. Selfishness grows unchecked. Nay, often the entire motive power of the school is an appeal to selfish ambition or a promise of selfish good to be obtained by study. Duty to society, fealty to truth, veneration for Deity, charity to mankind, reverence for right, love of industry, and habits of neatness and good order—these are not only much worse taught than reading and arithmetic, but, alas! they are often not taught at all. Happy if their opposites are not unwittingly fostered, or permitted to flourish unnoticed and unchecked. The heart of childhood, all open as it is, to generous sentiments, gets not one lesson on these highest duties of its life, and sinks by mere neglect into cold, dark, worldly selfishness.

These painful facts are stated here from no love of fault finding, but to rouse the public mind to a sense of the evil, and to excite to an effort to apply the remedy.

Our school system has in it an almost undreamed of power for good. What it has done and is now doing are but faint prophecies of the good it will do when worked with more skill, and to the highest pitch of its capacity.

The remedies for its defects are few and obvious: better teachers, and better methods of teaching, more regular attendance of the pupils, and a more intelligent and thorough supervision. When the State shall come to understand rightly the vastness of the public interest in the schools, and shall assume the full right of public control over them, these remedies will be applied and our system of Public Instruction will become as fruitful in its products as it is beautiful in its features.

Leaving, for another place, any more extended discussion of these proposed remedies, I turn to the more detailed statement of the progress and condition of the School System. The law requires that the Annual Report of the Superintendent shall contain:

1. A statement of the condition of the University, and its branches, of all the incorporate Literary Institutions, and of the Primary Schools ;

2. Estimates and amounts of expenditures of the School money ;

3. Plans for the improvement and management of all educational funds, and for the better organization of the educational system, if in his opinion the same be required ;

4. The condition of the Normal School ;

5. The annual report of the Board of Control of the House of Correction, [now the Reform School.]

5. All such other matters relating to his office, and the subject of Education generally, as he shall deem expedient to communicate.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The condition of the University is fully exhibited in the Annual Report of the Regents, which will be found in the Appendix. The prosperity of this institution as shown by this report of its constituted trustees, cannot fail to gratify every citizen of our State and every lover of liberal learning. In the Medical Department "the means of illustration in all the departments have been greatly increased." The number of students of medicine the past year, was two hundred and forty-two, of whom forty-three received, in course, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Regents say that "the Law Department which was opened for the reception of students but two years ago, may now be regarded as one of the best schools of the kind on the continent." "A very valuable law library has been purchased and arranged for the benefit of the students." The law students numbered the past year one hundred and fifty-nine, of whom forty-three were graduated as Bachelors of Law.

The Department of Arts and Sciences has moved steadily forward in the course of prosperity and development. Another liberal donation to its Museum has been received from the Smithsonian Institution, and the Trowbridge collection heretofore deposited in the Museum, has been made over uncondi-

tionally to the University. The Observatory, it will be seen, has been put in connection with the general line of telegraph through the country, and a series of interesting and important experiments are in progress to determine the differences in longitude between Ann Arbor and Clinton, New York, and so on to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Greenwich, England.

The Chemical Laboratory building is being enlarged, and the Regents make an earnest appeal to the Legislature, for aid to build a much needed chapel, with additional accommodations for the General Library. It is certainly to be hoped that the time is near at hand, when this State, surmounting its present pecuniary embarrassments and the troubles of the times, will prove true to the liberal ideas it is cherishing, and to the noble fame it is winning by its educational enterprise and progress; and when, extending its fostering care to its higher as well as its primary educational interests, it will yield to this great institution of learning which is growing to such a massive grandeur in our midst, all needed aid to develop its powers and fulfill its mission. The number of students reported in this Department was two hundred and seventy-three, and the number graduated at the last annual commencement was fifty-seven, of whom thirty-seven took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, sixteen that of Bachelor of Science, and four that of Civil Engineer.

It has been feared that the University, in common with other literary institutions of the country, would suffer a serious diminution in its numbers on account of the war now raging. But it is gratifying to know that these fears are false. The number of students now enrolled and in attendance for the current academic year is nearly as large as heretofore, and in some classes even larger, giving color to the belief that but for the war it would have witnessed, this year, an overwhelming increase of numbers.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Up to the time of writing this report, and after the date limited in the law, no reports have been received for the past academic year from any of the colleges or other incorporated

Institutions of learning. Much difficulty and delay have always been experienced in securing the reports positively and peremptorily required by the statutes from the Trustees of these Institutions. The neglect arises, it is probable, from an oversight on the part of the proper reporting officer, rather than from any wilful determination to violate the law under which they hold their corporate powers. Regular and full returns from this class of schools are absolutely essential to any correct exhibit of the educational forces and work of the State; and the Superintendent would here take occasion to suggest to the several Boards of Trustees that the best interests of the institutions under their charge, as well as those of the whole system of Public Instruction, will be promoted by a full annual report such as the law requires of the "conditions and operations" of such institutions.

As far as the other duties of my office have permitted, I have visited, officially, as directed by law, several of the colleges and academies the past year, and have been gratified to note the evidences of faithful work and prosperity which they have exhibited. Laboring as many of them are, under heavy pecuniary difficulties, they are yet accomplishing a task of immense value to society and the State, and one cannot but venerate the high-hearted and generous work of the men who, with a scholar's enthusiasm for truth and a christian's zeal for souls, are sustaining these schools and affording a christian education to so large a number of youth.

In accordance with the provisions of law, I appointed Visitors to these several Institutions, and appended will be found the reports that have been received from such Visitors.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Reference is made to the Annual Report of the State Board of Education, in the appendix of this Report, for a full statement of the condition and affairs of this school. The Superintendent being, *ex officio*, a member and Secretary of that Board, needs not repeat here his views of its progress and wants.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Under this general term are embraced all the district schools of the State, whether common or graded. When our school system was organized the general classes of schools existing in this country, were colleges, academies and common schools. The last alone were of a strictly public character, the others being partly or wholly under private control. In our original plan, the primary schools were designed to be purely common schools, to provide for all the people instruction, especially in those elementary branches known as "common school studies." The intermediate or academic, and the collegiate grades of education, it was thought, were sufficiently provided for in the State University and its branches. At a later period in the history of the country, arose the so-called union schools—schools which combined the high school or academic grade of instruction with the common school. The superiority of this plan of supplying the higher grades of instruction over that of academies independent of, and widely separated from the common schools, was quickly perceived, and the union schools came rapidly into favor. Changes have from time to time been introduced into our school laws providing for the more efficient organization and management of these schools, until now we have come to have two distinct classes of primary or public schools, viz: the common primary and the union or graded schools. I notice first,

UNION OR GRADED SCHOOLS.

During the past year I visited a considerable number of these schools and examined carefully into their condition and operations. Their increasing number and importance, and the anxiety felt in the villages and more populous districts to adopt the graded plan, demanded that an effort be made to diffuse a more accurate knowledge of their true character and proper organization.

The number of graded or union schools reported by the township inspectors for 1861, was 103; an increase of nine

during the year. By an amendment of the law for graded and high schools, approved March 16th, 1861, any district having *one hundred* children between the ages of 5 and 20 years, is empowered to organize, on a vote of the annual school meeting, as a graded school district. The number of districts having this requisite number of pupils or over, as shown by the reports for the last school year, is 235. If the graded school plan possesses the advantages claimed for it, then a true policy would require that the schools in these 235 districts should be organized and taught as graded schools. In all cases, at least, in which the number of pupils in attendance demands the employment of more than one teacher, the school should be graded.

But the question of the introduction of graded schools into these districts is so important, and this introduction is often, to inexperienced school boards, so difficult, that it will not be deemed out of place for me to state here at some length the chief advantages of these schools and the true principles for their organization.

It should be here remarked that the terms "union school" and "graded school," are synonymous. The former term is the popular, the latter the true genuine name for this class of schools. The union school is always a graded school, though the grading is often imperfect and inefficient. The name union school is simply the common appellation for any public school separated into two or more departments, taught by different teachers, and in separate rooms, either in the same building or in several buildings. The union schools are generally organized under the law for graded and high schools, with a district board of six trustees; but there are several union schools in districts having only the common district officers.

It should also be understood that the question of establishing a graded school in any district does not necessarily involve that of building an expensive school house, or that of establishing a high school. Provision must, it is true, be made to supply the different grades with separate rooms, and the higher grades need be added only when the wants of the pupils and the

wishes of the parents shall demand it. The public interest awakened by the union school has in many cases, indeed, led districts to the erection of costly and commodious buildings for its accommodation, and the rapid progress of the pupils has influenced the delighted parents to add a high school to the system; but these are rather outgrowths than essential conditions of the gradation.

THE ADVANTAGES OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

The advantages claimed for the graded school over the common district school, arise chiefly from the grading, by which term is meant simply the classification of the pupils into separate departments or grades according to their ages, studies, and attainments. In a district having a hundred pupils, these pupils, under the common school system, will be assembled in one room, and distributed into the various classes according to the studies they wish to pursue and their degree of advancement in those studies. If an assistant teacher is employed, it is simply to hear a portion of the classes. In some cases the school, where too full, is divided into two common schools, and the second teacher becomes the teacher of the second school. Under the graded system, the younger children, the beginners, would be placed in a primary department under one teacher, while the older and more advanced would constitute a higher department under the principal teacher. When additional teachers are employed the number of departments will be increased and the grading be made more perfect and useful. Each grade is supposed to be preparatory to the next higher grade, so that each pupil must complete the studies prescribed for the lower grade before he can be properly admitted to the succeeding one. The pupils are thus expected to pass through all the grades or departments in regular succession.

The advantages of this latter system are manifold and evident.

1st. It economizes the time of the teachers. Suppose two neighboring schools each having a single teacher, and twenty

similar classes ranging, in studies, from the Alphabet to Algebra. Let these two schools be united into one—the two classes in Algebra becoming one class, the two higher Arithmetic classes merging into one, and so on through all the classes in Geography, Grammar, Reading, Spelling, &c. Evidently there will still be only twenty classes though enlarged in numbers. Each teacher, instead of teaching through the entire range of studies, and minutely subdividing his time among twenty classes, is required to teach only ten classes, and of course gives a proportionally longer time to each class and each pupil. A further division of the grades, leaves still less classes to each teacher and multiplies the time given to each class.

2d. The teaching will be better. The teacher confining his attention to fewer studies, and having more pupils to instruct in those studies, becomes necessarily more skillful in teaching them.

3d. Each class of pupils will receive its due share of time and attention. In a school composed of large and small scholars and with numerous classes, if the solitary teacher begins in the morning as is usual, with the older classes, the little pupils must wait till they are weary before getting any instruction, and their instruction is generally crowded into odd times, of a few minutes each. In a graded school, they will have a teacher to themselves, and can be instructed while they are fresh, and the best hours taken for their exercises.

4th. The school arrangements and exercises may be better adapted to the ages and capacities of the different classes of pupils. The primary department, with its frequent changes of classes, its interspersed concert exercises and songs, its briefer and more animated exercises, and its more frequent and longer recesses, may be made both more healthful and happy, and far more profitable for the younger pupils. At the same time the advanced scholars, relieved from the presence and noise of the little ones, are left in quiet for their severer study and longer recitations.

5th. With this better teaching and more suitable arrangement, the pupils will be both more thoroughly instructed in each study, and more rapidly advanced in a course of studies. In a good graded school, pupils will be ordinarily as far advanced at twelve years of age, as in common schools at sixteen, and altogether more thorough and intelligent scholars.

6th. The time of pupils being thus economized, a much larger number will be prepared and enabled to pursue higher branches of learning, even without increasing their stay in school.

7th. The graded school affords facilities for teaching the higher branches. Four teachers in a graded school will give both common school and academical instruction to a number of pupils whom they could barely instruct in common branches, if divided into three distinct schools.

8th. The high school grades, when added, stimulate the pupils of the lower grades. In this respect the union high schools are of much higher utility than the old fashioned academies. These latter were totally independent, and unconnected with the primary schools, and the great mass of the common school children never expected to enter them. But all the children in the lower grades of the union school look forward with hope to the time when they shall be qualified to enter the higher grades. Thus the very presence of the higher grades is a perpetual stimulus to all the grades below them.

9th. The advantages of higher education are by this system offered to all the children of these union districts without regard to parentage or wealth. And in this respect the union high school is vastly more in harmony with the genius of our political institutions, than is the academy, which is necessarily exclusive and aristocratic.

10th. Graded school districts being larger and more populous are able to have longer terms of school, without adding to the burdens of the people. While the common primary schools of the State are kept open from 3 to 8 months each year, averaging less than 6 months, the union schools are taught from 8 to 10 months.

11th. The graded school, providing for the instruction of a much larger number of pupils in the same school, allowing thus of larger and abler districts, permits the erection of more commodious buildings, and the provision of better apparatus of instruction. A large and convenient building which will accommodate 300 pupils, will cost less than the several school houses requisite for the same number of children, if distributed into primary districts.

12th. The graded schools, by their dignity and permanency, invite a much higher class of teachers; and in this way they have been of incalculable value to the public school interests of this State. The union school that requires four or five teachers, will be able to employ as principal, a man of liberal learning and cultivation; and the influence of his superior ability will be felt to the lowest department, and by the youngest pupil of the entire school. Even the cheaper and inferior teachers, employed in the subordinate positions, are enabled to do good work under the advice and direction of an able principal.

13th. The association of several teachers in the same school is another advantage, since they mutually aid and stimulate each other. The solitary teacher of the common district school, with no opportunities for daily consultation with those engaged in the same business, must lack one of the strongest incitements to activity and eminence in his calling.

14th. The graded school will be better and more easily governed than the common primary. Not only does the higher character of the teachers employed, and the presence of several teachers in the same school, insure this, but the division of the school into departments, made up of children of nearly the same ages, allows the government of each department to be adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils, and renders it simple and easy. This is a point of no small value or importance.

15th. The animating and inspiring influence of large numbers belonging to the same institution, and engaged in common

studies, is another advantage of the graded school, of almost immeasurable value. This influence is felt by both teachers and pupils, stimulating them to an activity rarely known in the small and isolated district school.

16th. The larger interests involved in the graded school also demand and insure more attention on the part of school boards. The contrast between the apathy of common school boards and the activity generally manifested by the trustees of the union schools is interesting and instructive.

17th. The presence of a great school also excites a higher regard for education among the inhabitants of the graded school district. This is amply proven by the more general desire of the parents for the liberal education of their children, and by the readiness of the people of these districts to tax themselves heavily to build fine school houses and make free schools.

18th. The more thorough and almost perfect supervision of the schools practicable in the graded school districts must not be omitted in this enumeration. By making the principal teacher the superintendent of all the departments, as ought always to be done, and allowing him daily, so much time as is necessary to visit the other departments besides his own, a supervision the most active, intelligent and useful is kept up, and the most beneficial results are secured.

19th. Finally the graded school is the most economical, as well as the most efficient form of school yet discovered. Taking into consideration the kind and amount of work done, and the length of school terms, the union school will be found much cheaper than the common primary school, and its high school department than the private academy of equal grade and efficiency.

In view of the foregoing advantages and others that might be added, I cannot doubt that it is the wisest policy to organize graded schools wherever there are pupils sufficient to give employment to two teachers.

The direct and reactive influence of the graded schools upon

- the general school interests of the State, is marked and important. They are our academics. To them must we look mainly, to supply instruction in the higher branches of learning to the youth of the State, and in proportion to their numbers and efficiency will be the progress of higher education.

They have also a most important part to perform in the education of the primary school teachers. Already large numbers of young teachers resort to them to obtain an education which may fit them to take the charge of schools, and their influence is beginning to be exhibited in the increased numbers of competent teachers among the districts. There is no surer omen of progress in our educational affairs than is seen in the rapid increase and vigorous growth of our union or graded schools.

It has been feared by some persons of either limited observation or little reflection that the growth of the graded schools would injure the primary district schools by attracting from the latter their best and most advanced scholars. But they forget that those advanced scholars go to the union schools only because it has been found that they can better pursue their studies in those schools. Nor is their withdrawal necessarily a disadvantage to the primary school. It is too common a fault that a few advanced pupils engross a large share of the attention and time of the teachers in our district schools, and compel a serious neglect of the younger pupils. I have known a single pupil, in advance of all others, occupy, daily, a full hour of the teacher's time, in recitations in Geometry and Chemistry. Thus in a school of fifty scholars one-sixth of the whole time was given to one. Had this pupil gone away to some union high school, the primary school would have been left without its class in Geometry and Chemistry; but that one pupil would have obtained better instruction, and one-sixth more attention would have been given by the teacher to the forty-nine that remained.

It is sometimes complained that the principal teacher in a union school, who is employed at a large salary, teaches only the advanced pupils, while those of the lower grades are turned

over to lower priced and inferior assistants. But this inequality of attention to different classes of pupils, as is shown above, is not confined to the union school ; it exists to a greater extent in the primary school, and without any compensating advantage. How much better that the younger pupils should have the entire time and attention of a competent assistant teacher, with the privilege, in their turn, when their advancement demands it, of the instruction of the principal. But in every rightly organized graded school, the principal closely superintends the work in all the departments, and, in all cases, his influence will be felt throughout the entire school, wherever his teaching may be done.

In corroboration of the views advanced, the following opinions of eminent educational gentlemen in other States may be given. Hon. H. H. Barney, State Commissioner of Schools for Ohio, in his Report for 1855, says : " Regarding what it accomplishes, a graded school possesses great advantages over a mixed school. It affords scope for practically applying to an educational scheme one of the most important characteristics of nearly all the departments of business pursuits, a systematic division of labor. Introduced into our system of education, it has often produced results as astonishing as the advent of the cotton gin or spinning jenny in the manufacture of cloth, or the steam engine in facilitating travel, trade, commerce, and the transmission of news."

Dr. Sears, the successor of Horace Mann as Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, says : " In a mixed school, the classification of pupils is necessarily imperfect, and the number of classes must be altogether too great for thorough instruction by one teacher. During the past year teachers have been found, in some of our public schools, hearing at the rate of thirty-six recitations a day. In graduated schools, a few large classes may be found to pursue all their studies together, and the teacher having no other under his charge, will have a much greater amount of time for each. But where nothing of this simplicity and order exists, and teachers are

changed, or liable to be changed every term, the best methods of instruction are of but little avail; for they could not be successfully introduced even if a good teacher were employed. There is not time enough in the daily exercises, for thoroughly teaching each class, nor is the ordinary term of service long enough to lay the foundations of knowledge, and to rear a fabric which shall prove the hand of a master."—*Fourteenth Annual Report of Mass.*

Hon. J. L. Pickard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin, writes: "Prominent among the requisites to success in our system of Public Schools, is such a classification of pupils as shall secure what is called, in all industrial pursuits, 'division of labor.'

"The basis of this classification should be in the attainments and capacities of the individual pupils. The extent to which classification may profitably be carried must depend upon the number of pupils, and the ability to employ teachers."

He enumerates the following advantages of classification:

"1. It diminishes the number of branches to be taught by the same teacher, and thus secures concentration of thought and power upon the teacher's work.

"2. It provides for the adaptation of the teacher to the school by requiring less versatility of talents and variety of attainments, but peculiar fitness for his special work.

"3. It secures the right place to the right teacher by more careful supervision and the facilities afforded for interchange of teachers.

"4. It is a system with a head, whose influence is felt throughout the whole body.

"4. By presenting opportunity for promotion it gives needed stimulus both to teacher and pupil.

"6. It secures permanence and congenial employment to teachers, thereby securing their self culture."—*Annual Report for 1860.*

Hon. H. C. Hickok, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Penn., says: "The due classification and grading of the schools

is but the application to the educational cause of the same division of labor that prevails in all well regulated business establishments, whether mechanical, commercial or otherwise. It is not only the most economical, but without it there can be little progress or prosperity."—*Annual Report for 1857*.

"To enable children," says Hon. HENRY BARNARD, "to derive the highest degree of benefit from their attendance at school, they should go through a regular course of training in a succession of classes, and schools arranged according to a similarity of age, standing and attainments, under teachers possessing the qualifications best adapted to each grade of school. The practice has been almost universal in New England, and in other States where the organization of the schools is based upon the division of the territory into school districts, to provide but one school for as many children of both sexes, and of all ages from four to sixteen years, as can be gathered in from certain territorial limits, into one apartment, under one teacher; a female teacher in summer, and a male teacher in winter. The disadvantages of this practice, both to pupils and teachers, are great and manifold.

"There is a large amount of physical suffering and discomfort, as well as great hindrances in the arrangement of scholars and classes, caused by crowding the older and younger pupils into the same school-room, without seats and furniture appropriate to either; and the greatest amount of suffering and discomfort falls upon the young, who are least able to bear it, and who, in consequence, acquire a distaste to study and the school-room.

"Among the conditions of success in the operation of a system of public schools, is such a classification of the scholars, as shall bring a larger number of similar age and attainments, at all times, and in every stage of advancement, under teachers of the right qualifications, and shall enable these teachers to act upon numbers at once, for years in succession, and carry them all forward effectually together, in a regular course of instruction.

"In a large school, properly classified, a division of labor can be introduced in the department of government, as well as in that of instruction. By assigning the different studies to a sufficient number of assistants, in separate class-rooms, each well qualified to teach the branches assigned, the principal teacher may be selected with special reference to his ability in arranging the studies, and order of exercises of the school, in administering the discipline, in adapting moral instruction to individual scholars, and in superintending the operations of each class-room, so as to secure the harmonious action and progress of every department. The talents and tact required for these and similar duties, are more rarely found than the skill and attainments required to teach successfully a particular study. When found, the influence of such a principal, possessing in a high degree, the executive talent spoken of, will be felt through every class, and by every subordinate teacher, giving tone and efficiency to the whole school."

It cannot be denied, nor do I care to conceal, that the claimed advantages of the graded school plan have not been realized by all the union schools of the State. There will be occasional failures in all human enterprizes. Under any system there will be some poor schools, but perhaps no class of schools can show a smaller proportionate number of failures than the union schools of this State.

In most cases of failure, the causes are easily seen and easily remedied. The employment of incompetent or inexperienced principals—inexperienced young men fresh from some college, or some teacher who has gained a good reputation in some district school, but who knows nothing of the theory or organization of a graded school—this is perhaps the most frequent cause of failure. It should be remembered that the management of an enterprize of such magnitude as a large union school, requires a man of much talent and experience. A mere stripling of adventurous spirit and ready wit may prove a good captain of a single company, but to marshal an army of separate

regiments on the field, and set them successfully at work, requires skill and experience such as can only be acquired by much thought and actual observation.

An entire neglect of the grading is another cause of failure, and a third cause may be found in the almost exclusive and disproportionate attention given by some principals to the higher departments, and the serious and fatal neglect of the lower ones. Unless the roots thrive, the whole tree will wither.

THE GRADING OF UNION SCHOOLS.

As has already been stated, the advantages of the union school arise chiefly from the grading. The more perfect, therefore, the grading, the more certain and marked will be the success of these schools. Many confused notions, and a great variety of practice prevail among the union schools of the State, in the matter of grading, and in some instances no attempt at a careful classification is made, the pupils being merely divided somewhat equally among the several teachers, the larger pupils going to one and the smaller sized to another. In many other cases, the grading is made upon some such merely arbitrary and artificial basis, as upon the books used, or the position of the pupil in some particular study, as reading or arithmetic. The pupils having a first or second Reader are put into the primary department, while those using the higher numbers of the series are assigned, for that reason, to the higher grades. There is, as yet, no generally recognized basis of classification, and every teacher does what seemeth good in his own eyes.

The importance of this subject to the success, if not to the safety even, of our school system, induces me to attempt some fuller discussion of it than I should otherwise deem suitable. Many of the Boards of Trustees are awakening to the need of a more efficient grading and organization of their schools, and frequent inquiries are made concerning the true methods and principles of classification.

The answers to these inquiries, while they will be of especial interest to those having anything to do with the management

of union schools, will be of value also to the District Boards and teachers of the common district schools of the State; for each pupil, wherever taught, must pass through the same natural stages of progress, and his successful instruction will depend on the strict observance of the same natural laws. The several grades of pupils will all be found in each primary district school.

It is obvious that any general system of classification must be based upon the natural stages of a child's progress in learning, and upon the studies and methods of instruction naturally adapted to each stage. Any basis less broad than this will require constant modifications, and will admit of no general application to different schools, or even to the same school in the different years of its progress.

Taking, then, the natural stages of education as a basis of classification, *the natural grades of a union school are these four, viz:*

1. The *Primary* or beginner's grade, embracing the pupils whose slender knowledge of language and ignorance of reading, as also their undisciplined powers of attention and reflection disqualify them for the study of books, and *who must be taught orally.*

2. The *Intermediate* or transition grade, comprising the pupils who, having learned to read, and having obtained some knowledge of words and things, through the oral instructions of the primary grade, are prepared to begin the study of books. The learning of lessons from books differs so widely from the process by which little children gather knowledge through the spontaneous use of their senses, or by conversation with their parents or teachers, that some thorough and efficient instruction should evidently be given in the *art of lesson learning.* To give such instruction is the main purpose and business of this grade, which is therefore properly intermediate and transitional between the *primary* or *oral teaching*, and the periods of mature and independent study of books.

3. The *Grammar* or common school grade. This grade bor-

rows its name from the Grammar schools of the East, and embraces, in general, those pupils who are pursuing common school studies, including, grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c.

4. The *High School* grade, embracing those who are pursuing advanced studies.

These two latter grades differ from each other not only in the branches pursued, but also in the general aim of the studies, and in the modes of recitation. In the former the studies approach the character of arts, and are learned and impressed by practical exercises, as cyphering, map-drawing, composition writing, &c. In the latter the studies are pursued as sciences, and approximate more nearly a scientific investigation of principles and laws.

It will be seen, on a careful review, that every child, in whatever school he is taught, must pass through these natural stages of progress, though not, perhaps, through all the studies, in his advance to maturity. The advantage of separating the pupils of these several grades into different departments will be evident from a comparison of the exercises and modes of instruction appropriate to each.

1st. In the *primary grade*, the teaching is entirely *oral*. The pupil learns nothing from books independently of the teacher. The voice of the living teacher is almost the sole instrument of instruction. By conversational lessons on sensible objects, the pupil's power and habits of observation are developed and his knowledge of language is enlarged. Even in teaching reading to this grade of pupils, the voice of the teacher constantly goes before that of the pupil, interpreting the printed words, and giving the right pronunciation.

The tender age of children, in this grade, demands that the confinement shall be much less severe than in the later grades; more frequent and longer recesses being allowed them, and frequent physical exercises interspersed. It would be well if the school sessions could, for this class of pupils, be shortened to four hours a day.

The power of *attention*, in these young pupils, is also so un-

developed and weak, that each exercise should be brief and animated; rarely exceeding ten minutes, and made as lively and diverting as possible. How clear is it that the best interests of these pupils demand their instruction in a separate department organized to meet their peculiar wants.

2d. In the *intermediate grade* there will be a mixture of oral teaching and the study of text books. The main purpose being to teach the pupil *how to get knowledge from books*, those great depositories of human learning, and life-long sources of information, much time must be spent with the classes in an oral study of the assigned lessons. Careful explanations of the true process of study must be given, and the pupils abundantly and patiently exercised in the practice of these processes.

Perhaps no part of the business of teaching has been so little cared for, or comprehended even, as this. As soon as pupils have learned to read fluently they have had lessons assigned them, and without a word of instruction as to the methods by which they are to proceed, they have been told to learn the lesson. What wonder that it is so common to see young pupils attempting to commit their lessons by a parrot-like repetition of the words. How futile and disastrous must ever be such a method of study.

Pupils should be taught that the true aim of study is not to *recite*, and not even to *remember*; but to *know*. He who studies merely that he may *recite* to a teacher, will almost inevitably study superficially, learning the letter and not the sense of the lesson. He who studies merely that he may store his memory will be apt to seize hold upon those artificial associations of ideas which, while they are more easily formed, are also more readily lost, than the true philosophical relations of thought. The pupil who labors to thoroughly understand and know that which he studies, will not only both remember and recite better than others, but he gathers a power and forms a habit which will open to him the whole field of learning.

The oral teaching of the primary grade should be continued to a considerable extent in the intermediate grade. While the

pupil is introduced into the world of books, he should not be permitted to lose sight of the world of facts, of which books are but transcripts. The brief exercises and the frequent reliefs prescribed for the primary pupils will still be needed in this second department.

3d. In the *grammar* school grade the pupils are engaged in independent study. The teacher simply assigns the lessons, and the pupils learn them by their own unaided efforts. Care must still be used to continue and perfect the habit of thorough and thoughtful study, and the object lesson may still be used, though of an advanced class.

As has been already stated, the studies of this grade are to be largely mingled and illustrated by practical exercises. The pupils have not reached the age of abstract reflection. The mind is still largely dependent on the senses, and needs to correct and ripen its impressions by the labors of the eye and hand. The common method of studying arithmetic, with numerous practical examples to be performed under each topic and principle, is doubtless the true method of study in all branches, for the pupils of this grade. Arithmetic owes much of its popularity as a common school study, to this practical method of teaching it. Were like modes pursued with other studies, the teaching in this grade would gain greatly in efficiency and success. One of the most popular of modern grammars owes its success almost solely to its plan of analyzing sentences by the aid of diagrams. Had it provided equally for synthetical grammar by a system of exercises in the construction of original phrases and sentences it would have left us little to ask for, as far as its methods are concerned.

The recitations of the grammar school grade should be made principally in the form of questions and answers. In the high school, pupils may be required to recite by topics, without the aid of questions; but the pupils of the grammar school will scarcely have reached the strength or maturity of mind that will enable them to comprehend subjects in their logical connections and entireness, and to reproduce the lessons of the

text book in full and spontaneous statement. They will need the stimulus of questions to quicken and direct their thoughts. But these questions should never be leading questions, or such as suggest the answer. They should go beyond those printed in the book, and should aim to sift thoroughly the pupil's knowledge of the lesson, and to excite also his mind to a deeper and wider research into the subject itself.

4th. In the *high school* grade the exercises and modes of learning and recitation become more like those by which the educated man pursues his reading and study in his own library. The studies are more scientific, and are prosecuted by more purely rational methods. Indeed, it is the business of this grade to induct the pupil into those modes of reading, and scientific investigation, which he will need to use in his manhood. That school education is evidently and grossly defective, which leaves the pupil dependent upon teachers, and does not fit him to prosecute his studies by himself, after his school days are done.

But how shall this final school work be accomplished, unless there be a period in the pupil's progress when he is put to the independent use of his powers, and his class exercises are made but such a rehearsal of the knowledge he has acquired, as an educated man gives, when he has occasion to relate the results of his studies.

In thus broadly marking off these four grades of education, it is not intended that the lines of division shall be sharply defined, and that the method of study and teaching shall be suddenly and entirely changed when the pupil passes from one department of school to the other. As in nature, each class and order of being approaches the next, by insensible gradations, so the pupils in each grade will gradually ripen up towards the more advanced methods and studies of the next grade.

It should be remarked, also, that although these four stages of scholarship exist in the very nature of the case, and there will always, therefore, be something corresponding to these

four grades in every thoroughly graded school ; yet it is not implied that each school shall have four separate departments. As was stated before, a school may be graded as soon as the number of pupils requires the employment of two teachers. But in this case two grades would be combined under one teacher. In other cases where more than four teachers are employed, as in some of the larger union schools, the grades may be subdivided; the beginners in the grade being placed under one teacher, and the more advanced pupils under another. But however subdivided or combined, these four broadly marked grades will still remain, each requiring its own peculiar modes of instruction, and each governed by its own laws of progress.

In grading any particular school, regard must, of course, be had to the character and accommodations of the school building, to the relative numbers of the children of the different ages, and somewhat to the courses of instruction previously taught, and the scholarship of the pupils.

If, for example, the school house has but a small room for the Intermediate grade and a large Grammar room, it may be necessary to send the pupils of the former a year earlier into the room of the latter grade, or, in other words, to comprehend the last year of the Intermediate course in that of the Grammar school. It is not infrequent, that the pupils of the last year of the Grammar school are seated in the High school room and taught by High school teachers. It is of course better that each grade shall have its own school room.

In communities in which the older children find profitable employment in some branch of industry; it often happens that there is a disproportionate number of attending pupils of the primary grade. To equitably divide the labor among the teachers will, in such cases, require the division line of the grades to be swung somewhat lower than in other cases.

Some provision will require also to be made for pupils who come to school only during the winter or occasional terms. The absolute necessity for adhering to some regular course of studies

in the graded school, forbids that every study shall be taught in each term, and a student entering a school for a single term cannot reasonably expect that the course of instruction shall be varied, to the manifest injury of the entire school, in order to allow him to study some particular branch or book not belonging in that term. But the difficulty is not so serious as it appears. In any term, the occasional student will find some classes which he will be prepared to enter, and studies which will be amply profitable for him to pursue, even if they are not the particular studies which he desires. And often it is practicable to arrange the course with reference to the known wants of winter students, or to organize extra classes for their accommodation. Great care, however, must be taken not to overburden the teachers with extra classes, which ambitious teachers are often too ready to undertake, especially in favorite branches of study.

It cannot be determined absolutely, for all pupils, what shall be the *ages* for entering, or the *time* occupied in passing the successive grades. As in body, so also in mind, some children grow faster, and mature earlier than others. In general, children may enter the *primary* department at *five*, the *intermediate* at *seven*, the *grammar school* at *ten*, and the *high school* at *thirteen*.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Much difficulty is met by inexperienced School Boards and teachers in arranging a course of studies for the graded school, and application has in several cases been made to me for assistance. In order to make still clearer the foregoing views on grading, and to render some more explicit aid to school officers and teachers, I venture to add a somewhat fully developed course of instruction; and if it shall in any degree promote a greater uniformity in the conduct of our graded schools, it will much improve this department of our educational interests.

This course, although entirely theoretical, conforms quite closely to the courses now in use in some of the best schools of this country. It is prepared after a careful observation of

the workings of our union schools, and an extensive examination of the reports of the schools of our own and of other States, and of some of the most celebrated European schools.

It may not apply perfectly, and in all its parts, to any one school, but it will nevertheless be found suggestive to all. In a small graded school, with only two or three teachers, they may not be able to do all of the work indicated: in a large school with numerous teachers, they will be able to do more.

The following general principles are fundamental and must always guide in any wise selection and arrangement of a course of studies. They are derived from the changeless constitution of things, and can never be violated without positive injury and loss.

1st. The studies and exercises must be adapted to the ages of the pupils; or to speak more precisely—since years do not always exactly measure development—to the successive stages in the mental growth. It is a well established fact that some mental faculties develop earlier than others. As in the human body, some parts do not mature, or even appear, till after others—the hair not growing till several months of life are past, the teeth appearing at a still later period, while the beard comes only with manhood—so, also, but in a more marked degree, the mental powers have their times of unfolding and growth. To address instruction to a faculty not yet developed is as idle as to give beefsteak to a child that has no teeth, or to provide a razor for a youth whose beard is not grown.

First in order, the perceptive faculties, acting through the senses, set to work. The little explorer is busy with hand and eye and tooth, touching, seeing, and tasting whatever comes in his way, and gathering up facts, without regard to their relations or significance. At a later day he is wondering, contriving, conjecturing: his imagination has begun its work. But not till a far later period does the reasoning faculty begin seriously to search for the hidden causes of things, and to deduce from its gathered stores of facts, the great truths and laws which underlie and comprehend them all. Now evidently the

studies of each age must be such as the faculties then acting, call for and can receive.

It is true that children have already been at work several years, when we first meet them in school. Most of the faculties have already begun to act. But there still remains enough truth to make the principle I have given a most important rule.

2d. The studies should follow each other in a logical order, so that one may prepare the pupil to understand the next in the course. Just as the heights of a mountain can only be reached by traveling over its lower ascents, so facts and truths lie, as it were, one above another, and to reach the heights of science one must surmount patiently the lower and elementary principles. No rule is more frequently violated, in the arrangement of studies, than this; and months of useless and irksome toil are expended by pupils, in the vain attempt to master studies for which they have received no preparation, by any previous studies, and whose very language and simplest ideas are wholly unknown.

3d. Studies should also be chosen with reference to their power to contribute to the great ends of education—the cultivation of the mind and heart and the increase of the intelligence.

It should be remembered that while all knowledge, on whatever subject, appeals to the intellect and requires thought, yet all knowledge does not equally or similarly arouse the feelings and affect the heart. The fact that the three angles of a triangle together equal two right angles, awakens perhaps, a momentary surprise; but the fact that Washington crossed the Delaware at midnight, through ice and snow, defeated the Hessians, and saved his despairing country, thrills the heart with admiration for his heroism, and kindles afresh the love of country. So, to take a different example, while the solution of a problem in arithmetic sharpens the wits and strengthens the powers of reasoning, without necessarily arousing a single virtuous feeling, the study of the truths of Natural History awakens the wonder at the marvelous and beautiful contrivance

ces of life, and stirs a reverence for Nature which easily ripens into reverence for God. These influences of the different branches of knowledge on the character, have been almost entirely ignored in the choice of our school studies.

Nothing here written is to be construed into a condemnation of Geometry and Arithmetic. They, too, have their uses in the manifold work of educating the mind; but their excessive study ought not to be permitted to crowd out, or keep out, other branches whose facts are equally important in business, and far more useful to the soul.

4th. Finally, as far as consistent with the due observance of the foregoing principles, those studies should be selected which will best fit the student for the station he is to occupy, and the calling he is to pursue.

First, then, to recapitulate, such studies as the pupil's faculties can grasp and use;

Secondly, these studies in such order that the one will prepare the pupil for the next;

Thirdly, of the several studies which fulfill the foregoing conditions, choose those which will most healthfully affect the character;

And fourthly, of these studies, those which will be of most use to the pupil in his later life.

Seeking to keep these principles in view, I venture to propose in the subjoined note, a *course of studies* for a true graded school.

PRIMARY GRADE.

TIME, TWO YEARS.—FIRST YEAR.

STUDIES:—*Morals, Object Lessons, Language, Reading, Drawing, Singing and Physical Movement.*

1st Term.—*Morals* taught by explaining and enforcing habits of neatness, order, obedience and politeness; and by short stories,* daily, illustrating and inspiring the virtues of truth-

*The little work entitled "Moral Lessons," prepared by F. M. Cowdry, Esq., the excellent Superintendent of the Sandusky Public Schools, is made up of stories embodying moral teachings with questions adapted to awaken the pupils' thoughts. Many of the School Readers in use also abound in stories, which, if simply told, and with direct appeals made to the pupil's judgment, would answer the same purpose. Any series of Sunday School papers will also be found to abound in such stories. A teacher, once started on this course of moral teaching, will find abundant materials multiplying on his hands. The Bible history is full of incidents which may be so told as to excite the moral feelings of children and cultivate their moral judgment.

This course is based upon the plan of gradation before given, allowing to each grade the time there indicated, and dividing each year into two terms of about twenty weeks each. The text books, when any are indicated, are those heretofore recommended by the Superintendent.

It will be observed that much prominence has been given, in this course, to what we termed object lessons. The character of these lessons has already been sufficiently explained. Their value and importance cannot be easily overestimated. Their

giveness, kindness to playmates, animals, &c. These lessons are continued daily throughout the grade.

*Object lessons** on common objects or pictures of objects. These lessons are given orally in familiar conversations with the pupils, and have for their aim to lead the pupils to notice carefully and name correctly whatever presents itself to the senses in these objects. They thus serve to educate the senses, and teach language. They also strengthen the power, and establish the habits of observation, increase largely the pupil's knowledge of natural objects and furnish him with food for thought. Certainly these are important points in the education of a little child.

In conducting these lessons or talks, while the pupil's minds must be stimulated to act freely, yet in the teacher's plan there must be maintained a regular logical order. This can be easily accomplished by a skilful choice of such a succession of objects as will present the sensible properties to be noticed, such as form, color, size, weight, &c., in their logical sequence. In this first term the following topics may find place in the object lessons.

Forms, embracing lines, straight, curved, parallel, perpendicular, vertical and horizontal; angles, right, acute and obtuse; and plain surfaces, triangles and the square. The object used may be a string, a straight stick broken, pieces of paper cut into triangles, &c., and marks on the blackboard, &c., &c.

Colors, the most common colors as red, yellow, blue, green, &c., taught with any colored objects.

Miscellaneous objects, as the visible parts of the human body, their parts and uses, articles of dress and furniture, their parts, forms, colors and uses may be noticed and named.

In giving these lessons, three cautions are needed: 1st, to make each lesson lively and short, not exceeding ten minutes; 2d, to introduce but one or two new ideas and words in each lesson, and 3d, to make each new idea and word perfectly familiar by setting the pupil to find and name the same thing, as a line or angle in other objects both in the school-room and outside.

Language will be taught by the words learned in the object lessons, and may be further taught by little verses to be recited in concert.

Reading should be taught by the word-method, the reading of the term being confined to Webb's cards and lessons printed on the blackboard, including the more simple words learned in the object lessons.

*The Pestalozzian mode of teaching, by lessons on natural objects, has been in popular use for nearly fifty years in the European Schools, but has been extensively introduced into this country only within the past five years. It is now rapidly extending among our best schools. I am happy to be able to announce to teachers that we now have several valuable works on the subject published in this country. Among these are "Barnard's Papers for the Teacher, 2d series—Object teaching and primary schools in Great Britain." Price \$1.50. "Object Lessons, by N. A. Calkins, N. Y." Price \$1; and a new work by Prof. Welch, of the State Normal school, now just issuing from the press.

almost universal introduction into the best schools in the country, east and west, is a sufficient attestation of the esteem in which they are held by the most distinguished educators. The annual reports of the several State departments of public instruction betray an everywhere awakening interest in this great teaching reform, and the lapse of a few years will doubtless witness their universal use in at least all the primary and common schools of the country.

Nor is this general and spontaneous favor with which these

Number.—The pupils may be taught to count to sixty or eighty, always counting objects as the fingers, the children in the school, the glass in the windows, &c., or the kernels picked from an ear of corn.

Drawing on the blackboard or on the slate, with which each pupil should be furnished at the outset of his school life, the lines, angles and figures taught in the lessons on form, and printing the easier words in their reading lessons.

Singing school songs, and gymnastic exercises should be interspersed frequently through the day.

2d Term.—*Morals* as before.

Object Lessons.—Forms, all regular four sided figures, as square, oblong, rhombus, rhomboid, &c., with the several kinds of triangles. Colors, the common colors with some of their shades. Size, length, the inch and foot taught by sticks cut of those lengths and employed in measuring books, tables, benches, &c. The pupils may also find by actual and repeated measurements that 12 inches make a foot, 3 feet or 36 inches make a yard, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards make a rod.

Miscellaneous lessons may embrace birds, fowls, leaves and flowers of plants and common articles of dress, &c., taking care to confine the attention mainly to the properties, parts and uses that can be seen, or felt.

Number.—The exercises may embrace counting to 100 and back; counting to 60 by even numbers, and by odd numbers, forward and back. Simple mental additions and subtractions with small numbers. Composition of the numbers up to 20, as 4 composed of 4 ones, or 2 twos, or three and one.

Reading through the first part of Webb's Word Method Primer.

Drawing of forms and printing of words continued. *Singing* and *Physical* exercises as before.

As a daily general exercise for this grade the teacher should read to the pupils from some entertaining book, taking care to gain the attention and awaken the interest of the pupils, by familiar questions and explanations. I have known little children, of only four or five years of age, to listen attentively for an hour at a time, to such reading, and with marked benefit to their intelligence.

SECOND YEAR.

Studies:—*Morals*, *Object Lessons*, *Numbers*, *Language*, *Reading*, *Spelling*, *Drawing* and *Singing*.

1st Term.—The Moral lessons being given to all the pupils at once, there will be no distinction between those for the first and second years. Politeness of behavior should be strictly inculcated.

Object Lessons.—Forms continued, the circle and its parts will be learned, and surface

lessons have been received, unreasonable. They are but a return to simple, natural processes of education, the instinctive processes by which children, everywhere and in all times, seek knowledge. It is but allowing a child to see, and touch, and taste, and hear, before requiring him to remember and reflect. It is addressing knowledge to the powers already awake and active—the powers of sensation—rather than attempting to force it upon faculties yet slumbering in undeveloped infancy. In short, it is teaching as God teaches, who has made the facts

forms continued. The cube and pyramid may also be introduced as first lessons in solids. If blocks cannot be had for solid forms, they may be easily cut from a large potato or turnip.

Colors continued; the seven prismatic colors.

Size. Long measure completed, and cloth measure learned by actual measurements, made by pupils. Superficial or square measure introduced by a square inch and foot cut from stiff paper, and applied in measuring various surfaces. *Miscellaneous objects.* Articles of furniture, dress, playthings, &c., their parts, colors, uses, and sensible properties.

Numbers. Counting by two's and by three's, to 100 and back, till it can be done with great rapidity and precision. The three's will embrace the several series, 3, 6, 9, 12, &c.; 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, &c.; and 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, &c. The multiplication table to 3 times 12, illustrated at first, with objects, as wafers or beans, to be counted, and afterwards thoroughly memorized, by repetitions in concert, and singly. Mental exercises in adding and subtracting small numbers.

Reading Webb's Word Method, completed, and the punctuation marks learned.

Spelling by the sounds of the letters, and by printing from memory the words pronounced from their reading lessons. The sounds of the letters should be learned as they occur in the words, and the pupils taught by degrees, to spell out the new words by sounding the letters.

Drawing of forms will be continued, and pupils encouraged to make pictures of simple objects. This will lead to a closer observation of these objects.

Singing and *Physical Exercises* are taught to all the pupils at once, and do not differ, therefore, in the different years.

2d Term.—*Object Lessons* on Form may now take in solids, the cube, the pyramid, the prism, and the sphere. *Size.* To long and square measures may be added circular measure, and with this, measures of time. These measures should be made familiar by daily use. This will promote the habit of accurate observation. *Miscellaneous object lessons* may continue the lessons on plants and animals, to make their visible parts, uses, motions, &c., familiar, and prepare the pupils to study them more systematically in the next grade.

Numbers. Counting by fours, to 100 and back, in these series: 4, 8, 12, 16; 1, 5, 9, 13, &c.; 2, 6, 10, 14, &c.; 3, 7, 11, 15, &c. The counting should at first go only to twenty; and when this is familiar, then to 30 and 40, &c., in succession, till the pupils can count rapidly and easily to 100. A second series should not be undertaken till the first be perfectly learned. The multiplication table may now be learned to 5 times 12. Mental exercises in addition, subtraction and multiplication, may be given orally, as follows: Take 4, add 4, add 3, add 5, subtract 4, subtract 6, multiply by 4, subtract 3, subtract 5, add 4, add 5, and give the result. Let each pupil that gets the result hold up his hand, and some one be called on to give it.

Reading. The reading may extend this term through sixty pages of Webb's Second Reader, with particular attention to finding out new words by the sounds.

of nature so prominent that they force themselves upon the open eye and ear of every being, while the philosophy lies so hidden that only the experience and study of years can reach it.

I have, in a previous part of this report, stated "better methods of teaching" to be one of the remedies by which the productiveness of our school system is to be made more commensurate with its cost. Among the reforms in teaching, none can be more important than this substitution of the study of

Spelling, by sounds, and by printing on the slates the words of the reading lessons, and the new words learned in the object lessons. These new words should always be printed on the black-board, when they are first learned, and the pupil be made as familiar as possible with them.

Drawing continued daily, on slate and black-board. It should be borne steadily in mind that the object lessons are not so much designed to convey knowledge as to train the senses and mind of the pupils, and the teacher should aim, therefore, to lead the pupil to discover truth for himself, rather than to tell it to him.

The following programme of daily exercises for the primary department, will aid teachers to understand more fully the above course. Pupils of the 1st year are called the A class; those of the 2d year the B class.

Hours.	MORNING.	Hours.	AFTERNOON.
9 to 9.10.	Religious Exercises.	1.00 to 1.15.	Moral Lesson.
9.10 to 9.20.	Moral Lessons.	1.15 to 1.20.	Singing.
9.20 to 9.30.	Reading, A Class.	1.20 to 1.30.	Reading, A Class.
9.30 to 9.35.	Singing and Gymnastics.	1.30 to 1.45.	" B "
9.35 to 9.50.	Reading, B Class.	1.45 to 1.50.	Gymnastics and singing.
9.50 to 10.05.	Recess.	1.50 to 2.05.	Recess.
10.05 to 10.20.	Lessons on Form and Color, B Class.	2.05 to 2.20.	Ob. Les., Size, B Class.
10.20 to 10.30.	Lessons on Form and Color, A Class.	2.20 to 2.30.	" Mis., A "
10.30 to 10.40.	Numbers, B Class.	2.30 to 2.45.	Numbers, B Class.
10.40 to 10.50.	" A Class.	2.45 to 2.50.	" A "
10.50 to 11.10.	Recess.	2.50 to 3.10.	Recess.
11.10 to 11.25.	Miscellaneous, B Class.	3.10 to 3.30.	Reading by Teacher.
11.25 to 11.35.	Singing and Gymnastics.	3.30 to 3.45.	Spelling, B Class.
11.35 to 11.45.	Ob. Les., Mis., A Class.	3.45 to 4.00.	General Review and Dismission.
11.45 to 12.00.	Spelling, B Class.		

The Drawing lessons will occupy the pupils of one class while the others are at their lessons.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE

TIME, THREE YEARS.—FIRST YEAR.

STUDIES:—*Morals, Object Lessons, Reading, Spelling, Numbers, Drawing, Singing, Physical Training.*

1st Term.—*Moral* lessons throughout this grade, to be taught in the same manner as in the previous grade.

Object Lessons for this grade should be both more systematic—beginning to prepare the pupil for coming studies; and they should also be addressed more to the reflection, leading the pupil to compare and classify, as well as observe.

Forms.—After a thorough review of the ground gone over in the primary grade, the sphere may be resumed and its hemispheres, diameters, axis, circles, zones and revolutions

nature and facts for the exclusive study of books. It is not advocated that the study of books shall be discontinued; nor need any one fear that the use of object lessons will diminish the amount of book learning that will be acquired by the pupils. On the contrary, experience proves that the little child will learn to read faster and better, under a course of instruction such as proposed, while the older pupils will go forward with more intelligence and ease; when the theoretical statements of the text books are prepared for and illustrated by the

be made familiar, helping to prepare the pupil to understand the same terms when afterwards applied to the earth.

Colors may embrace the simple colors, red, yellow and blue, and some of the common compounds, as green, orange, &c.

Size.—Review the measures of primary grade, and complete the tables of those measures, carrying out long measure, for example, to furlongs, miles and leagues, &c.

Miscellaneous. Lessons on plants and animals (quadrupeds), marking the contrasts and resemblances between different classes, and making little lists of those that have a common character. The pupil should also be led to notice the Divine benevolence and wisdom shown in the animal and vegetable forms taking care only to notice those that are simple and obvious as the warm coats of animals and the pleasant taste of fruits, their uses for food, &c. Natural scenes, as a hill, a plain, a brook or river, may be made topics for lessons and thus some of the elementary notions and terms of geography be gained, and the pupil prepared for that study.

Numbers.—Multiplication table, to 8 times 12; counting by fives and sixes to 100, as by fours in preceding term. The Arabic figures taught and the plan for writing tens and hundreds by the same characters shown. Writing all the numbers up to 100, and their composition learned. Miscellaneous mental exercises continued.

Reading.—Webb's Second Reader to page 100. It is in connection with the reading lessons that the peculiar work of the Intermediate grade—the work of *learning how to get lessons*—begins. The first step will be to secure the careful attention of the pupils to the meaning of their lessons, by questioning them on the sense. This should be kept up from day to day till the pupils acquire the habit of reading attentively, and become able to close their books immediately and give the substance, first of a single sentence, then of a paragraph, and finally of a page or entire lesson. The inflections and emphasis should be carefully studied to bring out the true sense of the lesson.

Spelling the words in the reading and object lessons, by sounds and also by letters, both orally and on their slates. The sounds of the vowels should now be learned, in their order, and thoroughly practiced, as an elocutionary drill.

Drawing of forms and simple objects, leaves, trees, houses, &c., and writing words and numbers.

Singing school songs, and Diatonic scale of eight notes.

2d Term.—Object Lessons. Forms, the cylinder and cone.

Size.—Solid or cubic measure, and some of its applications shown. Dry measure may also be learned, pint, quart, peck and bushel measures being borrowed for the purpose.

Miscellaneous.—Objects, plants and animals (birds), continued. Scenery, classes and occupations of men, &c.

plain facts of sense. All teaching in our schools would gain both in vividness and in value if a more frequent appeal were made from the facts as stated in books to the facts as they are exhibited in the world without. Even a picture of some scene in geography or history awakens a new interest in the class; but in all studies that permit it, the use of natural scenes and objects, presented to the actual touch or vision of the pupils, gives a vividness of interest and conception that can be gained by no other means.

Numbers.—Multiplication to 12 times 12; counting by sevens; Miscellaneous mental exercises; numerical exercises on the measures learned; and notation and numeration, with slate and black board exercises, to 100,000.

Reading. Webb's Second Reader, completed. The pupils may now be required to study their reading lessons at their seats; but the criticism of meaning, in the class exercise, must still go on.

Spelling, continued from first term. The consonant sounds may now be learned in order, and thoroughly practiced in concert.

Drawing. In addition to the regular forms, the pupils may make pictures of the school room and play ground, getting thus their first notions of maps. The points of the compass may be taught them, and marked on their maps.

Singing. Songs and the scales. The natural scale may be now marked on staff lines, on the black-board, and the pupils practiced on the intervals. As the singing is a general exercise for all the pupils of the grade, it need not again be marked in the course, for this grade.

SECOND YEAR.

STUDIES:—*Object Lessons, Reading, Spelling, Drawing, Writing, Mental Arithmetic.*

1st Term.—*Object Lessons.* Form, miscellaneous objects chosen to familiarize the regular forms, and the pupils may be called upon to name lists of objects having these forms. Miscellaneous objects.

Weight. The idea of weight being given, scales or steelyards may be used to give the various denominations of avoirdupois weights, and the table learned.

Mental Arithmetic. Stoddard's. Pains should be taken to teach the pupil how to get his lessons.

Reading. Webb's Third, or Sanders' 2d Reader, first half of book.

Spelling. Oral and written, from reading book and lists of names of objects of the same class.

Drawing and Writing. Maps of fields, streams, ponds, &c. Writing in script characters on slates.

2d Term.—*Object Lessons.* Parts of the human body, their structure and uses. Pictures may be given of skeleton and internal organs. Parts of plants more minutely examined, and the different classes of leaves learned. The manufacture of shoes, hats, tables, and of bread, pies, &c., and the operations of agriculture explained.

Geography, taught orally with outline maps.

Mental Arithmetic, and slate and black-board exercises in adding.

Reading.—Sanders 2d Reader completed.

Spelling, Drawing and writing, as in previous term.

But the value of the object lesson is only half told in this added interest to the study of books. The education that transforms children into mere bookworms has been justly condemned by all reasonable people, and not a little of deserved ridicule has been heaped upon schools that make their pupils brilliant reciters from books—prodigies on examination days, but ignorant as babes of the commonest facts of life—ciphering through half a dozen arithmetics, but unable to compute the simple interest on one of their father's notes; flippant

THIRD YEAR.

STUDIES.—*Object Lessons, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Physiology, Mental Arithmetic, Composition, Drawing, Writing, &c.*

1st Term.—*Object Lessons*, continue the study of plants (flowers and fruits), air, winds, rain, snow, and manufactured articles. The pupils, it should be remembered, are to observe and tell what they have observed rather than to learn what the teacher knows. Knowledge lying much beyond their power of observation or discovery is of but little use to them yet.

Reading.—Sanders' Third Reader, first half.

Spelling by lists of names, made by pupils, and by dictation exercises, short sentences dictated by teacher and written by pupils.

Geography.—Cornell's Primary.

Physiology.—Hooker's First Book in Physiology.

The pupils having been prepared by the object lessons which have given the elementary notions and much of the language of these branches, may now profitably begin their study in text books. At the outset the lessons should be first read in the class, and the pupils having learned the sense of the new words used and got some clear idea of the lesson, may perfect the study at their seats.

Mental Arithmetic continued, and black-board and slate exercises in notation, addition, subtraction and multiplication.

Composition. Pupils may now begin to write on their slates little composition on the objects used in their object lessons.

Drawing, of maps from the geography, &c.

Writing, on slates and black-board.

2d Term.—The studies of the first term are continued through the second.

Throughout this grade the teacher should read daily, to the pupils, for half an hour at least, from such books as the Rollo Books, asking the pupils questions, and giving familiar explanations, when needed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADE.

TIME, THREE YEARS.—FIRST YEAR.

1st Term.—**Reading.** Sanders' Fourth Reader, first half.

Spelling. Lessons made up daily of names of objects, qualities, actions, &c., of same class, as names of parts of a house, of articles of dress, of fruit trees, of mental actions, of colors, of trades, of tools, &c., the pupils giving the number of words needed for a lesson, and the same class being continued through several successive lessons, or until they can find no more words of that class. These lessons, when studied and the lists corrected, may be recorded by each pupil in a blank book.

parsers in grammar, but blunderers in speech, and unable to write correctly half a dozen sentences of their mother tongue.

Whatever may be said of our knowledge of literature and science, our knowledge of the nature and uses of common things and our skill in common affairs—that knowledge and skill that constitute the implements of our daily work and influence—are obtained not from books, but from the action of our own senses and the exercise of our individual powers. Nature's volume lies ever open before us, and the education is

Practical Arithmetic through four ground rules and reduction. Mental Arithmetic continued, occupying a portion of each recitation.

Geography of North America, and United States. Map drawing is to be continued till Geography is finished.

History of United States to Revolution. Studied with a constant reference to maps, and a chronological table to be made by pupils.

Object lessons, one each day, and a composition written thereon daily through the year. The ability to write correctly is so important an acquisition, that composition ought to be taught by daily exercises in it.

Writing with a pen, daily through the year.

2d Term.—Fourth Reader completed. Spelling continued. Practical Arithmetic, to multiplication of vulgar fractions, with a short exercise in mental arithmetic at each recitation.

Geography of United States completed, with maps drawn by pupils.

History of United States, completed, its geography mastered and complete tables made of the chronology.

SECOND YEAR.

1st Term.—Reading, Spelling, and writing daily.

Practical Arithmetic through decimal fractions.

Geography of South America and Europe.

Grammar; Sill's Synthesis.

Object lessons and composition.

2d Term.—Practical Arithmetic through Interest.

Geography of Asia and Africa.

Grammar.—Sill's Synthesis completed.

THIRD YEAR.

1st Term.—Reading, Spelling and analysis of words. The spelling lessons to be made of words of common suffix or prefix, or formed from common root.

Practical Arithmetic, complete.

Book-keeping or Latin.

Analysis of English Sentence, Welch's.

2d Term.—Algebra.

Book-keeping, or Latin.

Analysis of English Sentence.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADE.

The course of high school studies will be more or less extensive, according to the number of pupils in the district, and its ability to maintain a corps of teachers. Without attempt.

altogether defective that does not prepare us to read intelligently her pages and learn her lessons. As the powers of accurate and intelligent observation is one of the most useful results of a true education, so the fixed habit, established in childhood, of using that power, is one of the surest guarantees of an intelligent and successful life. Nature becomes replete with instruction to him who thus habitually observes her phenomena.

The object lesson has for its first and chief design to cultivate the power of observation. The child is told to look and see, and encouraged to tell all he sees in the objects presented. From these he is sent forth to find similar objects in nature around him. His rambles in the green fields, through the wild forests, and by the purling brooks, are converted into school times. Even his plays are made to continue his instruction. He comes to realize fully the poet's vision, and finds

“Lessons in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

PRIMARY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

School Inspectors' reports for the school year ending the first Monday of September, have been received from six hundred and fifty-eight townships and cities; an increase of ten over those reported the previous year. Detailed exhibits, by counties, of the statistics reported, will be found in the tabular statements at the end of this volume. The following is the general summary for the year:

Number of districts in the State,.....	4,208
Increase for the year,.....	109
Graded or union schools, (included above,).....	103

ing to mark out a course of studies, I will only indicate what those studies may be: Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Natural History, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Ancient and Modern Languages.

Those pupils who are preparing for College should be permitted to begin Latin in the Grammar school.

It will be found that some pupils will, especially in the primary grade, do two years work in one. These must be passed to the next grade as soon as they are fully prepared. Others will need to be retained in the grade a year or more longer than the time indicated.

Number of children between 5 and 20 yeas of age,....	252,533
" previous year, between 4 and 18 years,.....	246,684
Whole number attending school,.....	202,504
Increase for the year,.....	9,567
Average number of months of school,.....	6.1
Number of qualified male teachers,.....	2,326
" " female teachers,.....	5,485
Total number of teachers,.....	7,811
Number of districts reporting no rate-bill,.....	2,004
Increase for the year,.....	219
Number of teachers examined by Inspectors,.....	7,429
" certificates granted,.....	6,629
" meetings of Boards of Inspectors,.....	3,090
" Inspectors' visits to schools,.....	4,708
" volumes in district libraries,.....	103,747
" " township " 	57,982
Whole number of volumes in libraries,.....	161,729
Number of township libraries in 1860,.....	178
" district " " 	2,287
Value of school houses and sites,.....	\$1,710,834 35
Increase for the year,.....	205,218 00
Raised by district tax to pay teachers,.....	88,989 43
Excess over previous year, by district taxes,...	28,378 62
Voted for libraries from two mill tax,.....	3,058 04

The following financial statement, exhibits the revenues and expenditures for the year, for educational purposes:

REVENUES.

Primary school interest fund, apportioned,.....	\$103,457 30
Received for tuition of scholars, non-resident in the districts,.....	11,861 78
Raised by district taxes,.....	329,463 81
" two mill tax,.....	278,350 68
Received from fines, &c., library fund,.....	7,593 90
" " rate bills,.....	56,469 29
Am't paid from township funds to Inspectors,...	8,452 53
Total,.....	\$795,149 34

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to male teachers,	\$248,797 11	
" female " 	251,256 55	
	<hr/>	\$500,053 66
Paid for building and repairing schoolhouses,...	122,715 52	
" on past indebtedness,	61,488 79	
" for Inspectors' services,	8,452 30	
" for books for libraries,	10,651 94	
" for contingent expenses, payment of district officers. fuel, &c.,	91,787 13	
Total,	<hr/>	<u>\$795,140 34</u>

To show the total cost of education for the year, we should need to add the value of the board of teachers who 'boarded around,' the fuel furnished by districts, the cost of school books, and apparatus, and the amounts expended for the University, colleges, academies, private schools, Normal School, and Normal Institutes. These amounts would doubtless swell the aggregate to over a million of dollars.

The average time for which the schools were taught, was six and one-tenth months. But this by no means shows the average school facilities furnished to the children, since in all the large and populous districts the school time was far more than the average, while only in the small and sparsely settled districts, did it fall below the average. In 92 districts, containing 46,501 school children, or over 500 in each district, the schools were kept open for ten months and over; while in 844 districts, containing only 32,004 children, or an average of less than 38 in each, the school time was less than six months. Thus, while the average length of school terms taught in these districts, taken together, was probably less than five months, 46,501 children enjoyed ten months schooling, and only 32,004, were restricted to less than six months. In the 3,151 districts, with 170,957 children, the school terms were between six and ten months, averaging, at least, seven and a half months.

These school facilities, if properly employed, ought to give us speedily one of the most intelligent populations in the world; but it is to be feared that that crying evil of irregularity of attendance, so common in our schools, robs us of a large proportion of the public good and private advantage which we have a right to expect from them.

The enumeration of school children embraces those between the ages of 5 and 20 years. Heretofore the school census has comprised only those who were between the ages of 4 and 18. A comparison of the numbers in the following table, will show that the increase in the enumeration is not as great as during former years, which would seem to prove that the numbers of our population between the ages of 18 and 20 years, are less than those between 4 and 5.

* Number between 5 and 20 years of age.

The number of different teachers employed falls short of the number reported last year by 131. This a favorable fact, showing as it does, the more permanent employment of the teachers engaged. The schools have suffered largely, both from the frequent changes in teachers and from the yearly irruption of a large number of new and inexperienced teachers into our school rooms. The above figures show a healthful tendency, and it is to be hoped that the day is approaching when inducements will be offered to retain experienced teachers in the profession, and when schools will enjoy for a succession of years the instructions of the same person.

But while the decrease was 131 in the total number of teachers employed, there was an actual increase of 142 in the number of female teachers. This fact also may be deemed favorable to the schools, since it cannot be rationally doubted that females make better teachers for little children, such as compose the great majority of our primary schools, than do bearded men.

The average wages, per month, paid to male teachers was \$26 06, while the average wages of female teachers was only \$13 52 per month. It is to be remembered, however, that in the aggregate of wages paid to male teachers, are embraced the large salaries paid to the principals of the numerous union schools. But with this deduction, the disparity still shown between the wages of the two sexes, is creditable neither to our justice nor our gallantry.

The amount raised by the two mill tax was \$278,350 68. The mill tax of the several towns which failed to report would probably swell this amount to over \$279,000. Adding to this the \$103,457 30, apportioned from the primary school interest fund, we have a public fund of \$382,807 98 for the support of the schools. The total wages paid the teachers of these schools was \$500,053 66, of which \$117,245 68 must have been raised by district taxes and rate bills.

The number of districts which reported no rate bill, was two thousand and four, and it is to be presumed that nearly all of these districts were free from that pernicious incumbrance upon their schools. It is gratifying to know that each year adds largely to the number of free schools, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of making all the schools thus open to the children of the State, "without money and without price." It is already the opinion of many of our most intelligent citizens, that not only ought the schools to be, by public taxes, made thus free to each child, but that a compulsory law should require the attendance of every child between some given ages at least six months each year. It may be seriously questioned

if the State imposes a public and heavy tax upon all its citizens for the purpose of supporting a system of public schools, is it not bound to take measures to secure to society the full benefit of those schools, by enjoining the presence of the children, unless the parents, in the exercise of their unquestioned parental rights, shall provide adequately for the instruction of those children elsewhere? If parents have a right to the care and control of their own offspring, it is equally true that children have a sacred and indefeasible right to so much education as society can provide, and society itself has a still broader and more momentous claim, that those who are coming to live in its bosom and wield its powers shall be educated for their duties.

THE INSPECTORS' WORK.

The reports of the work done by the township inspectors, are not as full as could be desired. Many townships fail to make any report at all under this head. The total number of meetings of inspectors reported, was 3,090. The number of teachers examined was 7,429; the number licensed, 6,629. The amount reported as paid or due the inspectors, was \$5,775 63; but 146 townships failed to report the amount. The number of visits made to schools by the visiting inspector was 4,703, and the amount paid for the work of visiting, \$2,677. Two hundred and thirty towns failed to report this last item, and 131 neglect to report any visits.

In the appendix will be found some extracts from the reports of the visiting Inspectors, for which a space was left in the blanks prepared in this office, for the Inspectors' reports. These reports, though meagre, and often entirely wanting, exhibit in the main a healthful condition and progress of the schools.

But these reports are interesting, also, as showing the good that might be accomplished by these visiting Inspectors, were they all to comply with the requirements of the law. The language of the law is explicit: The Inspectors "shall appoint one of their number to visit each school in the township having a qualified teacher, *at least once in each school term*, in which

a school is taught, who shall inquire into the condition of such schools, examine the scholars, and give such advice to both teachers and pupils as he may think beneficial." (Section 74.)

The importance of an authorized and intelligent visitation of the public schools, is recognized in every system of public instruction, in this country and in Europe. If this importance be such as to demand recognition and provision in every public school law, then surely it demands that the work shall be steadily and faithfully performed. If not needful for the best interests and success of the schools, let the law be abrogated; but if it is necessary and valuable, then let the requirement of the law be honestly fulfilled.

No long argument can be needed to prove the necessity of some suitable supervision. The magnitude of the interests involved, the number of laborers employed, the inexperience of many of these teachers, the peculiar character of the work to be done, all demand a faithful and intelligent superintendence. The best plan of supervision would, evidently, be by an officer who should devote his whole time and energies to this work. With a field large enough to occupy him constantly, he would gather skill by experience, and his visitations, made with regularity and system, would produce the maximum of good results.

But even our present system is capable of a good not ordinarily attained by it; and until a better can be introduced, this should be made as efficient as possible. Let the visiting inspector secure, as far as practicable, the company of the district officers in his visits to the schools. Under the legal duty of examining into "the condition of the schools," let him carefully note the condition of the school buildings and grounds, the seating and apparatus; advising, if necessary, with the board for the improvement of the same. Let him next examine both into the methods and the thoroughness of the teaching. The first may be learned by requesting the teacher to proceed briefly through several recitations, with different grades of pupils, in his ordinary manner; the second, by himself questioning the pupils in the various branches studied. Care must

be taken not to alarm either teacher or pupils, by a show of authority. Let them rather be made to feel that the inspector comes as a wise and sincere friend, to do them good. Let him notice faults only to aid in their removal, and excellencies in order to confirm them.

The inspector should examine the daily record to see that it complies with the law, and to ascertain the regularity of attendance, and use his influence to secure a fuller and more constant attendance of all the pupils of the district. In each school he will find something worth copying, some excellent rule of order, or general exercise, or mode of teaching a particular study. Let him recommend this to the other schools in his township, and thus make common to all, the good in each. Let his counsel to the teacher be in private rather than in public, and be given as the advice of a friend rather than as an official injunction; but let him not hesitate to speak plainly and sternly where some gross and serious fault is wilfully permitted.

Some inspectors have effected a great change and reform in the schools of their township by appointing township meetings for the teachers, to be held one evening each month, and by thus engaging the several teachers, mutually, in the work of improvement.

Inspectors may also examine into the condition of the district libraries, whenever they exist, and by advising for their better management, may bring these useful agencies of education into more just favor. In brief, whatever concerns the schools of his township, or the proper education of the children, should receive his most thoughtful consideration. He is the constituted guardian of these great interests, and on the wise and faithful discharge of his duties the well-being of large numbers of children, and of society itself, depends.

I cannot forbear to notice here, also, the duty of the Township Inspectors, in making the annual reports, on which this department, and the State at large, must mainly rely for all knowledge of the working and wants of the school system.

While some of the reports of the Inspectors are models of excellence, full and accurate, there are others so marred with obvious errors as to be almost worthless. Most of these errors are doubtless made in the district reports; but the Inspectors should see to their correction, and when practicable, make the reports conformable to the facts. As an instance of the carelessness with which these reports are sometimes made, under the head of "District taxes," raised "to pay teachers' wages," nearly one-half of the township reports were evidently incorrect, some including under that head, the *rate bills*, though a separate column was prepared for this item, while others reported as district taxes, the whole amount of wages paid to teachers. The ready courtesy with which the Inspectors have responded to the requests of this department for various information, encourages the belief that they will do whatever lies in their power to remedy these defects.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year, eight of these useful gatherings were held, and with an interest and success not surpassed by those of any previous year. The times, places, and attendance of these Institutes were as follows:

SPRING SERIES.	ATTENDANCE.		
	Gentl'm's	Ladies.	TOTAL.
At Lapeer, March 19, 1861, 10 days,	51	92	143
At Dewitt, " 26, " "	87	94	132
At Lowell, April 1st, 1861, 5 days,	51	121	172
At Three Rivers, April 8th, "	82	106	188
AUTUMN SERIES.			
At Hudson, Sept. 9th, 1861, 5 days,	56	98	152
At Saline, " 23d, " "	22	39	61
At Lansing, Oct. 7th, " "	73	146	219
At East Saginaw, Oct. 14th, 1861, 5 days	9	47	56
Totals,	332	741	1,073

The attendance at the same number of Institutes held in 1860, was 1251; but when it is reflected that these Institutes

were held for two weeks each, while six of those held the past year were held only five days each, it will be seen that there has been rather a gain in the attendance. The Institute at Saline happened to fall upon the same week with the State Fair and the National fast, and owing to this, came considerably short of the numbers that had engaged to attend.

It had been proposed to hold fifteen or eighteen of these Institutes the past year; but the embarrassed state of the treasury, and the troubled condition of the country, forbade. Several sections of the State were accordingly disappointed, after receiving some encouragement to expect Institutes. It is hoped that during the coming year the wants of the State may be more nearly met in this respect.

The experience of the year has added another testimony to the value of these agencies to train teachers, and to awaken the public mind to the importance and value of education. The most full and gratifying assurances of the utility of the exercises, and of the good accomplished, have been received, both from the teachers who have attended, and from the citizens of the places in which they have been held.

The following brief account of the daily exercises of one of the Institutes of the autumn series is here given as a sample of the work done. The limited appropriation made for the Institutes of this series, prevented the employment of the ordinary number of lecturers, and diminished somewhat the variety and completeness of the course of instruction.

On the evening before the opening of the Institute, a public lecture was given, as usual, by the Superintendent, to a large audience, on the subject of Moral Education. The necessity and practicability of some higher moral culture were shown and the evils and dangers infesting or threatening our schools were explained:

Monday, 9 A. M.—The Institute was called to order and opened with appropriate religious exercises. Over one hundred were already in attendance, and, early as was the hour, several teachers had come more than twenty miles that morning to be

• present at the opening. After enrolling the names, followed some general remarks instructing the members as to attendance, attention, note-taking and their general duties in the Institute. A spirit of good order and earnest attention was thus invoked at the outset.

10½, A. M.—Prof. Welch, principal of the State Normal School, lectured on primary teaching, explaining the object lesson, and giving, as illustrations, lessons to the institute, on the eyes and hair. Great interest was shown in the exercise.

11½.—The Superintendent introduced the subject of arithmetic, explaining the various systems of notation, and giving some methods of teaching notation and numeration.

2 P. M.—A general oral exercise in numbers was given to show the method of drilling pupils to habits of rapid calculation.

3 P. M.—Prof. Abbot, of the Agricultural College, gave a lecture on the English grammar, and the two methods under which it might be studied.

4 P. M.—Prof. Welch resumed the subject of primary teaching, explaining what faculties of the child should be addressed, and giving illustrations of the mode of teaching.

In the evening, Prof. Abbot delivered a lecture to a crowded audience, on the history and forces of the English language.

Tuesday, 8½ A. M.—Devotional exercises, the Institute reading the Scriptures, in concert.

9½ A. M.—The Superintendent resumed arithmetic, explaining methods of drill on elementary operations, and giving the practical mode of teaching weights and measures.

10½—Prof Welch lectured on primary teaching in reading and spelling, in connection with object lessons.

11½.—Superintendent discussed Addition and its proofs, giving modes of drilling the pupils to rapidity in the processes.

2 P. M.—Prof. Welch; primary spelling by sounds.

3 P. M.—Prof. Abbott; essential elements of the sentence.

4 P. M.—Prof. Fisk, of the Agricultural College, lectured on physical science, showing some of the properties of heat, light and electricity.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —A spelling exercise was conducted, to show a new method of teaching orthography.

In the evening the ample hall was crowded again, and Prof. Welch gave an interesting lecture on conversation.

Wednesday, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ A. M.—Devotional exercises and singing.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Prof. Welch; primary drawing, lines and letters.

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Superintendent; multiplication, and several proofs.

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Prof. Welch; primary drawing and learning alphabet.

2 P. M.—Prof. Welch; methods of teaching composition.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.—Superintendent; subtraction and the two theories of its explanation.

3 P. M.—Prof. Abbot; English grammar.

4 P. M.—Prof. Fisk; heat, sensible and latent.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.—A general oral exercise in numbers, on Prof. DeMorgan's rules for rapid calculation.

The evening was occupied by the Superintendent, with a written address on educating agencies.

Thursday, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Devotional exercises; after which a reading class was conducted by one of the lecturers.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Superintendent explained the divisions of Geography, and the modes of teaching it.

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—Prof. Welch explained the laws and methods for the general management of schools.

2 P. M.—Superintendent; division, its theories and proofs.

3 P. M.—Prof. Abbot; the English verb and tense.

4 P. M.—Prof. Welch; analysis of the verb.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.—Another spelling exercise in illustration of a method of teaching.

In the evening a crowded house listened to a lecture by the Superintendent on the government of children.

Friday, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M.—As this was the last day, the house was filled early, and a short lecture on the properties of numbers was given, till the proper hour for opening.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ A. M.—Devotional exercises.

9 A. M.—Superintendent; prime and composite numbers.

9½ A. M.—Prof. Welch; conscious and unconscious teaching.

10½ A. M.—Superintendent; physical education.

11½ A. M.—Prof. Welch; essential qualifications of a good teacher—firmness and kindness. The last half of this hour was devoted to rhetoric.

2 P. M.—Prof. Abbot; verb, tense and participle.

3 P. M.—Prof. Welch; mode, tense, &c.

4 P. M.—Superintendent; theory of teaching. Seven essential conditions of all true teaching. Final address to teachers on their responsibilities and rewards.

In the evening the house was again thronged, and Prof. Fisk lectured on Meteorology, &c.

The attendance at this Institute embraced over two hundred teachers, besides the large numbers of school officers and citizens, in-daily, to witness the exercises. The utmost earnestness and anxiety was manifested by the teachers to learn all that was possible about their work, as teachers.

TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The reports do not show any considerable growth of this important department of our educational interests. The number of volumes reported in the district libraries, was 103,747; an increase of 3,768 for the year. The number of volumes in the township libraries was 57,982, showing a net addition of only 447 volumes during the year.

It cannot be concealed that no very general popular interest is felt in these libraries. This is evident from the small sums appropriated for their support. Each township is allowed, under the law, to appropriate, by a vote at the annual spring elections, so much as it chooses of the two mill tax, for the support of the libraries. Out of 658 townships making school reports, only 85 voted any appropriation for libraries, and the aggregate amount thus voted was \$3,058 04. The failure to make any appropriation arises, doubtless, in many cases, from forgetfulness or neglect on the part of the township inspectors.

or others, to have the question presented to the people. In other cases the vote is taken when the voters have nearly all retired from the polls, and the friends of the libraries have no opportunity to properly represent their claims.

The amount received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, under the penal laws of the State, and which are by both the State constitution and statutes devoted to the libraries, was \$7,593 90, which was \$1,235 68 more than was received from the same source the preceding year. It is confidently believed that if the moneys collected as fines, &c., were all paid in, and apportioned, as required by law, the revenue to the libraries from this source would afford to each library almost an adequate support. Many irregularities and violations of the law have come to my knowledge during the past year. The fines are often retained by the justices, or other officers collecting them, under the plea that they are all absorbed in paying costs of prosecution and collection, although the Supreme Court of the State has decided that no such use can be legally made, *the entire amount collected belonging to the library fund*. In one instance, at least, the board of supervisors of the county deliberately voted to violate the law by directing the treasurer to transfer these moneys to the general fund. Of course, this action was of no force and void, and neither compels nor authorizes the county treasurer to make so glaring a misappropriation of these moneys, nor will it protect him in any such violation of his oath of office. The townships may still demand and collect such moneys.

The amounts of fines reported in a few of the counties may be taken as an index of the amount of revenue that should be derived from this source. Barry county reports \$1,090 36; Berrien \$636 36; Kalamazoo, \$1,500; Oakland, 795 53; St. Clair, 431 94; Wayne 1,032 41. The treasurers of Kent, Branch, Livingston, Jackson, Van Buren, Monroe, Macomb, and several other counties, 23 in all, report no money apportioned. In several large and populous counties, the sums were meagre and insignificant.

One may well wonder at the apathy exhibited by many of the districts and townships, in regard to so valuable and economical an educational agency. A brief consideration of the subject will convince any unprejudiced mind of the value of these libraries, and that a true economy and wise policy demand that their maintenance be placed upon as solid a basis, and be as regularly cared for, as that of the schools themselves. The libraries conduce to the same ends, and are the necessary adjuncts of the schools. The one is incomplete without the other; and it might even be questioned whether a district without a library is not as defective in the means for a thorough enlightenment of its children as a district without a school. If it be replied that the children will find some books at home for reading, when there is no library, it might be answered that they would also find some instruction at home if there were no school. The truth is evidently this; children need both school instruction and library reading. The school teaches to read; the library furnishes the books for reading. The school teaches to think; the library furnishes the food for thought. The school awakens the mind to an active desire for knowledge; the library is the open store-house of knowledge. The school aims to awaken a taste for literary pleasures; the library is the only means by which this taste can be gratified. Thus these two—the school and the library—stand over against each other, and are mutual helpmeets and co-workers in the common work of educating men. If the school gives to the library intelligent readers, so on the other hand the library sends back to the school interested pupils. The school furnishes the seeing eye; the library affords the illuminating light, and the former can no more say to the latter, “I have no need of thee,” than can the latter retort, “I have no need of thee.”

No intelligent parent or teacher will willingly forego the aid of a good library in the work of educating the young. The child who has imbibed a taste for reading, such as a well chosen library is almost sure to awaken, and is furnished with a supply of good books, such as a good library alone can afford,

will derive more advantage from three months a year of schooling, than he would from six months without the aid and benefit of the library. He will come to his studies with an awakened intellect, and a knowledge of language, which will easily make his progress twice as rapid as it would otherwise be.

How often does the teacher hear, from the pupil who is accustomed to read books, the delighted exclamation, "I saw an account of that in a book I read," when some fact in geography or history is reached in the lesson, and how often will he be asked by such pupils, to explain some seeming discrepancy between the statement of the text book and that of some library book!

Ten dollars expended in increasing the district library, will often contribute more to the education of the children of the district than twenty dollars paid for teachers' wages. How utterly unwise, therefore, is that policy so prevalent at present, of devoting the entire amount of the public moneys to the support of the schools, and refusing a dollar to the maintenance of this equally important agency of instruction. I am aware that it is often urged that the children have books at home, that reading matter is so abundant that the necessity of the library is done away. But these statements are made without sufficient inquiry or reflection. Books, and especially books suited to the wants of children, *do not generally* abound in our homes. Let any one who doubts this statement, visit any ten families taken in order, in any district, and make an investigation of their literature. The eagerness with which the children even in our large villages, and from our best families, crowd to a well sustained district library, is a sufficient proof of the need of these libraries.

Another argument, sometimes urged against any new appropriation for buying library books, is not only contradictory of the foregoing one, but is self answering. It is that the books are constantly wearing out. What were they bought for but to be used; and if worn out in use, then they have fulfilled their purpose. Who objects to buy more clothing for his chil-

dren, because their old clothes are worn out, or to furnish more food when the first supply is exhausted? The teacher, too, passes away when his term is ended, and a new one must be obtained in his place at a new and expensive outlay of means. With a proper care to purchase books in strong binding, and to guard them, by sufficient penalties, from willful abuse, they will last for many years, and make ample returns for their cost before they finally disappear.

The value of the district library to the adult citizens of the district is not taken into account in the foregoing argument, though that value would abundantly justify all necessary expenditures for the support of such libraries. No community can well afford to be without an agency so refining and enlightening as a public library: and every city abounds in public libraries, though there, if anywhere, the people may be supposed to have books enough at home. The library is the lecture room of the great and wise of all ages, and in its silent, but speaking volumes, each auditor may choose his own hour and theme, and listen to what mind he will for instruction or recreation.

The law having been amended so as to allow the distribution of the township libraries into district libraries, on an application from a majority of the districts in the township, the question of the relative value of these two systems of school libraries has again arisen into importance. The opinion which was expressed in the report for 1859, and which is here quoted, I have seen no reason to change:

“The township library is ordinarily too remote from the great mass of the children. Those living in the remote districts can scarcely be expected to go three or four, and often five or six miles, to get books. None but inveterate readers, those who have formed their taste for reading, will do this. And if the township library be distributed in parcels, quarterly, to the districts, as under the old system, the advantages claimed for a large collection of books in the township library, are mostly sacrificed: we have simple district libraries, with the disad-

vanitages that they are imperfect in character, since no large library, without duplicates, can be so divided as to make several good small libraries; they are temporary in tenure, the books not remaining to be read throughout the district, and re-read till known and mastered; and the district feeling only a divided and partial ownership in the books, they are more liable to be lost or destroyed. The 42 volumes of the district library, will be of far higher utility in the district, than any district can gain from its interest in the 318 volumes of the township library, except it be the central district where the township library is located. The testimony, as far as received from the districts, goes to prove that the library books are much more abundantly read under the district system than they were when drawn from the township libraries. It is not expected that any system will work well without diligence and steady efforts, on the part of those who have the management of it. No machinery can be made so perfect that it will run alone, without a constant application of power to impel, and without a constant supervision to control it. Doubtless some district libraries will fail of their mission, and get quickly scattered, through the neglect of those whose duty it is to attend to them, just as many township libraries were wasted from the same cause; yet in very many districts they will be wisely managed; good librarians—men who love books and know their value—will be appointed, and the district library will stand side by side with the district school, lending to the school no slight or unimportant aid in stimulating the love of learning, and carrying forward the influence of the school into all the after lives of its scholars."

It may seem singular that while we are changing our township libraries into district libraries, our neighboring State, Wisconsin, is seeking to replace the district libraries with township. The explanation of this disagreement is not difficult. It is evident that no system of libraries can be made efficient without due and regular support and good management, and it is not at all uncommon to find men heaping upon a system the

blame of a failure which resulted only from a niggardly support or an inefficient administration of it. More than once have I heard that our own district libraries were proving failures, and doubtless this is true in many cases; not, however, because they are district libraries, but because the law does not supply any sufficient and stated support for them. The great preponderance of the testimony, from our most active and intelligent school officers, elicited in response to a circular on the subject, is that the district libraries are far more valuable for all the main purposes of school libraries, than were the township libraries.

A close consideration of the arguments of our Wisconsin neighbors, for township libraries, narrows them down to this, viz: the district libraries will be small, and the annual additions to them meagre and insignificant; while the township library may be large and imposing, and the annual additions considerable and attractive. But if this argument is valid in favor of a township library, it is equally valid, and with a greatly multiplied force, in favor of a county library. What a noble library might each county possess, and what splendid additions to its loaded shelves might be made each year, if all the library fund of the county could be used for its support.

But the fundamental assumption on which the argument rests is not valid. It is taken for granted that the annual appropriations for the support of district libraries must necessarily be small and insufficient, so that while they would procure but few books for each district, they would, if united, procure a large increase of the township library. But an appropriation clearly within the means of any district, will amply maintain the district library, and keep it growing. A sum, ranging from ten dollars a year, for the smaller districts, to twenty-five dollars for the larger, will be ample for the purpose; and this sum will be cheerfully given when our districts comprehend more fully the uses and value of these libraries to both old and young. The vision of a large and well selected township library is certainly attractive; but when the books of this

splendid library come to be scattered broadcast over a township six miles square, the beautiful dream disappears, and

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leaves not a wreck behind."

In addition to the evils of an uncertain and stinted support, our libraries also suffer a needless disadvantage from the negligence of school boards to purchase books after the money reaches their hands. There is reason to believe that large amounts of library moneys are now held by school officers who are not in haste to expend it for books. I have known some cases in which the money was retained in this way for several years, and the library, in the meantime, was allowed to fall into decay and disuse.

Reference is made to the accompanying annual report of the State Board of Education, for the particulars concerning the new contract made by that Board with E. Burnham Smith, bookseller, Detroit, to supply books for the libraries for the next two years. Circulars containing the lists of selected books and the contract prices therefor, will be sent to the districts and townships before the first day of January, 1862, as required by the library law.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The annual report of the Board of Control of the State Reform School will be communicated herewith, and to it I would refer for a detailed statement of the condition and necessities of this interesting State Institution. The year has witnessed several important changes in the progress of the school. On the resignation of Mr. D. B. Nichols, the former Superintendent, Mr. C. B. Robinson, whose efficiency as Assistant Superintendent, has amply proved his fitness for the place, was appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy, and still continues in charge. The loss of all the shops by fire, has deprived the boys of the regular employment heretofore furnished, and greatly increased the difficulties and expense of their management.

The whole number of children received into the school since its first opening, Sept. 2d, 1856, is 263. The number belonging to the school at the date of the last report was 187, of whom 126 were white boys, and 11 colored. During the year 63 have been received, and 55 have left the Institution, leaving in the School Nov. 16, 1861, 131 white boys, and 14 colored; total, 145. This nearly equals the full capacity of the building, even with the new wing recently added.

This large and constantly increasing group of neglected and vicious boys—vicious mostly because neglected—may well awaken the solicitude of every philanthropic citizen. Standing on the threshold of life, their little feet having already taken the first steps in crime—deprived, in most cases, of all guardianship of parents, and all sweet influences of home, thrown out as waifs on the wide shores of life, it will depend upon the wisdom and efficiency of the efforts made by the State for their reform, whether they shall be redeemed from the disadvantages of their neglected childhood, and raised to the rank of virtuous members of society, or shall go ultimately downward to infamy and ruin, scattering destruction along their path and dragging others to a similar fate.

In the several visits I have made to the institution, I have been painfully impressed with the inadequacy of the school provisions for so many pupils. The instruction which they shall here receive must be one of the main agencies in their reformation; but what can one man do with a school of 145 boys, and boys whose early training has been so grossly neglected! Mr. Johnson, the teacher, is laboring with a conscientious zeal for his mass of pupils, but the good of the school demands that he shall at once be reinforced with one or two assistants. As a large number of the boys are of tender age it would be well if some female teacher, of the requisite mental and moral qualifications for the work, could be obtained and the younger boys be placed under her charge. Destitute of a mother's care, the presence of some gentle female teacher would

supply to these boys that softening and refining influence so essential to their healthful education.

Another question will soon press upon the representatives of the people in regard to this school. Its rooms will soon be crowded to their utmost capacity and a demand will arise for larger accommodations. Will it not be wiser, instead of enlarging this institution, whose numbers are already too great for the reformatory work, to provide another school of another grade to which the pupils of this school may be transferred when their reformation has so far progressed that a less narrow confinement and more free employments may be allowed them. In Europe, where the subject of reformatory education has occupied the attention of philanthropists for many years, there have been established agricultural reform schools in which the pupils, while laboring daily and earning their own support, are instructed in the art and, to some extent, in the science of agriculture. It is found that when these pupils have completed their course, their services are eagerly sought for by the farmers, and thus they enter at once upon remunerative and honorable labors. It is the opinion of those now connected with our State Reform School that, could a suitable farm and buildings be provided, many of the boys now in the school might be profitably transferred to it. This would both relieve the school from the danger of becoming too crowded, and would enable the Board of Control to retain the boys under their care till they should be fully confirmed in their reformed habits and good principles.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

Of the primary school lands, there were sold during the year ending Nov. 30th, 3,614.19 acres, for \$14,456 76. The total amount of the primary school fund at that date, was \$1,698, 851 14. The receipts on account of this fund, were \$21,278 22.

The receipts on account of primary school interest fund, from the holders of part paid lands, were.....\$64,574 01
Receipts of interest due from State,..... 49,451 96

Total income from int. for year ending Nov. 30,..\$114,025 97

Apportioned to the schools, May 15,.....\$103,457 30

The income of University fund for the year ending Nov. 30, was \$37,048 42. Of the University lands there were sold during the year, 360 acres, for the sum of \$4,320.

Of the Normal School lands there were sold during the year, 80 acres for \$320. The income of the Normal School fund for the year, was \$4,207 10.

SCHOOL LAWS.

A considerable number of the sections of the school law were amended by the Legislature at its last annual session. These amendments were published in the volume of session laws for 1861, and also in the Journal of Education, then sent to the districts. In order to give them to the district officers in a more permanent form, the amended sections are re published in the appendix of this report. There is included also, section 140, which was, through a mistake, omitted from the volume of school laws, published in 1859, it having been supposed that this section was repealed by the Legislature. The repealing section having never been engrossed and presented for the Governor's approval, did not, of course, take effect, and accordingly section 140 remains still in full force as law.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In closing this annual review of the progress and condition of our school interests, and in casting a glance, once more, upon that vast mass of childhood, crowding to these schools for discipline and instruction—an army of children already more than two hundred and fifty thousand strong—embracing one-third of all the souls in the State—there arises before me two grand departments of our school work whose neglected importance demands more than a passing notice. I refer to the physical training and moral culture of our children. As was remarked under a previous head, the main question concerning our school system is not as to its beauty or grandeur as a system, but as to the actual work it accomplishes—the amount

has never developed any such disposition, and we can only crowd it out by bringing in fresh air to supply its place. A small opening made under the stove, and connected with the open air, by a pipe leading under the floor, would not only furnish a supply of fresh air by the draft created by the stove, but would introduce it where its chill would be removed and the comfort of the room not be destroyed.

2d. Let the recesses be made longer, and more active. The five or ten minutes allowed to each sex, might, with a decent arrangement and separation of the two yards, be increased to twenty minutes, to be given to both sexes at once; and the teacher, being thus left free to seek the play-ground, also, might direct to more healthful sports, while his presence would restrain from the evil words and quarrelsome tempers that now go unrepressed.

3d. Let the exercises of the school-room be interrupted, as often as once at least, each hour, by some physical drill: clapping and whirling of the hands; extension and retraction of the arms vigorously and in various directions; tossing around the school, from one to another, small bags of beans; and in small schools, marches, accompanied with school songs. In some cases also, where the schools are not too large, an occasional adjournment to the fields or groves, or a short excursion to some object of interest and instruction, will both add a new charm to the school life, and afford a healthful relief from the confinement.

But whatever the means adopted, the health, and even the progress in study, of the pupils, demand that the teacher shall exercise a constant and unslumbering care for the physical well-being of his pupils; and he should be as solicitous to present, on examination days, healthful bodies as to exhibit cultivated minds, or great acquisitions of learning, in proof of his faithfulness and skill.

II. The subject of *Moral Education* demands even more urgently, the attention of all friends of our public schools. The great ends of education, whether to the individual or the

State, are chiefly moral. The good of the child and the good of society, alike rest down not so much on the powers of the understanding, as upon the qualities of the heart. The trained intellect is indeed a power; but so also is a whirlwind. Of what value is power when not under the control of wisdom, and directed to useful purposes? We may well pause and ask, are we conferring either a blessing upon our children, or a benefit upon the State, if our schools do not improve the hearts of their pupils as well as increase their intelligence.

It is doubtless true that intelligence itself conduces to uprightness, simply because virtue is logical while vice is always unreasonable and foolish. But it should be reflected that, without due attention, the passions may enlarge with the understanding, and the very motives offered to tempt the intellect to a higher activity, may quicken the selfishness to a deadlier power.

It cannot be denied that serious moral evils lurk around our schools. The children come alike from the hovels of vice and degradation and from the homes of virtue and piety. With the frankness of childhood they betray whatever impressions they have received, whether virtuous or vicious. The ungoverned, by their very violence overawe the peaceful; and the oath or obscene word makes itself heard when the expressions of kindness and truth are unnoticed. Vice, like malignant diseases, is contagious, while virtue, like health, often affects only its possessor. But it must not be concluded that these evil influences are confined to the public school, or exist, even, in any extraordinary degree there. They equally infest the select school and the private seminary. Bad and corrupt families are not always poor, and ungoverned and vicious children are found in aristocratic homes, as often as in the families of common people; and their example is all the more pernicious since their wealth and fashion gild their vices and give them the attractiveness of virtues.

Nor are the immoralities of our schools confined to the playground, or to the bad examples of ill-governed and vicious

children. The government of the school-room is sometimes so tyrannical and unjust, the tasks imposed are so heavy and unequal, and their fulfillment is required with so arbitrary an authority; or, on the other hand, their neglect is permitted with so lazy an indifference, that all distinctions of right and wrong, all regard for truth and duty, are broken down in the pupil's mind, and he learns to believe that power is not absolutely bound to be just, and that duty has no sacredness in its obligations.

I speak not of schools in general; but only of those unfortunate ones where the teacher is not actuated by a sense of justice, nor by a genuine love for his pupils. In how many such schools does the teacher's irritable temper, kept in constant excitement by the vexations of his calling, and his violent tones and words, engender a disrespect which easily extends itself to his instructions, and transforms his pupils into scorners and hypocrites. I will not attempt to detail all the moral evils that may grow out of the incompetency and carelessness of a poor teacher—the falsehood encouraged by his winking at transgressions, or inspired by his questioning distrust—the coarseness produced by his lack of politeness or grace—the idleness fostered by his indolent discharge of duty—the disregard for order, provoked by his lack of system, even if there be not worse vices, instigated by his self-indulgence, his impiety, or his grosser sensuality.

An undue and needless reluctance has been felt to contemplate these moral dangers of our public schools, and to consult for their removal, lest, under the guise of moral instruction, sectarianism should creep in, and our schools be degraded from that broad ground of common sympathy and equal rights which constitutes their highest glory and greatest good. But this apprehension is neither just nor wise, and the entire history of the public schools cannot furnish one instance of a serious attempt to introduce sectarianism. And it is eminently unwise to be so terrified with a distant and improbable danger, as to neglect a nearer and more alarming one. If our public school

system should ever perish, it will be, not from the introduction of sectarian teachings, but from the neglect of sound moral instruction; not because they are made too religious; but because a too narrow jealousy of religious influences shall render them positively and perniciously irreligious.

It may startle us from our slavish fear of sectarianism, and move us to a more earnest attempt to inaugurate some systematic and thorough course of moral training, if we reflect that *moral training, either good or bad, is inevitable*. The human soul cannot be kept free for a single conscious hour from some appeal to its moral nature. The moral feelings so interpenetrate every part of our nature that, whether we waken the passions, or appeal to the appetites, or merely inform the intelligence, or exercise the reason, we put the moral forces in play. We cannot withhold our children from influences which daily make them better or worse. We cannot, if we would, separate their moral faculties from their intellectual faculties, and leave the one in repose while we exercise and develop the other. Every enlargement of the boundaries of knowledge will bring within the range of vision new objects of aversion or desire; and with every conscious increase of intellectual power, new ambitions will seize upon the heart.

The neglect of the moral nature does not, by any means, leave it simply uncultured: it exposes it to frightful corruptions. Daily the wild play of the passions may grow wilder, the appetite may become more gross and sensual, the selfishness may grow more selfish, the conscience feebler and all the aims and purposes of life meaner, lower and more degrading. How many a parent has been suddenly awakened from his apathetic dream of security, to find that his child is already ruined—that habits of the grossest sensuality have ripened into full power—that all the sacred restraints of conscience have been cast off as the scruples of superstition, and that all belief in virtue, and all love of goodness have been dismissed as nursery tales and babyish fancies.

Not even an "armed neutrality" can hold the soul secure against the insidious approaches of vice. Beaten at one point, it would renew its attack at another, and ultimately claim the soul as its own. Only the most active and positive inculcations of virtue can save the heart from the entrance of vice.

But a more convincing argument in favor of positive and systematic moral education, may be urged, if we can show any practical means by which such an education can be carried on in the schools. I proceed, therefore, finally, to note the various elements and methods for this work.

1st. Let the schoolhouses be made clean. Wipe out from desks and walls, from door-posts and lintels, from clapboards and fences, those foul scriptures of vice and pollution which deform so many school buildings, and help to corrupt successive generations of children. Go farther, and make such an air of neatness and beauty reign everywhere, that the childish spirit of destructiveness shall be repressed, and the pupils shall be won insensibly to carefulness and order.

2d. Let the school-yards be separated by a high and close board fence, in the rear of the building, so that each sex may have its own grounds, free from all intrusion of the other.

3d. Let the play-grounds never be left without the supervision of a teacher when the pupils are there. To accomplish this they should not be opened to pupils till a fixed hour, when the teacher should be present. If the recesses, also, be given to both sexes at once, the teacher may go with his pupils on to the play-ground, and while he encourages the cheerful hilarity of the games, his presence will hold in awe the quarrelsome spirits or profane lips, which will otherwise work so much evil. It is the unrestrained and unwatched association of the pupils, good and bad, upon the play-ground, that forms one of the most fruitful sources of moral corruption. Remove this, and we have abated, at one blow, more than one-half of the dangers that attend our schools.

• 4th. Secure teachers of sound moral character. The teacher is the living presence whose example and influence fill the moral

atmosphere of the school-room with a wholesome fragrance, or taint it with poisonous vice. No qualification of the teacher is so important as those moral attributes which win children by their kindness, and inspire them by their purity. There are teachers whose goodness is so evident, that vice feels abashed in their presence, and whose genuine kindness of heart is so genial, that every noble sentiment and every right affection flourish spontaneously under their eye. "It is mean to lie to Dr. Arnold," said the boys of Rugby school. The open-hearted candor and the generous trustfulness, of their great teacher, shamed them from their habits of falsehood.

With a weak and selfish, or a passionate and fretful teacher, the very air of the school-room will be haunted with a spirit of evil and misrule, and no amount of Bible reading and public prayers can make the moral influences good. The teacher who would successfully teach morals, must keep in active exercise the kindest feelings of his heart. Let him aim steadily and honestly to be what he would have his pupils become, and ask no more of goodness in them than he exhibits in himself.

5th. Good government in school is one of the most potential of all moral influences. And by government, I mean, not merely the administration of justice or the repression of noise, but the maintenance of good order and regular system throughout all the exercises of the school. Neatness, order, and quiet; those are the indices of good government, and these are all friends of virtue. The child that has been taught the great lesson of cheerful obedience to rightful authority, and has been trained to the wholesome habits of regular industry and good order, will easily be led to virtuous principles and an upright life.

6th. But besides all these unconscious teachings, there are direct and conscious instructions in morals, which ought to find a place among the daily exercises of the schools. Not, however, in the form of homilies on the several virtues, or set lectures against vice; but rather illustrative stories from history or experience, in which virtue and goodness shall shine out in

human action, and vice may show its deformity in the wicked deeds of its votaries. The story of Washington's truthfulness as a boy and patriotism as a man, of Joseph's forgiveness of his brothers, of Solomon's choice of wisdom rather than riches, of Grace Darling's heroism, of Lyon's bravery and Ellsworth's piety, will at once enlighten the judgment and inspire the heart. And let the pupil's conscience be trained to correct knowledge of right and wrong by a skillful questioning upon the reasonableness and rectitude of the different examples given, or upon any of the common actions of life. The great moral sentiments of love and truth, love of industry, love of country, love of mankind, and love of God, should be as often as possible awakened in the heart, and opportunities be frequently contrived for the exercise of the virtues of benevolence, temperance, self-control, patience, charity, justice, forbearance, forgiveness, kindness, fortitude, &c. In their exercise the pupil would learn their value and strengthen their power over him. By means such as these daily pursued, the moral nature of the child will gradually unfold itself into settled principles of goodness, and be established in permanent habits of virtue.

Our schools, adding this high moral culture to the intellectual training which they are beginning to conduct with so much skill, will crown their pupils with a better than a laurel wreath, and will give to society and the State citizens whose virtues and intelligence will carry the great Republic along its pathway of empire and wealth, and work out even grander proofs of the ability of mankind to govern themselves.

JOHN M. GREGORY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
September 28, 1861. }

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith present you the Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

D. L. WOOD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction
of the State of Michigan:*

The Board of Regents of the University of said State being required to make to you, officially, an annual exhibit of the affairs of the University, respectfully submit the following as their report for the year ending June 30, A. D. 1891:

The Constitution provides that the Board of Regents shall have the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University Interest Fund. The powers of the Board in this respect are all that the people in their sovereign capacity could confer; and the Board in the exercise of their legislative and executive functions, thus imposed, are only limited by another fundamental law, which provides that the proceeds from the sales of all lands donated to the State, or appropriated by the State for the endowment of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific object of the original gift, grant, or appropriation. The people, in the organic law as amended in the present Constitution, have not only made the Board of Regents a body corporate, in whose name alone the University can sue and be sued, but they have constituted the Board the only power directly responsible to them, for the prosperity of the University, and the faithful management of this branch of the educational interests of the State. The Regents, as a Board, legislate for the University. They are its legally

constituted trustees. Not only by the Constitution, but by legislative enactment, the government of the University is vested in this Board. They enact its laws; they make and unmake its Professors; they grant its diplomas and confer its degrees, and under the advice of its Professors, they regulate the course of instruction, and prescribe the books and authorities to be used in the several departments. The State Legislature have therefore wisely made it obligatory upon the Board, once in each year to make an exhibit, which shall inform the people of the exact condition of the University; "the amount of its receipts and disbursements; the names of all its Professors and other employees, and the compensation of each; the number of students in the several departments; the books of instruction used; and an estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year." Without some such an exhibit made public, but little could be known by the people at large, of the real condition of the University, and what it is accomplishing as the great educational institution of the State.

For a statement of the condition of the several departments of the University, you are referred to the Report of the President made to the Board at our last meeting, and hereto annexed as a part of this our exhibit.

For an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year ending June 30, 1861, and an estimate of the receipts and expenses for the ensuing fiscal year, you are referred to the last annual report of the finance committee, made to this Board at its present session, and which is also hereto annexed and made a part of our exhibit.

The names of the professors, tutors, and other officers, and the compensation of each, are as follows:

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, salary \$2,500.

Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, salary \$1,500.

Louis Fasquelle, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, salary \$1,500.

James R. Boise, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, salary \$1,500.

Henry S. Frieze, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, salary \$1,500.

Andrew D. White, A. M., Professor of History and English Literature, salary \$1,500.

Francis Brunnow, Ph. D., Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy, salary \$1,500.

Alexander Winchell, A. M., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany, salary \$1,500.

Devolson Wood, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering, salary \$1,000.

Alvah Bradish, A. M. Professor of the Fine Arts, compensation for delivering a course of 20 Lectures, \$250.

James C. Watson, M. A., Professor of Physics and Instructor in Mathematics, salary \$1,000.

Datus C. Brooks, M. A., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, salary \$1,000.

Alfred DuBois, M. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, salary, \$1,000.

A. K. Spence, B. A., Instructor in Greek, Latin and French, salary \$600.

John L. Tappan, M. A., Librarian, salary \$600.

C. K. Adams, Assistant Librarian, salary \$100.

Hon. James V. Campbell, Marshall Professor of Law, salary \$1,000.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law, salary \$1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law, and Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Medical Jurisprudence, salary \$1,000.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy and Toxicology, salary \$1,500.

Abram Sager, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, salary \$1,000.

Moses Gunn, M. A., M. D., Professor of Surgery, salary \$1,000.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, of Pathology and Materia Medica, salary \$1,000.

Corydon L. Ford, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, salary \$1,000.

William Lewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, salary \$500.

D. L. Wood, Esq., Secretary, \$200.

John H. Burleson, Esq., Steward, \$400.

Volney Chapin, Esq., Treasurer, \$200.

W. B. Jolly, Janitor, \$325.

G. Weigles, " \$150.

J. Carrington, " \$300.

The books of Instruction used in the Institution are the same as those heretofore reported.

Students in the Law Department are reminded that while several copies of each of the leading text books will be found in the Law Library, it is exceedingly desirable that they shall supply themselves with such books as they may need at their rooms, and each student is advised to procure for himself Blackstone's (or Stephens') and Kent's Commentaries, Parsons on Contracts, Adams' Equity or Story's Equity Jurisprudence, and the first volume of Greenleaf's Evidence, and of Bishop on Criminal Law.

For the department of Medicine and Surgery, the Board have adopted as a rule that "each candidate for admission must be provided with satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and if a candidate for graduation, must also possess a good English education, the knowledge of Natural Philosophy, the Elementary Natural Sciences, and such an acquaintance with the Latin Language as will enable him to appreciate the technical language of medicine and to read and write prescriptions, and "to encourage a higher grade of preliminary acquirement

an allowance of six months from the term of study is made in favor of graduates of the Department of Science and Arts, and of other respectable literary colleges." An ample supply of material for the purpose of Practical Anatomy has been secured, and the means of illustration in all the departments have been greatly increased, the means of illustrating diseases from plates and models have become extensive, while very great additions have been made to the Museum of Anatomical and Pathological specimens, and to the specimens of the crude *Materia Medica* and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

The Law Department, which was opened for the reception of students but two years ago, may now be regarded as one of the best schools of the kind on the continent. The course is continued through a period of two years, "embracing the several branches of Constitutional, International, Maritime, Commercial and Criminal Law, Medical Jurisprudence and the Jurisprudence of the United States, including such instruction in the Common Law and Equity Pleading, Evidence and Practice, as will lay a substantial foundation for practice in all departments of Law."

A very valuable Law Library has been purchased, and arranged for the use of students, which is open at all reasonable hours for consultation, and no pains will be spared by the Board, or the able Law Faculty, to make this department what its friends desire it should be—equal to the best Law School in the world.

The Board of Regents cannot close this report without calling the attention of the people of this State to one important fact in the history of our educational and charitable institutions. The State Lunatic Asylum at Kalamazoo—the Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb, at Flint—the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti—the State Reform School and the Agricultural College, at Lansing, have each been established at the expense of a heavy tax upon the State, and large appropriations are made from year to year, to continue most of them alive or in successful operation. Their grounds were pur-

chased and their buildings erected, by the State. The State has purchased all their libraries, paid all their officers, teachers, superintendents, overseers, and other employees, and furnished the ten thousand paraphernalia, great and small, used in each and all of their numerous departments, while the University, second to none of these institutions, older than any one of them, and containing all the essentials of not less than three ordinary colleges, with its buildings, libraries, museums, its geological, mineralogical, zoological, and other collections and specimens, its Observatory and instruments, its chemical laboratory, and all its furnishings and apparatus, is indebted solely to the General Government for its endowment.

The State has been simply its trustee. If the State has not always executed this trust with the greatest wisdom, yet its general fidelity to it, through all the political and financial crises incident to the youth of a community, is matter of congratulation. The fund, already become permanent, with such contributions as may be expected from a liberal State to its great institution of learning, must soon make it, in fact as in name, a University.

For the last ten years the number of students has been gradually increasing, and prosperity has marked the several departments of the University; but the Board are constrained to say that at this time there is a pressing necessity, not only for a prompt payment into our treasury of every cent due from the State, but for an appropriation, which will enable the Regents to erect a suitable chapel, and a building for the Law Department, with additional accommodations for the general library. These improvements are indispensably necessary for the continued prosperity of our noble Institution, and it is certain they cannot be made for years to come, with the limited means now at the disposal of the Regents. It is to be hoped that while the State Legislature has made appropriations so liberally for the benefit of the other educational and charitable institutions of the State, they will see the wants of the University, and

provide the means for its relief, at the earliest practicable period.

The Board of Regents, acknowledging with gratification the invaluable benefit which the people of this State, as also the people of the whole North and West, must receive (as we hope for all time to come) from the fund so generously secured for so noble a purpose, are constrained to say it is all required or needed, to continue in operation the several departments as now organized, without converting any portion of it to the erection of buildings; and we would suggest that the time has arrived when, if the people of this State desire to see their University continue to increase in prosperity, reputation and usefulness, and to rank among the higher grade of Universities, they must adopt some plan for an enlargement of its endowment, or consent to a reasonable tax for the erection of additional buildings.

By order of the Board.

(Signed,)

HENRY P. TAPPAN,
President of the Board of Regents.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan :

GENTLEMEN: Since my last report the several Departments of the University have been in a very prosperous condition. The number of Professors has been augmented by the appointment of Dr. S. G. Armon to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica..

The number of students is as follows:

ACADEMICAL STUDENTS.

First year,.....	52
Second year,.....	49
Third year,.....	51
Fourth year,.....	52
In Select Courses,.....	34
In Chemistry,*.....	31
In Enginecring,*	3
In Courses for the Second Degree,.....	1

PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

Students in Medicine,	242
in Law, juniors,.....	113
seniors,.....	46
Total,	<u>674</u>

The number of graduates in the different Departments is as follows:

•Exclusive of the members of other Departments.

Doctors of Medicine,.....	43
Bachelors of Law,.....	43
Master of Arts,.....	18
Master of Science,.....	3
Bachelors of Arts,.....	37
Bachelors of Science,.....	16
Civil Engineers,.....	4
Total,	<u>164</u>

The Museum has received another liberal donation from the Smithsonian Institution. I am happy to announce, also, that the Trowbridge Collection, heretofore deposited in our Museum, has become unconditionally the property of the University by the gift of Prof. W. P. Trowbridge. The number of instruments in the Observatory has been increased by the purchase of a Chronograph, made by Mr. Bond, of Boston, on which all the observations made with the Transit Circle, as well as with the Equatorial, are recorded by electro-magnetism.

For the sake of determining the longitude of this Observatory and that of Detroit, with the greatest accuracy, a telegraphic connection has been made with the depot in Ann Arbor, at the expense of the Lake Survey, while the necessary instruments for telegraphing were bought for the Observatory by the Regents. During the spring corresponding observations have been made between the Observatory and the Lake Survey station, at Detroit, by which the difference of longitude of the two stations has been satisfactorily determined. At present operations are going on between this Observatory and the one of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., for the purpose of observing the difference of longitude of the two places. As the longitude of Clinton had been previously obtained from Cambridge, Mass., with great accuracy, this service will give the definite result of the difference of longitude of Ann Arbor and Cambridge—the only place on this continent where longitude from Greenwich has been obtained by direct transportation of

Chronometers. Hence the longitudinal determination of Ann Arbor relatively to Greenwich will be perfect.

The enlargement of the Laboratory, ordered by the Board at their last meeting, is advancing rapidly, and will be ready for the accommodation of students at the opening of the next semester. This enlargement, and an anticipated increase in the number of students, consequent upon it, will render it necessary for the Board to appoint additional Assistants to the Professor of Chemistry.

The good order and discipline of the Institution have been highly satisfactory during the entire year.

The last few months have been signalized by an outbreak of patriotism and of a military spirit among the students, affording another evidence of the universality and intensity of the excitement caused and awakened by the great Southern rebellion.

The military drill, which has been so earnestly prosecuted by the students, has caused no diversion from study, but has taken the place of ordinary recreation and questionable indulgencies. The appointment of a Professor of Military Engineering and Tactics, at this time, would be a popular measure, serving to connect the University still more with the great interests of the State; and while promoting new branches of knowledge, would eminently subserve all gymnastic purposes.

HENRY P. TAPPAN,

Pres't of the Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
June 27, 1861. }

FINANCE REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan :

The Finance Committee of the Board of Regents present the following statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the University, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861 ; also an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1860,.....	\$1,992 69
“ received during the year from all sources,....	36,440 38

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid during the year,.....	\$38,399 33	
Cash on hand,.....	33 74	
	<u>\$38,433 07</u>	<u>\$38,433 07.</u>

Warrants outstanding at commencement of the year,.....	\$1,427 00	
Warrants issued during the year,.....	42,062 08	
“ paid during the year,.....	\$38,399 38	
“ outstanding July 1, 1860,...	5,059 75	
Warrant No. 893, outstanding at the close of last year, since returned and canceled,.....	30 00	
	<u>\$43,489 08</u>	<u>\$43,489 08</u>

Estimated Expenses for the year ending June 30, 1862.

Salaries,.....	\$33,225 00
To pay outstanding warrants,.....	5,059 75
“ appropriations for which warrants have not been issued,.....	6,240 00
“ Regent's expenses,.....	700 00
“ postage,.....	100 00
“ printing and binding,.....	1,000 00
“ insurance,.....	600 00
“ ordinary incidental expenses,.....	4,000 00
“ extraordinary incidental expenses,.....	1,500 00
“ general library,.....	1,000 00
“ law library,.....	500 00
“ medical library,.....	500 00
“ periodicals,.....	280 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,704 75 <hr/>

It will be seen that the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts by the sum of \$2,704 75. To bring the expenditures within the receipts, it will be necessary to curtail the expenditures somewhere. There are three ways in which this can be done. One is, by rescinding some of the appropriations for which warrants have not issued; another, by withholding all appropriations for the increase of libraries; and the third, by omitting to fill any vacant chairs, or to increase the appropriations for salaries; and a possible fourth way, by a general reduction of salaries. The first of these modes of curtailment can only be applied to two items, the \$5,000 appropriated for the law building and the \$800 appropriated for the Anatomical Museum. The latter, I think had better be rescinded for the present at any rate, as there is no very pressing necessity for it, and it can, without very serious inconvenience, be dispensed with until the funds of the State shall be in better condition. The second of these plans, or withholding all appropriations from all the libraries, would still leave the estima-

ted expenditures in excess of the receipts, \$704 75, so that in addition to withholding all appropriations from the libraries it would be necessary to rescind the \$800 appropriation to the Anatomical Museum.

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the University is in debt several thousand dollars more than it has means in its treasury to pay. This is not, however, owing to any insufficiency in the means of the University, but owing to the crippled condition of the State Treasury which has induced the inauguration of a policy (a temporary one it is to be hoped) of using the money to the credit of the University Interest Fund, for the purpose of paying other indebtedness of the State, so that when it is needed by the University it cannot be obtained. The Constitution and laws of the State intend and provide that this money shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the use of the University, and that it shall be paid to its treasurer upon his application therefor, from time to time as it shall accrue and be required. This the present urgent need of the State seems to forbid. Had the money been paid over to the treasurer of the University as it accrued and was applied for, the debts of the institution could all have been paid as they matured. But if the policy of withholding it and appropriating it to other uses not contemplated by the Constitution and laws of the State, shall be continued, the University must become seriously embarrassed, and its credits and usefulness be greatly impaired, as the Regents cannot, under such an administration of the Trust Fund, make any reliable calculation upon the amount to be received during any given period, nor of the sum with which they may with safety engage to expend during any particular period. There can, however, I think, be no doubt but that this policy will be early abandoned, and that the Regents will not long continue to be further embarrassed by a withholding of the funds, but that they will be promptly paid when applied for as they accrue. Although it may be right and proper for the Regents, as the custodians and supervisors of the interests of the University and the man-

agers of its finances, to remonstrate against any misapplication of the Interest Fund, we have no fears that any of it will be ultimately lost under the management of the present able and intelligent gentlemen who are at the head of the State finances, who, we doubt not, are doing in all respects what they deem wisest and best for the interests of the State as a whole. But as we are by no means certain of always having as competent and reliable State officers as we now have, and as it must prove in a high degree detrimental to the interests of the University, as well as very inconvenient to the professors and other creditors of the institution if the receipt of its funds is to depend upon the caprice of any State officer, or upon the condition of the General Fund of the State, the Finance Committee has deemed it to be its duty to communicate to the Board of Regents these facts, as reasons for the present indebtedness of the University, and as an admonition to the Board that it is only safe to make appropriations of money that is actually in the hands of its treasurer, and also that the use, by the State, of the money to the credit of the University Interest Fund, for purposes not contemplated by the Constitution or laws of the State, should not be considered as acquiesced in by the Board of Regents, or be hereafter referred to as a precedent which may be safely followed.

It may be that the Auditor General and State Treasurer consider the use of the balance to the credit of the University Interest Fund, as a sort of a temporary forced loan of that fund to the State, upon which they would deem it just and right that the State should pay interest; under which aspect of the case it may perhaps not be amiss for the Board of Regents to present to the Board of State Auditors such a claim in behalf of the University, which would amount to upwards of a hundred dollars a month, at seven per cent., upon the present balance; and as the State is offering to borrow money at even a higher rate of interest, no injustice would be done to the State by the payment of such a claim, especially as it will, if paid, be expended in the promotion of the highest educational inter-

ests of the State. There is due from the Young Men's Society, of the city of Detroit, the sum of \$2,205, for interest, which is accumulating at the rate of \$1,470 per annum, upon a principal indebtedness of \$21,000, for real estate sold. The excuse given for the non-payment of this interest is, that the real estate for which the indebtedness accrued is the subject of litigation between the city of Detroit and the Young Men's Society, the latter using the name of the University in this litigation. This does not seem to be a very satisfactory excuse for the non-payment of the interest; because when the Society purchased the property, its officers, agents and counsel were fully aware that they would probably have to encounter this litigation; and it was a part of the contract of sale that in case there should be any litigation, it should be at the cost of the Society, and not of the University. This litigation has been decided by the Wayne county Circuit Court, against the city of Detroit, and has been removed to the Supreme Court, where it is expected it will be disposed of at the next term, and there is but little doubt, with a similar result, although the city has raised a new question not before raised, as to the authority of the Governor and Judges to convey the property to the University as a gift.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, marked "A," shows the numbers and amounts of the several warrants issued during the year, and the objects for which, and the names of the persons to whom they were issued.

The accompanying report of the Treasurer of the University, marked "B," shows the numbers and amounts of the several warrants paid during the year, and the items of receipts, and the sources from whence received.

The accompanying report from the office of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, marked "C," shows the quantity of University land sold during the year, the number of acres forfeited, and the changes in the amount of the University fund, and how they were created.

The accompanying report of the State Treasurer, marked

"D," shows the amount to the credit of the University Interest Fund, at the commencement of the year, the sums credited during the year, the amounts paid during the same time, and the balance at the end of the year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. McINTYRE,

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Dated Sept. 24, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the date of the last Annual Report, the interests under the especial charge of the State Board of Education were the Agricultural College, the Normal School, and the Library Book Contracts.

Believing it to be the wish of many of its especial friends, to see the control of the Agricultural College transferred to a Board more purely agricultural in its character, and hoping that under such a Board the Institution would enlist, more generally, the sympathies of that class for whose benefit it was established, the Board of Education repeatedly recommended that the affairs of the College be entrusted to a State Board of Agriculture to be organized for that purpose. In accordance with this recommendation, the Legislature, in March last, passed a law establishing a State Board of Agriculture, and committing the management of the Agricultural College to its control.

In yielding the Institution up to its new guardians, the Board of Education congratulated themselves that they were able to present it not only virtually free from debt, the unexpended balance of its appropriation exceeding its liabilities by more than *three thousand dollars*; but also with a settled policy, reached after years of experiment, which had given proof of its essential soundness by a year of the most peaceful and steady progress ever enjoyed by the School since its inception. This remark is made here not with any desire to influence the action of the new Board, much less to impose upon them conclusions reached by the Board of Education, but to free the Institution

itself from the imputation that its earlier years of experimental progress had revealed no light by which its future might be guided, and had shown no practicable pathway to a reasonable success. The views of the Board having been fully developed in their annual reports for 1859 and 1860, it would not be necessary to repeat them here, even if a due courtesy to the new trustees of the enterprise did not forbid any such discussion of affairs that have now passed into their exclusive control. With the expression, therefore, of their high regard for the gentlemen of the Faculty with whom their intercourse has been so invariably pleasant, and of their hope that the College under its new guardianship may reap an ever growing success till it shall meet the high aims and expectations of its founders, the Board of Education take their final leave of this branch of their trusts.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The annual report of the Principal of this School, which will accompany this report, will exhibit in detail its progress during the last school year. The Board of Education cannot but express their gratification with the work of the several Instructors, and with the high degree of efficiency and success which the School has reached through their labors. Though the troubled state of the country has seriously affected many departments of life, it is gratifying to be able to state that school interests have been so little obstructed. In the Normal School no serious diminution of numbers or interest has been observed. Its rooms continue to be crowded with pupils from all sections of the State, and it moves steadily onward in the great public work for which it was instituted.

The Legislature, deterred doubtless by the sense of the heavy financial embarrassment resting upon the State Treasury, failed to provide means for the replacement of the library lost by the fire. The Board, in order to provide in some small degree for so imperative a want, resorted to the policy of a slight increase of the fee charged pupils for incidental expenses, and by resolution, devoted this increase, amounting to two dollars a year for each pupil, to the purchase of books for the library. It is

still hoped that at an early day the Legislature will enable the Board to provide more fully for an agency so essential to the success of the school.

For the reasons before mentioned, doubtless, the Legislature failed to supply the means asked for the erection of a gymnasium, as recommended in the last annual report of this Board. A few pieces of apparatus, however, have been provided, by a small outlay from the ordinary funds of the School, and at the last summer examination, several classes, trained in gymnastics by several of the teachers, exhibited a commendable progress in this branch of education. The Board renew their request for aid to provide suitable inexpensive buildings and apparatus for this department.

TOWNSHIP AND DISTRICT LIBRARY BOOKS.

The contract with F. Raymond & Co., to supply books to the township and district libraries, will expire with the close of year 1861. In anticipation of its expiration, the Board, having revised the list of books, and made some considerable additions thereto, advertised for sealed proposals to furnish the same to the libraries ordering them for the next two years. On opening the bids, it appeared that the lowest one was that offered by Mr. E. Burnham Smith, of Detroit, and a contract was concluded with him as provided by the law.

By the terms of this contract, any township or district may order from the list, books, during two periods in each year, viz: between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of February, and between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of August; and within the next eight weeks after the close of each period, the contractor is bound to forward the books ordered, to the points on any railroad or navigable waters in the State, mentioned in the orders. The books are all to be uniformly bound, in a strong and durable binding, prescribed by the Board, and marked for the "Michigan School Libraries." The prices agreed on are much below the ordinary retail prices for the same books in the editions agreed on, even when furnished in

the common, cheap cloth bindings. The delay in the delivery of the books ordered, is necessary to give the contractor time to get the binding done, as each book is to be bound especially for the libraries. This delay will be found to be more than compensated by the cheapness and durability of the books.

The following statement of the numbers and classes of books sold, under the first contract, is furnished by Mr. F. Raymond:

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS.	Spring, 1860.	Fall, 1860.	Spring, 1861.	Fall, 1861.	TOTAL No. of VOLUMES
History and Historical Science,	706	364	447	160	1,677
Juvenile Histories,.....	64	44	25	12	145
Biography,.....	971	586	493	132	2,182
Travels,.....	618	288	305	89	1,295
Science and Arts,.....	370	192	200	60	822
Educational,.....	92	33	52	9	186
Poetry,.....	158	98	68	26	345
Miscellaneous,.....	454	238	426	97	1,215
Juvenile,.....	833	502	563	151	2,049
Total number of volumes,...	4,266	2,335	2,579	736	9,916

The amount of money received for the above books, was \$7,411 07.

It is difficult to conceive a more simple and efficient plan for obtaining books. Circulars, containing the list of books, and the prices agreed on, are furnished to each district and township school board; and without any trouble or expense, except to select the works they want, and mail their orders to the contractor, they in due time receive the books at cheaper rates than they could obtain the same books in similar binding, by a personal negotiation. The economy and convenience of this system to the remote and small districts which have but a few dollars to expend, are most obvious. It is equivalent to bringing a larger book store than any in our State, to their very doors, and allowing them to select at the cheapest rates, such books as their wants suggest, and their library funds will purchase.

Could some adequate provision be made to secure to each district, annually, some stated sum for the purchase of books,

our library system would be in several respects one of the best yet devised. It is earnestly commended, therefore, to the attention of the Legislature to inquire whether the public good does not demand that a fixed proportion, not less, at least, than five per cent. of the two mill tax, shall be set apart by law for the support of the school libraries.

W. J. BAXTER,

President.

GEORGE WILLARD,

EDWIN WILLETS,

Members State Board of Education.

JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction,*

And Ex-officio, Member and Secretary of Board.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

All the departments of the Normal School are still in successful operation. Probably one hundred and fifty students who were with us last term, are now absent teaching in the schools of the State, and yet the building is filled beyond its regular means of accommodation. The prosperity of an institution, however, does not consist so much in the number as in the quality and progress of its pupils. In this respect it is a pleasure to report that the young men and women of the Normal School are quiet, orderly, studious, and earnest, and seem actuated by the single desire to prepare themselves for their future duties as teachers.

But still greater evidence of the prosperity of the State Normal School, is found in the success of its pupils throughout the State, as teachers. Several hundred undergraduates are now teaching in Primary schools, and nearly a hundred graduates are employed in Union schools and in Primary schools of the better class. Among this large number, the failures are comparatively few and, though these teachers have to some extent introduced new methods, there has arisen therefrom none of the antagonism between the people and the Normal School which has, in some cases, appeared in other States.

The influence of the Normal School is further seen in the fact that the schools of the State have received, with general favor, such new modes of instruction as have been recommended through its pupils. The system of English Grammar taught in this institution since its establishment nine years ago, has pre-

vailed over the old systems in vogue at that time. The objective methods of training the senses of the child and the more natural order of studies adopted here and recommended by those high in authority as educators, are gradually finding their way into the primary schools, and we are glad to know that our theories of education, in general, harmonize with those of prominent teachers in other institutions. Under such circumstances we cannot but believe that the period is not distant when the system of school-room management and instruction in the entire State, shall be uniform, systematic and efficient.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In my last annual report I asked that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for a school gymnasium. The reasons for this request were manifest and urgent. The unavoidable severity of the Normal course of study, left the pupil too little time for exercise, if taken in the ordinary manner. As a consequence, from a fourth to a third of our entire number were compelled, on account of sickness, to leave before the close of the term, while those who remained showed in the pallor of their faces, the exhaustion that follows protracted study without muscular exercise. It was believed that regular gymnastic drills would remedy this evil and restore the harmony of muscle and brain. Accordingly the Board of Education were urged to make the appropriation referred to for the erection of a cheap but durable building. The reply to this request was favorable, but the condition of the Normal fund did not warrant any additional expenditures however small.

Under these circumstances, it remained to see what could be done without help from the State. Early in the last spring term an appeal was made to the young men of the school for aid in putting up suitable apparatus. In response, those who were accustomed to the use of carpenter's tools came cheerfully forward and we soon had a horizontal bar and ladders erected in the open air. The young men were then divided into three classes, which were placed, respectively, under Messrs. Sill, Miller, and Welch, for daily gymnastic instruction.

In the meantime, Mrs. Aldrich took advantage of the short recesses which occur between recitations, to give the young ladies systematic manual exercises. These exercises were taken simultaneously, by the entire department, the pupils standing by their desks and imitating, in concert, the movements of the teacher.

The muscular drills thus begun, were continued steadily throughout the term, and were completed by a public exhibition at its close. The results of the experiment were satisfactory in every respect. The healthful effect of regular gymnastics in the school became daily more and more apparent. Cases of illness were rare, and came from those causes only which were antecedent to the school life of the pupil. A marked improvement in recitations, in order and quiet, as well as in alertness of step and erectness of figure, were among the benefits which the students derived from these simple lessons.

I may add that a full course of gymnastics will be given, hereafter, in the summer term, and that such a part of the same course will be given in the winter, as the weather permits.

LIBRARY.

In my report of last year, I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the want of professional books was a serious obstacle to the success of the institution. After the destruction of our library by fire, in the fall of '59, our entire stock of books was comprised in a few congressional documents which, however valuable in other respects, did not answer the peculiar necessities of a Normal School. It was painfully felt that the school could not long sustain the reputation it had won, if its faculty were to teach and its pupils study a professional course without appropriate works for reference and research.

The Board sympathised with the views presented, but had no means left, after paying current expenses, for replacing the library which we had lost. At the opening of the following summer term, as a last resort, an appeal was made to the Normal students, which met with a very generous response. They agreed,

unanimously, that they would pay a dollar each over and above the regular entrance fee for two consecutive terms, and that the sum accruing should be applied to the purchase of needful books. By consent of the Board of Education, the money was paid, with the entrance fee, into the hands of their treasurer and set aside for the purpose for which it was donated.

I may say further, that the subsequent action of the Board in making the sum above mentioned a part, thereafter, of the regular entrance fee, to be employed, annually, in increasing the library, received the cheerful acquiescence of the school.

By the scheme referred to, we have already realized a sum sufficient, if judiciously invested, to supply our most pressing needs, and, as the Board of Education have taken steps for making the first purchase, we are looking forward gladly to the time when we shall no longer feel the pressure of a necessity which is second only to that of good instruction.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study was modified at the beginning of the last term to conform to a resolution passed by the Board of Education, which requires that every student should master the rudiments of two foreign languages previous to graduation. These languages, as may be seen by consulting the programme, are not assigned to the pupil until he has passed the studies of the C class, when he is supposed to be thoroughly prepared to teach a primary school. If he remains in the Normal School his purpose is to prepare himself for a higher department of instruction, and this he cannot do with any prospect of success without studying the ancient classics, because these are almost invariably taught in our Union Schools. During the last two years I have received numerous applications from the officers of Union Schools for young women who could teach French as well as music and drawing, and for young men who could teach the elements of Latin and Greek as well as the higher mathematics. There is no reason why, with our present facilities, these studies may not be pursued in the Normal School to the

extent of preparing the student to teach their rudiments without in the least interfering with our professional course. Moreover, the young men who graduate at the Normal School are encouraged to complete their classical studies at the State University before entering permanently upon the duties of a teacher.

The following table exhibits the number of pupils in attendance since my last report:

Normal Department.

	Term 16.	Term 17.
Class B,.....	102	67
" C,.....	94	71
" D,.....	52	78
" E,.....	20	24
Graduating Class,.....	24	...
Graduates attending,.....	...	7
Total,	<u>292</u>	<u>247</u>

Experimental Department.

Term 16,.....	50 pupils.
" 17,.....	50 "

Totals of both Departments.

Term 16,.....	342 pupils.
" 17,.....	297 "

Number at present (Term 18) in the Normal Department,..	288
Number in Experimental Department,.....	50
Total of present term,.....	<u>338</u>

The course of study pursued in the Normal School is as follows:

Class B—Arithmetic, (mental and written;) Geography, (local and descriptive;) Grammar, (elementary;) spelling, reading, penmanship and drawing.

Class C—Advanced arithmetic, grammar, (analytical,) physical geography, elocution, vocal music.

Class D—Algebra, natural philosophy, botany, elocution, French and Latin.

Class E—Geometry, geology, French or German, Latin and Greek.

Class F—Trigonometry, Latin and Greek.

Senior Class—Intellectual philosophy, trigonometry, Latin.

The professional instruction embraces substantially the following topics:

Class B—Methods of teaching spelling, reading and penmanship.

Class C—Methods of teaching arithmetic, geography and grammar; object lessons and objective training; lectures on school-room duties.

Class D—Methods in teaching; lectures on primary education and on means of teaching the virtues.

Class E—Methods; practice in teaching in model school, under the supervision of the principal.

Class F—Methods in chemistry; lectures on the philosophy of education.

The studies of the B and C classes are designed to occupy two terms. The remaining classes occupy an average of a term and a half each, varying according to the ability and diligence of the student.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

On entering the Normal School all students sign a declaration of intention to teach in the schools of this State, and to conform to the regulations of the institution.

On account of the fact that many pupils from the B class have engaged in teaching before they were properly prepared for such duties, this class will hereafter be required to sign a pledge to attend the school two terms before becoming teachers.

Candidates for admission are examined in reading, penmanship, spelling, elementary grammar, local geography, and arithmetic through compound numbers, and may enter any advanced

class by passing an examination in all preceding studies in the course.

These examinations are held at 9 o'clock A. M., of the Monday previous to the opening of each term, and students desiring admission must be present on that day unless detained by sickness or actual services as teachers.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The terms of the Normal School commence, respectively, on the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of October. The former continues sixteen and the latter twenty-four weeks.

Exercises of the school are suspended during the winter holidays.

THE EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Though the objects of this department have been sufficiently set forth in former reports, it may be well to state that it was established in order to furnish members of advanced classes in the Normal School an opportunity of teaching under a system of instruction and strict supervision of the principal of the department. It also affords facilities for the introduction of improved methods of instruction.

The foundation of the course of study is a thorough training in object lessons and primary natural science, including elementary botany, philosophy, physiology, and geography with map drawing. Thus we attempt to cultivate and widen the powers of observation, to interest the young pupil in a careful study and a strict analysis of the most common objects, and to educate the senses to act constantly, rapidly and correctly, before venturing upon the difficulties of subjective studies. The remainder of the course includes arithmetic, grammar, elementary history, reading, penmanship, spelling, drawing, composition, singing and moral lessons.

Applicants for admission must not be more than sixteen years of age. None will be received for less than an entire term—the year being divided as in the Normal department.

The tuition is two dollars for the summer term and three for

the winter term. Pupils in this department are not required to sign the declaration of intention to teach.

As the number of pupils is limited to fifty, application for admission should be made early to J. M. B. Sill, principal of this department.

A. S. WELCH,
Principal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*State Board of Education in account with Benj. Follett, Treasurer
of State Normal School.*

FOR WARRANTS PAID, VIZ:

1880-81.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Dec. 20	81	Henry Jacob,.....	Janit'r to Nov. 30	\$45 00
"	82	E. J. Mills,.....	Stoves and pipe	53 85
"	83	J. M. Gregory,.....	Expenses,.....	54 55
"	84	J. R. Kellogg,.....	Serv. and exp's,.	28 80
"	85	W. J. Baxter,.....	" "	26 10
"	86	Geo. Willard,.....	" "	55 80
Jan'y 25	1	David Hayes,.....	Work and lumb'r,	7 35
"	2	S. B. McCracken,...	Print. and paper,	6 00
Febr'y 1	3	A. S. Welch,.....	Salary to Dec. 20,	375 00
"	4	J. M. B. Sill,.....	" "	250 00
"	5	J. F. Carey,.....	" "	250 00
"	6	D. P. Mayhew,.....	" "	250 00
"	7	A. Miller,.....	" "	250 00
"	8	E. M. Foote,.....	" "	250 00
"	9	John Goodison,....	" "	50 00
"	10	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,.	" "	162 50
"	11	Miss E. A. Hulburt,	" "	112 50
"	12	Miss Susan G. Tyler,	" "	112 50
Febr'y 4	13	B. Thompson,.....	Ladders,.....	11 25
"	14	Thos. Vivian,.....	Blacksmithing,...	3 13
"	15	Phillip G. Vorght,...	Wood,.....	193 50
"	16	M. Casey,.....	Sawing wood,...	25 13
"	17	J. E. Sittman,.....	3 tuns coal,.....	45 88
"	18	Henry Jacob,.....	Janitor to Feb. 1,	50 00
Febr'y 9	19	A. Couse,.....	Met. & piano cov.	12 50
Marc. 15	20	H. Oakley,.....	Carting,.....	75
"	21	Yost, Tisdale & Co.,	Cord, tas., & wood	11 40
"	22	J. M. B. Sill,.....	Blank book,.....	2 00
"	23	M. W. Littlefield,...	Hardware,.....	29 89

FOR WARRANTS PAID,—CONTINUED.

1861.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Marc. 15	24	Kinne & Smith,....	Chemicals,	\$90 83
"	26	Mary Grast,.....	Labor,	1 13
"	27	L. Jacobs,.....	"	10 13
"	28	E. J. Mills,.....	Hardware,.....	8 50
"	29	Kinne & Smith,....	Stationery,	20 08
"	30	M. W. Littlefield,...	Hardware,.....	43 93
"	31	J. M. Gregory,.....	Exp. and service,	26 00
April 30	32	Edwin Willets,.....	" "	52 00
"	33	W. J. Baxter,.....	" "	83 70
"	34	J. M. Gregory,.....	" "	5 75
May 16	35	A. S. Welch,.....	On acc. of salary,	187 50
"	36	J. M. B. Sill,.....	" "	125 00
"	37	J. F. Carey,.....	" "	125 00
"	38	D. P. Mayhew,.....	" "	125 00
"	39	A. Miller,.....	" "	125 00
"	40	E. L. Ripley,.....	" "	125 00
"	41	E. M. Foote,.....	" "	125 00
"	42	J. Goodison,.....	" "	25 00
"	43	Mrs A. D. Aldrich,	" "	81 25
"	44	Miss S. G. Tyler,...	" "	56 25
"	45	Miss Ellen Hulburt,	" "	56 25
"	46	Henry Jacob,.....	On acc. Janitor,	26 00
"	47	Hartford & Aetna Co's	Insurance,	127 50
"	48	J. W. Hall,.....	Sawing wood,...	6 81
"	49	P. A. Cramer,.....	Draying,	1 50
"	50	J. M. B. Sill,.....	Sundry bills,....	11 00
"	51	Yps. Gas Light Co.,	For Gas,.....	100 00
1860.				
July 24	51	Rob't Morton,.....	Balance services,	5 00
1861.				
May 16	52	A. Showerman & Co.	Gas fit. and fixt's	279 17
June 7	53	E. J. Mills,.....	Stoves and hard,	105 65
May 16	54	Charles Woolger,...	Wood,	1 75
"	55	J. E. Shoenacker,...	Tuning Piano,...	2 00
July 10	56	A. S. Welch,.....	Salary to June 20	562 50
"	57	J. F. Carey,.....	" "	375 00
"	58	J. M. B. Sill,.....	" "	375 00
"	59	D. P. Mayhew,.....	" "	375 00
"	60	E. L. Ripley,.....	" "	375 00
"	61	E. M. Foote,.....	" "	250 00
"	62	A. Miller,	" "	375 00
"	63	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,.	" "	243 75
"	64	Miss S. G. Tyler,...	" "	168 75

FOR WARRANTS PAID,—CONTINUED.

1861.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
July 10.	65	Miss E. Hurlburt, . .	Salary to June 20	\$168 75
"	66	John Goodison,	" "	75 75
"	67	Henry Jacobs,	Janitor,	75 75
Oct. 11.	68	Henry Jacobs,	"	54 75
"	69	A. S. Welch,	S'l'ry to Sept. 20,	375 00
"	70	J. F. Casey,	" "	250 00
"	71	J. M. B. Sill,	" "	250 00
"	72	D. P. Mayhew,	" "	250 00
"	73	E. L. Ripley,	" "	250 00
"	74	A. Miller,	" "	250 00
"	75	E. M. Foote,	" "	250 00
"	76	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich, .	" "	162 50
"	77	Miss E. Hulburt, . . .	" "	112 50
"	78	S. G. Tyler,	" "	112 50
"	79	Geo. Willard,	Services & Exp's	30 59
"	80	E. M. Foote,	Salary,	100 00
"	81	J. Goodison,	"	50 00
Total,				\$10,799 90
Balance to new account,				129 86
				<u>\$10,929 76</u>

CREDIT.

1860. Oct. 1.	By bal. from old acc't,	\$383 76
1861. Feb. 4.	By warrant on Aud. Gen.,	2,300 00
May 20.	" " "	1,000 00
July 18.	" " "	2,400 00
Oct. 1.	" " "	2,400 00
	" " "	1,400 00
By Tuition rec'p'ts from Oct. 1, '60 to Sept.		
30, 1861,	. . . . .	1,246 00
		<u>\$10,929 76</u>
By balance on hand,		\$129 86

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF DISCO ACADEMY.

This institution is located on the "Shelby Plains," 27 miles from the city of Detroit, in the county of Macomb.

The names of the Trustees are: John Keeler, Chauncey Church, Alonzo M. Keeler, Edward Petit, Ira S. Pearsall, Calvin Peirce, Jeremiah Curtis, Philander Ewell, and Robert R. Harper.

OFFICERS.

Alonzo M. Keeler, Principal; Chauncey Church, President, and Chairman of Board of Trustees; Robert R. Harper, Clerk; John Keeler, Treasurer.

The winter term was taught by Mr. James S. Lawson, *pro tem.*, and Miss Pulina Cannon, as Assistant, *do.*; and the summer term by Miss A. E. Morrison.

The number of students is as follows :

Females,.....	86
Males,	43
	<hr/>
Total,	79

PROPERTY.

Real estate, valued at	\$1,500 00
Stock subscribed,.....	5,000 00
Amount actually paid in,.....	1,000 00

Books used generally the same as in the State Normal School.

CONDITION.

There has been very little change in the affairs of this institution since our last report.

There has been a class open a part of the year for the special benefit of those who intend to become teachers of "Primary Schools."

There has been no regular fall term of school this year, but the winter term commenced under the supervision of Isaac Monfore and Mary A. Monfore on Monday the 2d inst.

Disco, Nov. 30, 1861.

[Signed] CHAUNCEY CHURCH, *Chn. Bd. Trusts.*

L. MONFORE, *Clerk pro tem.*

HILLSDALE COLLEGE—REPORT OF VISITOR.

COLDWATER, September 17, 1861.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—Having the honor to be appointed Visitor to Hillsdale College, for the current year, I attended the annual Examinations, (in part,) and the Commencement exercises of that Institution, in the month of June. To my surprise I found myself the only one of the Board present; but was consoled by the assurance, equally surprising, that this annual visitation was a mere form, and might as well be dispensed with as not!

Unfortunately, I had opportunity to attend the examination of but two classes, viz: the Junior's, in Demosthenes DeCorona, and a mixed class in Adler's German Reader.

Some scholars acquitted themselves well, evincing both diligence on their part, and fidelity on that of their instructors. It would be very desirable to require more attention to be given to orthoepy. It is impossible to learn a foreign language well so long as the letters of its alphabet, in their various powers, are not familiar to the tongue. German, especially, a language spoken by several millions of our fellow citizens, should be taught so thoroughly that one can make himself understood in whatever he has learned to speak or say. Even if he can frame but half a dozen sentences, he should be able to enunciate them in an intelligible manner.

By invitation, I was present at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, which was conducted in an efficient and business-like way. A cheerful and determined spirit of progress seemed to animate them, even amid the discouragements of the present "hard times." Hillsdale College, as I was informed, is only four years old; yet it has, I believe, an endowment fund of \$100,000, and enjoys possession of a beautiful building, 260 feet long, finished, furnished, and paid for. The main pecuniary difficulty, so far as I can learn, lies in the collection of the interest accruing from the endowment fund, and that would not exist, I presume, in easier times.

Hillsdale College receives students of both sexes. The plan, perhaps, works as well here as anywhere. The Faculty claim that it stimulates all to higher exertions. It certainly does in one direction—that of display! For example: the Amphiction Hall has been beautifully frescoed at an expense of \$1,500; the door cost \$60; the room is handsomely furnished in every way; the library case is ample and richly finished. All this is for *show*. When I counted the *volumes* in their library, I found, aside from public documents, but 190 books! Probably their elegant door cost more than the whole library! *Query*: Precisely what influences are at work to induce young men to be so lavish in decorations, and so penurious in providing the apparatus necessary for literary and scientific culture?

The exhibitions of the different literary societies were creditable. The orations, dialogues, &c., were thoroughly memorized—I never knew that work better done. Many of them evinced serious reflection and earnest thought. As was natural, almost every one had a few paragraphs about slavery and war. Much rivalry exists between the literary societies, and manifests itself to a great degree in the line of evergreens and flowers, attributable, I think, to the cause already mentioned.

But it is not an agreeable task to point out the defects in so noble and hopeful an enterprise. In this Institution they may the more readily be pardoned, in view of its youth and rapid growth. Justice, also, to the industrious and intelligent gen-

members of the Faculty, requires me to state that although assigning different causes from your correspondent, for the above mentioned defects, they are not blind to them, and are determined to raise the standard of scholarship as rapidly as possible.

In conclusion I must testify to the pleasure awakened by seeing the profound respect paid at Hillsdale College, to religious culture and life. Manifestly, the blessing of God may be expected to rest on an institution of learning so thoroughly committed to the advancement of the Redeemer's cause, and the upbuilding of his glorious kingdom.

I remain, sir, as ever,

Yours with esteem,

HORACE O. HOVEY.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1861.

To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

SIR—The undersigned, members of the Board of Control of the State Reform School, hereby present their annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution, and of its management and condition.

By the accompanying report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that 55 inmates have been discharged during the year; and as the number received has been 63, the actual increase of the School has been only 8. The discharges have been mostly from the older boys, and the proportion of larger boys to the smaller has sensibly diminished.

The Teacher's report shows that the literary instruction of the inmates continues to be pursued systematically as a most effective means of their improvement and reformation. This is demanded by the low grade of intelligence in the boys at the time of their reception, and is indispensable in imparting to them any considerable elevation of character, or fitting them for usefulness in the world.

A considerable amount of sickness prevailed in the School during the first half of the year; but it is believed that it was owing chiefly to local and temporary causes, which have since been removed, and the health of the officers and scholars for some months past has been excellent.

Several changes have taken place in the officers of the School during the year. Rev. D. B. Nichols, formerly of the Chicago Reform School, left his situation as Superintendent of this In-

stitution in June, after a service of one year, and his place has since been supplied by C. B. Robinson, Assistant Superintendent. Rev. H. B. Crosby, formerly a Teacher in the School, now serves as Assistant Superintendent, and Assistant Teacher and Chaplain. Also, Mrs. S. A. Hibbard, who left the Institution in September last, has resumed the situation which she had held for several years previous, as Matron.

All the present officers, and most of the employees, have had several years experience in the Reform School: a qualification of no small importance in enabling them to discharge their duties for the best advantage of the Institution. The Board believe them all to be capable, faithful and honest, and to have at heart the best interests of the School.

Under the contract with Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, 100 boys have been profitably and usefully employed in the manufacture of chairs; but the shops, with most of their contents, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th of October. By this disaster, all the boys were at once thrown out of employment: nor can their labor be used to good advantage until the shops shall be rebuilt.

The reconstruction of the shops at as early a day as possible, is desirable for several urgent reasons. Regular daily labor, during fixed hours, at some useful business, suited to the age and capacity of the inmates, under the instruction of competent persons, has been found by long experience, to be an indispensable means in the reformation of vicious youth. However well endowed an institution might be, without systematic labor it would be a failure.

The earnings of one hundred boys in the shop were eight dollars a day, or \$2,500 a year; and the avails of their labor, in less than two years, would be more than enough to pay the whole expense of re-building. Whereas, without workshops, although a portion of the boys might be usefully occupied a part of the time at different kinds of work, yet the result would be of little net profit to the State, would require a greater out-

lay of expense, be more embarrassing to the officers, and be far less efficacious in imparting to the boys habits of regular and continuous industry. Arrangements for rebuilding might probably also be so made that the labor of a large number of boys would be applied directly toward the construction of the shops.

The Board of Control, therefore, request the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$3,000 for rebuilding the work-shops as soon as possible.

The yard connected with the Reform School is surrounded by a high fence, built entirely of wood, and as it decays rapidly, it must be frequently renewed at a considerable expense. A portion of this fence has been built six years, and has already been once prostrated by high winds. True economy, as well as the safety of the best interests of the Institution, requires that a substantial brick wall, which will stand for ages, should be built as soon as practicable on the site of the present insecure and perishable board fence.

Whenever an appropriation shall be made for the building of the work shops, it would be advisable, at the same time, to appropriate as much more as may be necessary for constructing such a wall upon the north and east side of the yard, because the work-shops will be placed in the north east corner of the yard, and the walls of the yard, as high as they may be built, may also be the outer walls of the work-shops, thereby increasing the security of the yard, and diminishing both expense and labor.

The length of wall to be built on the north and east side of the yard enclosing it, will be sixty rods, and the estimated expense is \$10,000.

The report of the treasurer shows the receipts and expenditures of the Institution during the fiscal year.

The Board have been seriously embarrassed on account of the want of funds, having received only \$11,000 for the fiscal year, leaving a balance for current expenses, from the State, of \$6,000.

The estimated amount due to parties, for current account, is \$5,000. The amount due from contractors, in notes, for labor of boys, is \$2,325 60.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SYLVESTER LARNED,

GEO. W. LEE,

J. I. MEAD,

Board of Control.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Reform School, in account with GEORGE W. LEE, *Treasurer.*

DEBIT.

1861.

Nov. 18.	For cash paid for provisions,	\$3,502 72
"	" clothing,	1,679 32
"	" fuel,	10 00
"	" lights,	236 07
"	" bedding,	46 00
"	" books, print'g, station'ry,	92 19
"	" postage,	80 38
"	" hospital,	115 74
"	" domestic help,	280 09
"	" night watch,	527 63
"	" salaries of officers,	2,163 72
"	" Board of Control,	283 00
"	" improvem'ts and repairs,	2,351 74
"	" furniture,	883 78
"	" farm expenses,	607 26
"	" discharge of inmates, ..	57 15
"	" incidentals,	287 58
"	" on construction account,	195 60
		<hr/>
		<u>\$12,849 84</u>

State Reform School, in account with GEORGE W. LEE, Treasurer.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 17. By balance, \$45 60

1861.

Nov. 18. By cash from State Treasurer, 11,000 00

“ “ construct'n fund, (borrow'd) 1,000 00

Mar. 15. “ “ Woodhouse & Butler, boys' labor, 100 00

Aprl. 20. By cash from Woodhouse & Butler, boys' labor, 50 00

Nov. 15. By cash from Woodhouse & Butler, boys' labor, 585 79

Aug. 30. By cash for 24 seats and desks of old school room sold, 18 00

Nov. 8. By cash for 1 hog sold, 12 00

July 20. “ 1 calf sold, 6 00

Aug. 1. “ 2 calves sold, 3 50

June 28. “ 630 lbs. old iron, 9 52

“ “ old lead, copper and brittania, 6 70

“ “ old iron and copper, 6 98

July 9. “ 260 lbs. rags sold, 5 20

July 20. “ ¼ lb. copper wire, 56

\$12,849 84

State Reform School in account with Geo. W. Lee, Treasurer, for receipts and disbursements in erecting south wing, &c., under act No. 193, Laws of 1859.

DEBIT.

1861.

Feb'y	4.	To acceptances paid,	\$3,531 12
"	14.	" " " "	1,600 00
"	14.	" interest on same,	6 00
March	14.	" acceptances paid,	500 00
"	14.	" interest on same,	6 12
"	30.	" acceptances paid,	90 87
"	30.	" interest on same,	4 54
"	30.	" amount loaned contingent fund,	1,000 00
"	30.	" amount paid on acceptances by J. C. Bailey & Co.,	399 00
			<u>\$7,137 65</u>

CREDIT.

1861.

Feb'y.	By cash received from State Treasurer,	\$5,137 12
March.	" " " " " "	506 12
July.	" " " " " "	1,494 28
"	" " " " " contingent fund,	13
		<u>\$7,137 65</u>

Outstanding acceptances of Board of Control,....	\$1,912 66
Interest,	160 00
Amount due contingent fund,.....	1,109 10
	<hr/>
	\$3,181 76
	<hr/>

Balance due Reform School on appropriation, act

No. 193, 1859,	\$2,181 76
Amount due from contingent fund,.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,181 76
	<hr/>

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, the undersigned respectfully reports that the whole number of children received into the School since its opening, September 2d, 1856, is 263.

The number in the School at the date of the last report, was as follows, viz:

White boys,.....	126	
Colored boys,.....	11	
	—	137.

Received during the year ending Nov. 16, 1861—

White boys,.....	54	
Colored boys,.....	7	
Girls,.....	2	
	—	63

Total,..... 200

Disposed of in various ways—

White boys,.....	49	
Colored boys,.....	4	
Girls,.....	2	
	—	55

Leaving in the School, Nov. 16, 1861—

White boys,.....	131	
Colored boys,.....	14	
	—	145
		==

TABLE 1.

Shows the counties from whence were received 63 children during the year ending November 16th, 1861.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Wayne,	22	Ingham,	4
St. Clair,	4	Calhoun,	3
Monroe,	3	Lenawee,	2
Allegan,	2	Jackson,	2
Hillsdale,	2	Kalamazoo,	3
Livingston,	2	Berrien,	2
Ionia,	2	Eaton,	2
Branch,	2	Lapeer,	1
Oakland,	1	Clinton,	1
Macomb,	1	Montcalm,	1
Washtenaw,	1		
Total,			63

TABLE 2.

Showing the Courts by which the commitments were made.

NAME OF THE COURT.	Number.
Justice of the Peace,	35
Police Court of Detroit,	20
Circuit Courts,	6
Recorder's Courts,	2
Total,	63

TABLE 3.

Shows the cause of Commitment.

CRIME.	Number.
Petit Larceny,	52
Grand "	4
Burglary and Larceny,	2
Arson,	2
Prostitution,	1
Assault and Battery,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Total,	63

TABLE 4.

Shows the Nativity of the Sixty three Children received during the year, and their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	Number.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Number.
Michigan,	27	Canada,	6
New York,	15	Germany,	2
Ohio,	8	England,	1
Pennsylvania,	1	Ireland,	1
New Jersey,	1	Prussia,	1
Massachusetts,	1	Jersey Isles,	1
Missouri,	1		
Wisconsin,	1		
Indiana,	1		
Total,	51	Total,	12

Parents.

COUNTRY.	Number.
America,	30
Germany,	8
Ireland,	8
Canada,	6
England,	5
France,	8
Prussia,	1
Africa,	1
Unknown,	1

Total number of Americans, 30.

“ “ Foreigners, 33.

TABLE 5.

Shows the ages of the Children when Committed.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Eight years of age,	1	Thirteen yrs of age, ...	5
Nine “	2	Fourteen “ ...	13
Ten “	8	Fifteen “ ...	11
Eleven “	8	Sixteen “ ...	4
Twelve “	11		
Total,			63

Average age of the children received during the year, is 12 5-7 years.

TABLE 6.

Shows the Domestic Condition of the Children previous to their commitment to the School.

Number who have lost their father,.....	14
" " " mother,.....	15
" " " both parents,	11
" " " step parents,.....	21
" whose relatives have been arrested for crime,.....	20
" who have used intoxicating drinks,....	21
" " been in jail from one to six times,.....	35
" " been guilty of theft,.....	61
" " kept saloon,	6
" " slept out,.....	41

The information contained in the above Table, has been mostly elicited from the children themselves.

TABLE 7.

Shows the Admissions, Discharges, number in the School at the close of each month, and the average during the year ending Nov. 16th, 1861.

NAMES OF MONTHS.	Admitted	Disch'g'd.	No. in School at the close of the month.
November, commencing the 17th, 1860,	2	3	136
December,.....	9	.....	145
January,	1	.....	146
February,.....	7	6	147
March,.....	4	8	148
April,	2	6	144
May,.....	6	.....	150
June,.....	10	12	148
July,	1	.....	149
August,.....	8	9	148
September,.....	7	2	153
October,	4	4	153
November, ending the 16th, 1861,....	2	10	145
Totals,.....	63	55	

Average during the year,.....147 8-18

Greatest number at any one time,.....155

TABLE 8.

Shows the length of time Children had been in the School of whom a disposition has been made during the year ending Nov. 16, 1861.

NUMBER.	Number of Months.	NUMBER.	Number of Months.
Two were in,	4	One was in,	27
One was in,	5	Two were in,	28
“	7	One was in,	29
Three were in,	9	Three were in,	30
One was in,	11½	One was in,	31
One was in,	13	Two were in,	35
Two were in,	14	One was in,	37
Three were in,	15	One was in,	39
Two were in,	17	Two were in,	40
Two were in,	18	Two were in,	46
Three were in,	20	One was in,	47
Two were in,	21	One was in,	48
Two were in,	22	One was in,	56
One was in,	25	One was in,	60

Average time, 2 years, 1 month and 8 days.

TABLE 9.

Showing the Disposition of Children during the year ending Nov. 16, 1861.

Number apprenticed,	2
discharged as reformed,	42
pardoned by the Governor,	4
returned to parents,	2
sent to prison,	1
escaped,	1
died,	3
Total,	54

TABLE 10.

Shows the manner in which the Children have been employed.

Manufacturing Chairs,.....	100
Tailoring,.....	12
Shoemaking,.....	3
Farming and Gardening,.....	2
Baking and Cooking,.....	5
Washing and Ironing,.....	3
Engineering,.....	1
Attending Dining Hall,.....	2
" Dormitories,.....	5
" School Room,.....	3
" Reading Room and Hospital,.....	2
Sawing, splitting and carrying wood,.....	6
Door Keeper,.....	1
Total,.....	145

TABLE 11.

Shows the number of Officers and Employees in the School, and their aggregate salaries.

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYEES.
Assistant Superintendent, (act ing as Superintendent.)	Overseer of Tailor Shop. " Shoe Shop.
Teacher, (act'g also as Chapl'n.)	Watchman.
Ass't Teacher, (acting also as Ass't Superintendent.)	Teamster. Cook.
Matron.	Laundress.
Aggregate Salaries,.....	\$3,900

TABLE 12.

Shows the work performed by the Boys in the various Shops; also in the House and on the Farm.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
IN TAILOR SHOP.		IN SHOE SHOP.	
Caps made for inmates,	148	Prs shoes md fr inmat's,	190
Jackets " "	124	Prs repaired " "	147
Prs pants " "	205	Prs boots " "	4
Vest " "	1	" made for men,	4
Overalls " "	155	Slips made for Turnkey,	1
Prs suspds " "	107	IN CHAIR SHOP.	
Aprons " "	10	All kinds of chairs made	
Sheets " "	65	and painted,	20,250
Bed-ticks " "	19	IN LAUNDRY.	
Pillows " "	31	Pieces washed and iron	
" slips, " "	97	ed,	25,961
Bed spr'ds " "	103	ON FARM.	
Tab cloths " "	21	Bushels potatoes dug,	982
Towels, " "	50	Cabbages gathered, . . .	604
Window curtains made,	11	Bushels beans gathered,	8
Prs mittens md. for in's,	16	" onions "	10
Pieces repaired,	4,584		

In addition to the above items of farm products, there were gathered for the use of the Superintendent's and boys' tables, during the summer, strawberries, peas, squashes, radishes, tomatoes and turnips.

The foregoing tables, in connection with the accompanying report of the teacher, will give the statistics of the school during the year.

The resignation of our Superintendent, Rev. D. B. Nichols, and the non-appointment of his successor, have placed the management of the school for the past few months in my hands.

With no little feeling of hesitancy did I attempt to assume the responsible position, knowing full well, from the experience of several years as an Assistant, the many difficulties and trials incident to the work in which we are engaged; but as it became my duty, by virtue of my office, to fill the position made vacant, for a time at least, I ventured to exercise the superintending care, hoping, with the assistance of the gentlemen connected with me, to be able to meet, in some degree, the hopes and desires you so fondly cherish for the unfortunate boys brought under your care.

Gentlemen, the year has passed. The statistics are made up, yet they fail to convey a correct idea of the operations of the School. Figures exhibit the business transactions only, and not the reformatory work. The labor of directing the youthful minds and hearts of a class of one hundred and fifty boys, who have been left to follow the evil inclinations of a depraved nature, and whose social habits have been of the lowest order, is a work that cannot be reduced to tabular form. The returning of one and another of these boys to their homes and society, with minds cultivated, hearts subdued, and motives pure, is the only true exhibit that can be made of the results of the continued efforts being put forth under the direction of your honorable body.

The boys have been employed during most of the year, in the shops and about the house. The recent destruction of our chair shops by fire, has left about one hundred of our boys without regular employment; but we are in hopes to see them at work again under the direction of our former contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler. And here let me say, that it

affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the very pleasant association with these gentlemen, and the spirit of liberality exercised toward the boys in their employ. All of the work of the house, during the latter part of the year, has been performed by the boys, under the direction of proper persons. The division of labor will be seen in table ten.

The government of the School for the past few months has been the carrying out of the principles set forth in the report of last year—that of a *well regulated* family. Our requirements are few, but *imperative*.

Failing to see any good resulting from the classification of the boys, according to character, in the dining hall, I have taken the liberty to discontinue the practice, and have arranged them into companies of fourteen each, according to size; the smallest boys in company one, next larger in company two, and so on up to the very largest; one boy in each company acting as chief, whose special duty it is to look after the order and neatness of his company, and report absentees. These chiefs are selected from the most honorable class. The deportment of the boys really excels our expectations; for while we have many instances of restlessness and depression of spirits, yet the general promptness and cheerful acquiescence in our rules of order, elicits our full approval.

During the first part of the year we had many escapes, which caused us much trouble and expense. One boy is still at large, as will be seen by table 8. But since my charge, not a single boy has attempted to escape, although the same liberties are given, owing principally, to the firm stand taken by the Board.

Of the scholastic attainments of the boys during the year, I need say but little; for the accompanying report of Charles Johnson, our principal teacher, fully exhibits the condition of the school.

Owing to the financial embarrassment of the School, and the rigid economy practised during the latter part of the year, the school has been seriously interrupted, and the advancement of the boys greatly impeded, by the frequent calls upon the

teacher for boys to perform the necessary work of the house and farm, and to prosecute the work of improvement commenced in the yard and on the premises outside. Most of the labor has been accomplished by the boys during the school hours, morning and evening, as they were employed by Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, in the manufacture of chairs, between the hours of nine A. M. and four P. M. Yet for all this interference, through the assiduous efforts of the teacher and his various assistants, the boys have made commendable progress in their studies. Since the destruction of our work shops, we have had an extra session of school each day of two hours.

The exercises of the Sabbath have been changed. Instead of preaching in the morning, as was the practice of our late Superintendent, the boys have been assembled in the school-room for reading and singing. These exercises have yielded great pleasure and profit.

The public services have been conducted in the chapel in the afternoon by our principal teacher, Rev. Chas. Johnson, assisted by the assistant teacher, H. B. Crosby, and several friends from this city, to whom we would express our thanks for the valuable assistance rendered on these occasions. The boys have seemed to appreciate the truths presented, and we cannot but hope that a lasting benefit has been derived from the earnest appeals to which they have so attentively listened.

We are in hopes to organize our Sabbath School again soon, which was discontinued about one year ago.

During the winter, spring, and early part of summer, there was a good deal of sickness in the school, resulting in the death of three of our boys.

The first was an Irish boy, by the name of James Crowley, who died February 20th, of Diabetes. He had been afflicted with this disease for nearly two years prior to his death. James was nearly nineteen years old when he died. He had relations residing near Chelsea, and a brother with us. He had been in the Institution about four years, and was in the

class of Honor. His remains were followed to the grave by all of the boys that were able to go.

The second was John C. Garrow, an American boy, eighteen years of age, who died February 24th, of Lung Fever. John was very unexpectedly taken from us. His parents, who resided at South Bend, Indiana, were notified of his illness, but did not receive the intelligence in season to be present at his burial.

The third death during the year, occurred June 5th. John Kimball, an orphan boy, died of the same disease as the second, in his sixteenth year. He had been in the School only about four months, when he was taken seriously ill, and after a brief period of six days breathed his life out, in hope of a bright resurrection.

Many of the boys have been afflicted with chills and fever, as will be seen by referring to the report of the Physician, accompanying this, in which a full statement of the health of the School during the year, and the particulars of the deaths, are given. We have taken great pains to search out and remove the causes of so much sickness, and we are happy to say that for the past two months there has been rarely a day but that all of the boys and officers were at their regular meals. For this result we feel deeply indebted to the kind and prompt attention of our physician, J. B. Hull, and the motherly care of our matron, Mrs. Hibbard.

In conclusion, permit me to express my thanks to the Board of Control, for their kind assistance and sympathy to me, in meeting the peculiar duties which they have seen fit to place upon me; and especially would I return my thanks to Jas. I. Mead, Esq., of this city, who being nearer than any other member of the Board, has kindly attended to my frequent calls for counsel, and during our financial embarrassment, has often advanced, of his own private means, to meet our pressing wants.

I would also express my sincere gratitude to the gentlemen, and all who are associated with me, for their continued efforts

and cordial co-operation in the promotion of the welfare of the School.

And with the hope that we shall continue to receive the aid and blessing of a kind Providence upon our labors, I respectfully submit this report.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Acting Superintendent

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: Sixty-one boys have been received into the school department of this Institution during the year ending Nov. 16, 1861. They were classed as follows:

No. who did not know the alphabet,.....	9
“ knew the alphabet and could read easy words,...	12
“ could read in 1st Reader,.....	11
“ “ 2d “ 	13
“ “ 3d “ 	11
“ “ 4th “ 	4
“ “ 5th “ 	1
	61

WRITING.

No. who could not write,.....	45
“ could write their names,.....	5
“ “ their own letters,.....	11
	61

Only nine of these boys have any knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic and geography. One, a German boy, has some knowledge of Latin, Greek and French.

Fifty-three boys have left us during the year. Their attainments were as follows:

No. reading in 1st Reader,.....	4
“ “ 2d “ 	15
“ “ 3d “ 	14

18

No. reading in 4th Reader,	12
" " 5th " 	8
	<hr/>
	53
	<hr/>

WRITING.

No. who could only write their names,	4
" " write their own letters,	49
	<hr/>
	53
	<hr/>

ARITHMETIC.

No. who had studied the rudiments,	48
" " fractions,	7
" " proportion,	2
" " through practical,	1
	<hr/>
	58
	<hr/>

We have at this time in the school, one hundred and forty-five boys, classed as follows:

READING.

No. who do not know the alphabet,	4
" can spell easy words and read in primer,	28
" can read in 1st Reader,	24
" " " 2d " 	33
" " " 3d " 	13
" " " 4th " 	28
" " " 5th " 	15
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

WRITING.

No. who cannot write,	32
" can write only their names,	48
" " their own letters,	65
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

ARITHMETIC.

No. who have received instruction orally,.....	34
“ have studied primary,.....	46
“ “ add’n, subtract’n, and multiplicat’n,	31
“ “ division,	11
“ “ multiplication of fractions,.....	13
“ “ fractions, com. and dec.,.....	7
“ “ through practical,.....	8
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

GEOGRAPHY.

Instruction is given to the whole school in concert, in connection with outline maps.

Three boys are receiving instruction in the rudiments of the Latin language.

These tables do not show much difference from the condition of the school one year ago. But it must be considered that the dismissals of the year nearly equal the receptions, and usually, as the boys become inclined to study, they improve in other respects, and so secure their dismissal.

These gentlemen, Messrs. A. W. Carr, John Wheeler, and H. B. Crosby, who have assisted in the school during different portions of the year, have been unwearied in their efforts for the advancement of the boys.

LIBRARY.

We have been able to increase our library somewhat, during the year, always striving in each addition to procure interesting and instructive books, and of a tone that will stimulate to virtue and integrity.

Mrs. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, kindly sent us a very valuable package of books, and her gift has been fully appreciated by the boys. Prof. Holmes, of the Agricultural College, presented several volumes of Agricultural and Patent Office Reports. Other friends in visiting our School have aided us by contributions for books.

The financial condition of the Library for the year ending Nov. 16, 1861, is as follows:

Cash on hand Nov. 17, 1860,	\$15 11
Cash from fees at the door, and donations from friends during the year,	75 16
	<hr/>
	\$90 27
	<hr/>
Cash paid for books during the year,	\$36 77
" on hand, Nov. 16, 1861,	53 50
	<hr/>
	\$90 27
	<hr/>

The boys have had the use of the following papers, kindly furnished by their respective publishers for the boy's reading room: Wolverine Citizen, Battle Creek Journal, Niles Enquirer, Lapeer Republican, Ingham County News, True Citizen, Weekly Clarion, Romeo Argus, Livingston Republican, Morning Star, Detroit Tribune (tri-weekly), Detroit Free Press (tri-weekly).

From the General Fund have been supplied, Lansing Republican, Lansing State Journal.

From private individuals: Ladies Repository, Detroit Daily Advertiser, Sunday School Times, and The Examiner.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Our morning and evening exercises continue the same as last year. Our Sabbath services have varied in that we have had two sermons most of the year. But at present we have singing and reading in the morning, and preaching in the afternoon.

Sabbath evenings are usually spent in reading some good book to the boys, or in a social address. During the session of our Legislature, last winter, many of the members took a kindly interest in our boys, and at the request of our Superintendent, took part in our Sabbath afternoon exercises.

Distinguished gentlemen and clergymen, from different parts of the State, have often visited the School and spoken to the

boys. But we cannot measure this work by a certain number of speeches and addresses. It is really "line upon line, and precept upon precept." In all our associations in our several posts of labor, as occasions are found, we would bear in mind the object to be sought in the boys' good, and so draw out their moral sense and direct their observation that they may see and understand the benefits of uprightness and integrity.

There are many instances of waywardness, but we have also many promising indications. We are generally not only able to secure the attention of our boys to our efforts, but a kindly interest which encourages in the present and fixes the hope of permanent good.

Permit me to hope that all these appliances, thus employed under your direction, shall, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, accomplish all that the best friends of these unfortunate boys can desire.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES JOHNSON,

Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon the extremely good state of health that prevails at the present time throughout the School, both as regards the inmates and officers. There has been but very little sickness during the past summer and fall, and none of a serious character.

When I first visited the School, the 3d of December last, I found the hospital full of ague patients, and the School suffered severely with that disease during the following winter and spring. The cause of so much ague was obvious; and upon my pointing it out, the officers of the School removed it as soon as the warm weather came so they could open sewers, grade the yard, and remove a large pile of turning chips and shavings that had accrued from the shops.

I think the sanitary improvements that were carried out, as above specified, have placed the School in a condition, so that with proper care in future, the health of the inmates will compare favorably with that of the surrounding country.

During winter and spring, Inflammation of the eyes prevailed to a considerable extent; but the disease yielded very readily to treatment, and at present, I believe, there are no cases, except two or three chronic ones, that are not amenable to treatment.

During the latter part of winter and spring, Pneumonia prevailed to a considerable extent, of which disease two died, viz: John C. Garrow, on the 21st day of February, 1861, and John Kimball, of Pleuro Pneumonia, on June 5th, 1861. I think the causes that lead to attacks of Pneumonia, have mostly

been removed, and shall expect to find very few cases the coming winter.

James Crowley had been afflicted, I think, two years, with Diabetes, had become very much emaciated, and died Feb. 20, 1861.

For further particulars, I would refer you to my report of last summer.

Let me add before I close, that I am very thankful to the employees, for their valuable assistance rendered me, in taking care of the sick, as they were untiring in their exertions to make all that were anywise afflicted, comfortable as possible.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. HULL,
Physician.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Nov. 14th, 1861.

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the Property of the Michigan State Reform School. Nov. 16th 1861.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

1 Secretary,.....	\$25 00
1 Table,.....	3 50
1 Stove and fixtures,.....	10 00
7 Canseat chairs, at 10s.,.....	8 75
1 " rocker,.....	3 50
30 Yards Carpet, 7s.,.....	26 25
2 Curtains, 3s.,.....	75
1 Spittoon, 3s.,.....	37
1 Key-case,.....	1 50
1 Inkstand, 4s.,.....	50
1 Pen rack, 3s.,.....	38
1 Parallel rule, 3s.,.....	37
1 Copy Compiled Laws, 1857,.....	7 00
1 Wood-box,.....	1 00
1 P. O. Delivery,.....	38
1 Letter Press,.....	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$97 25
	<hr/>

FRONT OFFICE.

14 Office chairs,.....	\$24 50
1 Table,.....	6 00
1 Stove and fixtures,.....	8 00
1 Wood-box, 1 fire-pan and 1 shovel,.....	1 75
4 Cushions (for office chairs),.....	6 00

1 Spittoon,.....	\$0 38
1 Ink-stand,.....	50
Oil-cloth carpet (as it is),.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$51 13
	<hr/>

OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT.

Main hall carpet,.....	\$20 00
193 Yards Carpet, valued at,.....	158 00
6 Russia iron stoves, valued at,.....	57 00
4 Lounges,.....	24 00
8 Stands and wash-stands,.....	12 50
26 Cane-seat chairs,.....	36 75
5 " rockers,.....	14 50
9 Bedsteads and bedding,.....	77 00
5 Mirrors,.....	18 25
16 Window curtains,.....	7 25
5 Tables and 4 table spreads,.....	21 00
3 Ewers and basins,.....	3 50
1 Clock,.....	2 00
6 Kerosene oil lamps,.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$455 75
	<hr/>

CHAPEL.

4 Arm chairs, \$2,.....	\$ 8 00
1 Sofa,.....	25 00
1 Chaplain's desk,.....	15 00
1 Bible,.....	3 00
2 Stoves and fixtures,.....	24 00
21 Yards Brussels carpet,.....	21 00
10 Window curtains,.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$101 00
	<hr/>

PARLOR.

6 Sofa chairs,.....	\$33 00
1 Sofa,.....	30 00

No. 5.

147

1 Rocking-chair,	\$18 00
1 Marble-top center-table,.....	20 00
2 Sofa-stools,	6 00
1 What-not, \$4, and 1 stand, \$3,.....	7 00
1 Mirror and fixtures,.....	12 00
2 Curtains and fixtures,.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$132 00</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.

15 Cane-seat chairs,.....	\$15 00
2 High "	2 25
2 Large tables,.....	16 00
1 Side "	2 50
1 " (as it is, in kitchen),.....	3 00
1 Cupboard,	15 00
1 Milk-safe,.....	3 00
2 Wood-boxes, \$2, and 2 curtains, 6s.,.....	2 75
Dishes, jars and jugs,.....	40 00
5 Table-cloths (as they are),.....	5 00
1 Clock,.....	3 00
1 Cooking-stove and furniture (as it is),.....	10 00
1 Russia iron stove and fixtures,.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$127 50</u>

LAUNDRY.

1 Stove,.....	\$10 00
2 Tables,.....	3 00
10 Sad irons,	3 75
1 Clothes basket,.....	1 00
3 Sets clothes horses,.....	2 75
Pounding barrels, tubs and wash-boards,.....	15 00
1 Ash pail, 50c; 1 wood box, 75c,	1 25
	<hr/>
	<u>\$86 25</u>

STORE ROOM.

Bill of groceries bo't of E. & R. Mead & Co.,..	\$245 14
2 bbls. vinegar,.....	6 00
1 " hops,	3 50
40 lbs. pepper,.....	4 00
4 Boxes soap, 276 lbs., at 7c,.....	19 32
1 Iron mortar and pestle,.....	4 00
1 Table,	4 00
1 Platform Scales,.....	12 00
1 Spring balance,.....	2 00
2 Meal chests,	4 00
3 Brooms,	38
50 lbs. nails, at 4½c.....	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$306 59
	<hr/>

BOY'S APARTMENTS — DORMITORIES.

147 Bedsteads and bedding, at \$9,	\$1,323 00
5 Bedsteads,.....	12 50
4 Bed-ticks,.....	3 00
140 Pillow slips,	17 50
70 Sheets,.....	28 00
150 Stools,	47 00
2 Tin sprinklers,	1 00
2 Dusters,.....	75
2 Mops,	75
2 Sets steps,.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,435 50
	<hr/>

SCHOOL AND RECITATION ROOMS.

6 Chairs,.....	\$9 00
14 "	7 00
1 Table,	2 50
1 Teacher's desk,.....	25 00
28 Window curtains,	7 00

No. 5.

149

School books,.....	100 00
Library,.....	300 00
9 Maps,.....	42 00
6 Anatomical outline plates,	7 00
School apparatus,.....	3 00
1 Clock,.....	3 00
14 Ker. Oil lamps and fixtures,	17 00
6 Lanterns,.....	4 00
1 Lamp cupboard,.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$527 50
	<hr/>

READING ROOM AND HOSPITAL.

8 Tables,.....	\$9 50
2 Woodboxes,	1 50
Curtains,	2 50
4 Benches,	2 50
6 Beds and bedding, \$9,.....	54 00
2 Stoves and fixtures,.....	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$82 00
	<hr/>

MEDICINE ROOM.

2 Chairs,	\$4 00
1 Secretary,	7 00
Surgical and Dental instruments,.....	6 00
1 Apothecaries' scales,.....	5 00
Medicines, medicine case and jars,.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$122 00
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BATH ROOM.

1 Stove and fixtures,.....	\$9 00
56 Towels,	11 20
16 Wash basins,	4 00
3 Mirrors,	1 12
1 Wood box,	88
	<hr/>
	\$25 70
	<hr/>

BOYS' DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.

11	Tables, \$4,	\$44 00
2	"	6 00
30	Table cloths,	45 00
	Table furniture and dishes,	70 00
1	Clock,	5.00
1	Stove and fixtures,	12 00
1	Cooking stove and furniture,	25 00
	Steam cooking apparatus,	45 00
2	Wood-boxes,	1 50
145	Stools,	45 31
		<hr/>
		\$298 81
		<hr/>

BAKE SHOP.

1	Stove and fixtures,	\$6 00
1	Bread case,	3 00
1	Kneading table,	4 00
1	Bread trough,	8 00
21	" pans,	10 50
		<hr/>
		\$31 50
		<hr/>

TAILOR AND SHOE SHOP.

581½	Yds. denims, 10c,	\$58 15
160	Yds. calico, 7c,	11 20
10	" ticking, 10c,	1 00
90	" tweed, 4s.,	45 00
150	Waddings,	4 00
7	Cotton H'd'k'fs, 1s,	88
9	10-12 doz. Coats' spools,	4 94
1½	doz. Bl'k linen thread, 10s,	1 56
1½	" Spools twist,	2 00
1	G. G. agate buttons,	30
5	G. coat buttons,	8 00
4	Tailor's benches,	24 00
9	Pairs shears, 3s, and 1 pair \$6,	9 37

No. 5.

151

1 Brush,.....	\$0 38
12 Doz. fine combs, 85c,.....	10 20
2 G. wood combs,.....	1 00
1 Pair shoes,.....	2 00
10 Pairs uppers,.....	3 50
Sole leather,.....	4 20
2 Sides upper,	6 66
6 Qts. pegs,.....	36
2 Papers nails,.....	25
9 Pairs lasts,.....	1 80
Tools,.....	10 00
4 Shoe benches,.....	4 00
4 Chairs,.....	2 00
1 Stove,.....	5 00
2 Wood-boxes,.....	75
2 Wood pails,.....	50
1 Ash pail,	1 00
1 Mirror,.....	38

\$219 38

STORE ROOM.—NO. II.

1 Cupboard,	\$4 00
100 Lights glass,.....	6 00
1 Tailor's bench,.....	6 00
1 Stove and fixtures, (in basket shop,).....	8 00

\$25 68

CELLARS.

800 Bushels potatoes,.....	\$100 00
650 Cabbages, 3c,.....	19 50
85 Galls. whale oil,.....	81 50
Stoves, stove-pipe, dry barrels, school desks, old iron, banisters, hand-rails, door frames, doors and pumps, in south cellar,.....	100 00

\$251 00

TOOL CLOSET.

10 Hoes,	\$3 75
4 Steel rakes,	2 10
6 Spades,	4 50
5 Shovels, (as they are,)	2 50
2 Pick axes,	2 00
2 Grub hoes,	1 50
4 Axes, (as they are,)	4 00
4 Wood saws,	4 00
1 Hammer, (as it is,)	88
1 Hatchet,	50
	<hr/>
	\$25 63
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BARN AND FARM.

1 Span matched horses,	\$240 00
1 Two-horse wagon,	60 00
1 One-horse wagon,	35 00
1 " buggy,	45 00
1 Two-horse sleigh,	25 00
1 Cutter,	10 00
Harnesses and saddle,	35 00
2 Buffalo robes,	10 00
2 Horse blankets,	4 00
3 cows,	75 00
16 Swine,	80 00
1 Ton hay,	6 00
40 Bushels oats, 20c,	8 00
8 " beans, 90c.	7 20
2 Plows,	12 00
1 Cultivator,	4 00
1 Cutting-box,	2 50
1 Harrow,	4 00
1 Scythe and snath,	1 50
1 Hay-fork,	75
16 Iron bedsteads (as they are),	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$680 95
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Superintendent's office,.....	\$97 25
Front office,.....	51 13
Officers' and employees' apartments,.....	455 75
Chapel,.....	101 00
Parlor,	132 00
Supts' dining room and kitchen,.....	127 50
Laundry,	86 25
Store room,.....	806 59
Dormitories,	1,435 50
School and recitation rooms,.....	527 50
Reading room and hospital,.....	82 00
Medicine room,.....	122 00
Bath room,.....	25 70
Boys' dining room and kitchen,	298 81
Bake shop,.....	31 50
Tailor and shoe shop,.....	219 38
Store room No. 2,.....	24 00
Cellars,.....	251 00
Barns and farm, \$680 95; tool closet, \$25 63,.....	706 58
Total,.....	<u><u>\$5,031 44</u></u>

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

SECTION 1. Two members shall be necessary to form a quorum of the Board of Control for the transaction of business. In cases where a less number shall be in attendance, the meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of procuring the attendance of a sufficient number to form a quorum.

SEC. 2. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held at the State Reform School, on the third Wednesday of November, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SEC. 3. The Board shall also meet once in three months on their own adjournment, and as much oftener as a majority of the Board shall deem advisable.

SEC. 4 Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman.

SEC. 5. The officers of the Board of Control shall be a Chairman, Clerk and Treasurer, who shall be severally elected at the Annual meeting of the Board, and hold their offices for one year, and until others shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in case of his absence a Chairman may be elected *pro tem.*

SEC. 7. The Clerk shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose,

to which the members of the Board shall have access at all reasonable times.

Sec. 8. He shall record at full length, in a separate book, to be provided for that purpose, all the Regulations and By-Laws passed by the Board of Control, to which the members of the Board, and the officers of the State Reform School, shall have access at all reasonable times.

Sec. 9. He shall file and preserve all papers relating to appointments for office, and all other papers relating to the business of the Board, and shall allow the members of the Board to have access to them at all reasonable times.

Sec. 10. The Treasurer shall have the charge of and be responsible for all moneys belonging to the Institution.

Sec. 11. He shall pay all orders drawn on him by the Board, properly signed by the Chairman and Clerk.

Sec. 12. He shall keep a book in which all moneys which may come into his hands shall be debited, and in which shall be credited all moneys which shall have been properly disbursed by him, which book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the members of the Board.

Sec. 13. He shall execute, when required by the Board, his bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer of the Institution, and for the payment to his successor of the balance which may be found in his hands at the expiration of his term of office.

Sec. 14. The account of the Treasurer shall be audited by the Board at each annual meeting.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the State Reform School shall be a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, a Teacher, and a Matron, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and a Physician and Chaplain, who shall be appointed annually.

SEC. 2. Such officers shall be elected at an annual or stated meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent may provide temporarily for such vacancies as may occur in the offices of the State Reform School.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all the officers of the State Reform School, except the Physician and Chaplain, to remain constantly in the Institution, and none of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. In case any officer or employe of the Institution shall be absent, or otherwise incapacitated to discharge the duties of his station, so that the Superintendent is obliged to procure a substitute, the expense of such substitute shall be deducted from the salary of such officer or employe. ●

SEC. 3. All the subordinate officers, except the Physician and Chaplain, in addition to the appropriate duties of their respective offices, shall act as aids to the Superintendent in preserving order and quiet among the inmates, in guarding against escapes, and in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall be required of them by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the interests of the Institution, shall conduct the correspondence, preserving files of the letters received, and copies of important ones sent.

SEC. 2. He shall enter, in books provided for that purpose, the name and age of every inmate, with a brief description of his person, the time when he was received, the place from which he was sent, the offence for which he was committed, and the time when he was discharged; and if apprenticed, the name

and place of residence of the person to whom he was apprenticed; and in case of death, the time and cause of his death, together with such other facts relating to his history as he may think worthy of preservation.

Sec. 3. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall record daily everything deemed worthy of notice, which journal shall at all times be open to the inspection of the members of the Board of Control.

Sec. 4. He shall procure the necessary supplies for the State Reform School.

Sec. 5. He shall keep an accurate account of the current expenses of the Institution, and all moneys received from contractors or others for the services of the inmates, and shall pay over the same to the Treasurer.

Sec. 6. He shall lay before the Board of Control all applications for apprentices, or servants, and the names of such of the inmates as he thinks may properly be discharged from the Institution.

Sec. 7. He shall, at least once a day, visit all departments of the Institution, and shall see that the officers are prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and shall report to the Board of Control any deficiency in this respect. He shall endeavor, by being present as frequently as may be, in the school-room and work-shops, to encourage the Teachers and Overseers in the discharge of their duties, and to assist them in preserving good order, and in securing diligence on the part of the inmates.

Sec. 8. The Assistant Superintendent shall aid the Superintendent, under his direction, in the discharge of his duties, and in case of his death, absence or inability, shall fill his place for the time being.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Section 1. The Teachers shall instruct the inmates in such branches as may be required, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study.

SEC. 2. They shall take charge of the inmates at all times when in the school rooms, except when relieved or excused, and shall require them to be in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission. They shall also attend to the cleanliness and ventilation, and order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the care and preservation of all books, furniture and apparatus, provided for the same.

SEC. 3. In conjunction with the Assistant Superintendent, they shall have the oversight of the recreation of the boys; see that they go properly to bed, rise punctually upon the ringing of the bell in the morning, make their beds in a proper manner, attend to their morning washings, see that they are properly in their work-shops at the appointed hours for labor, and also wait on visitors and show them through the Institution, at the hours allotted for the same.

SEC. 4. The principal Teacher shall also act as Librarian, and shall keep a regular list of the books and maps belonging to the Library.

CHAPTER VI.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

SECTION 1. The Physician shall visit the State Reform School and inspect the inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once in two weeks, and shall make such suggestions to the Superintendent as he shall think needful, in regard to the regimen of the inmates, and the best methods of preventing disease.

SEC. 2. He shall attend promptly in all cases of sickness, and shall repeat his visits as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. The Chaplain shall perform religious services at least once a day on the Sabbath, at the State Reform School, at such hours as the Superintendent shall direct.

SEC. 4. It shall be his duty to visit and converse with the inmates at least once in two weeks, especially in dangerous illness, and to perform funeral services in case of death.

CHAPTER VII.

WATCHMAN.

SECTION 1. A person to act as watchman, may be employed by the Superintendent, and under his direction, shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings.

SEC. 2. He shall exert his utmost diligence to guard the buildings against fire; and if fire is discovered, he shall forthwith notify the Superintendent, but shall not give a general alarm until so ordered by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTIES OF MATRON.

SECTION 1. The Matron shall have the general supervision of the hospital, laundry, kitchen, dining room, bakery, dormitories, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. A Library of well selected books, maps and periodicals, shall be kept at the State Reform School, for the use of the inmates.

SEC. 2. An entrance fee of ten cents shall be paid to the door-keeper by every person visiting the State Reform School, excepting such as may be exempted from the payment of the same by the Superintendent.

SEC. 3. Moneys so collected shall be paid to the Librarian, and shall constitute a fund for the maintenance and increase of the Library.

SEC. 4. The Librarian and Superintendent shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, and shall report to the Board at each annual meeting, the condition of the Library, and the state of the funds appropriated for its increase and maintenance.

CHAPTER X.

PROVISIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

SECTION 1. No spirituous liquor or intoxicating drink shall be brought into the State Reform School without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. No tobacco shall be furnished to the inmates.

SEC. 3. Sports and innocent amusements may be freely allowed among the inmates, but no species of gaming, either for amusement or otherwise, shall be permitted at the State Reform School.

SEC. 4. Each inmate, on being discharged from the State Reform School, shall be furnished with a Bible or Testament.

SEC. 5. No visitors shall be allowed to hold any communication with the inmates, or to address them, without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. No inmate shall be permitted to receive any money or presents from any person whomsoever, except by consent of the Superintendent.

SEC. 7. Every inmate of the School will be required, when in health, to employ a portion of the hours in each day, except the Sabbath, in some department of manual labor; thus when a boy has been placed in a particular department of labor, he shall, on no account, be detained from his appropriate work by any person, without an order to that effect from the Superintendent.

SEC. 8. All persons employed in the Institution shall attend the daily devotional exercises and religious services of the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence be granted by the Superintendent.

SEC. 9. All persons employed in the service of the School, in whatever capacity, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to see that all the rules and regulations of the School are strictly observed, and should report promptly to the Superintendent any failure therein.

SEC. 10. No persons employed in the service of the Institu-

tion shall, at any time, absent themselves from the premises, without permission from the Superintendent, and in *no case shall more than two persons be absent at one and the same time.*

Sec. 11. All persons employed in the service of the School will be required to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, unless disabled by sickness.

Sec. 12. No light, except it be contained in a lantern shall be carried into any of the work-shops, dormitories, cellars, boiler-room, or any of the out buildings.

Sec. 13. Visitors to the Institution will be shown through the establishment, on any day of the week *except the Sabbath*, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Sec. 14. Divine service will be held at the chapel of the Reform School every Sabbath afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Sec. 15. The time for rising, for school, for refreshment, for recreation, and for sleep, during the several months of the year, shall be as stated in the annexed table.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY.*

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

In accordance with the law of this State, we herewith submit our annual report as members of the Board of Visitors of the University, for the year just closed. Although a great portion of the year has been of unusual excitement on account of the rebellion, yet we are happy to state that the routine of college duty and labor has been less broken, and the number of students in attendance, greater than could have been expected under the circumstances.

The course of study has been, for past year, the same as on the year preceding; and for suggestions concerning it we would refer to our report of the latter year, merely adding that in our opinion the change or modification suggested by us in the report above referred to, we desire more strongly to reiterate in this.

The result has fully justified the wisdom of the Board of Regents, in the institution of the elective course of study, in connection with the college course, whereby the student is enabled to pursue with greater proficiency, and to a greater extent, than under the old *curriculum*, any *special branch* of science and thereby better prepare himself for future usefulness in that chosen field of labor, than he could do were he to devote his time to a greater number of studies. Yet this has not been without some disadvantages. Under this partial course, young men have left the University, it is true, better

*This was not received in season for insertion in its appropriate place in connection with other University reports.

chemists, civil engineers, or mathematicians, than they otherwise would have been. Their whole energy of purpose—their whole time and attention has been given to one *specialty*, and they have emerged from College life on commencement day perhaps—*practical* chemists and civil engineers; yet *not* in all cases as *well* developed and matured in intellect, and as scholarly as those who have given their time and attention to the regular course of college study.

This is the only result to be guarded against, in our opinion, in the practical workings of the system of special, elective studies. See to it, that it does not produce *experts* instead of *educated men*. We do not wish to be understood as implying any special danger in this respect in our own University, to any greater extent than in any other institution where the same cause exists. We allude to it as, in our opinion, a common resultant from the causes mentioned, which should be specially guarded against. During the year past we have (one or more of us) attended twenty-five examinations in the various departments of the University, and as we gave in our last report a somewhat *detailed* statement of the examinations of the preceding year, we deem it unnecessary to enter upon the matter here. The exercises were conducted by the same Professors and tutors, and the examinations were in every respect equal to, if not better, than those of the preceding year. The method of conducting the exercises, as well as the course of training during the term preceding the examinations, was the same as heretofore. We desire to say again, that the method of instruction followed by a non-confinement to the text-book and free and full discussion, and understanding of the subject outside of the book-covers, in our opinion, combines more advantages, and attains more fully the object sought than any system which has heretofore prevailed.

The Library is yearly augmented, and although the present collection is a fine one, yet there are many works of almost necessary importance which are still wanting. If the annual

appropriations are continued with the spirit of liberality which has heretofore marked the action of the Board of Regents in that regard, not many years will elapse before it will become worthy of the Institution and of the State.

The course of study in the three departments have been the same as during the previous year, and has been, so far as we were able to discover, quite faithfully adhered to by the Faculties.

The Law Department is also in a most flourishing condition. It is now in the third year of its existence. During the past year the number in attendance has been as follows: Seniors, 46; Juniors, 113. We believe in numbers it now ranks second only to Harvard Law School, and judging the future by the past, it will soon stand at the head of the Law Schools of the country, in this respect.

At the commencement exercises in March, the present year, 45 young gentlemen were graduated, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The day previous to the commencement exercises the class were publicly examined in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw county, His Honor, Judge Lawrence presiding, by a committee of the bar jointly with some of your committee, and passed a very excellent examination.

After an examination of the course of instruction pursued in this Department during the past two years, we are free to say it is thorough, and well calculated to give to the student a comprehensive knowledge of the theory of law, while the combination of the system of moot courts, with the exercises of the lecture room, give him as good an understanding of the *practice*, as can be acquired at any law school in the land. The moot courts, as they exist at Harvard, and the recitations as we find them at the Poughkeepsie Law School, are in our own Law School, united, and are found in practical working, to meet the most sanguine expectations of the Regents and Faculties.

We especially noticed the fact that most of the students in this department were over the age of twenty-one years. As a

class, they seemed to have an earnest determination to accomplish the work before them. Their spirit of devotion to study promises the best results for the future.

In this department, as in that of the Arts and Sciences, and of Medicine, we deem our University fortunate, in the ability, character, and eminent fitness of its Professors. All seem to aim at creating a high standard of scholarship and professional attainments.

With regard to the library of the Law Department, we would most earnestly repeat the suggestion made in a former report. It contains 1,300 volumes. Though excellent, considering the number and age, it is inadequate to meet the wants of the Department. We suggest as a method of increasing it with little expense, that the State Librarian should be requested, as far as possible, in the exchanges of State reports which he makes, to obtain duplicates. This he often does at present. Such duplicates being placed in the Law Library, would materially aid in its usefulness. A building is very much needed for this library, as well as for that of the department of Arts and Sciences. It would indeed be a calamity to see the accumulation of years swept away in a single hour. Yet such must be the imminent danger until a fire-proof building shall contain all the libraries of the University.

In addition to his duties as Professor of Law, Professor Cooley has been engaged during the past term in delivering a course of lectures on Constitutional Law, to the senior class of the under-graduates. They are said to be of great interest, and evince a careful study and investigation in their preparation. Certainly it is time for constitutional law to be engrafted upon the course of study in every institution of a high grade. •

We desire again to call the attention of the Legislature, through this report, to the want of some man of national reputation, as a scientific man, at the head of the scientific department of the University. This department we regard as one of the most important connected with the Institution, and

in thus recommending a mature and ripened head, we by no means design to imply any want of ability in those *now* occupying chairs in this department. We regard them as fully competent for their position. In our recommendation we believe we not only give our own opinion, but express the desire of every Professor in the University. So important a feature should have strong support.

In conclusion we would say, our visitation during the past year has strongly impressed us in the opinion that the course of instruction has been very thorough; the students have evinced a good knowledge of what they have studied and the examinations have exhibited the zeal, fidelity and ability of the Professors in their various departments. We were especially pleased with the general deportment, and moral bearing of the students. Their sense of propriety, honor and duty seemed sufficient to restrain, as well as direct.

We learn with pleasure that the Regents have taken some steps toward the appointment of a Professor of Military Engineering and Science. Our day demands this, and they are not a step in advance of the popular will. We trust the movement will be early consummated.

To you, sir, to the Legislature, and to the people of the State, we beg to say, our University is nobly accomplishing its great work.

CHARLES NOBLE,
H. M. CHEEVER.

●
DETROIT, Dec. 1st, 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE VISITING INSPECTORS.

In the blanks for Inspectors' Reports for the past year, a space was left for such remarks and suggestions as might be made by the Visiting Inspector, under the following heading:

"REMARKS OF VISITING INSPECTOR.—Please state the general condition of the schools in respect to: 1st. Good order; 2d. Morals and behavior; 3d. Progress in scholarship; 4th. Regularity of attendance."

The duty of visitation has been performed in a large portion of the towns to a greater or less extent. But a portion of the visitors, however, have made any record of the result of their observation; some from being absent when the Report of the Inspectors was made out. The extracts here given will afford a nearer view of the condition of our schools than any heretofore presented in the annual reports of this department. In some cases the reports have been condensed to save room, while in others the facts given in mere tabular statements have been developed into sentences. A few remarks have been added in answer or explanatory of several of the reports, and some additional information given from the records in this Department. The credit of the preparation of these reports is due to the Deputy Superintendent.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

The reports from Allegan county show an increase for the year of 665 children in school. But two towns report the receipts from fines. The County Treasurer reports \$281 50 apportioned. Nine towns voted \$310 00 of the two mill tax for

Libraries; which exceeds the amount voted in any other county. \$10,014 30 was paid to 734 teachers—an increase of \$521 74, upon last year. The total amount raised in the county for school purposes for the year, was \$16,430 78.

Clyde.—"School was kept in but one district in this town. There were but a few scholars present the day I visited the school, but I think the order was good, as also the morals of the children. There appeared to be quite an improvement in most of the branches, but I cannot say it was more than would be expected. The average attendance small; owing probably to the want of the children at home—as is apt to be the case in all new townships."

Dorr.—"Order in the school generally good, and its maintenance particularly urged. Morals and behavior good. Progress in scholarship steady and sure. The attendance was generally punctual. The morals and example of the teachers cannot be overestimated in importance."

Ganges.—"The schools are doing remarkably well, considering the crippled condition they have been in for two years past, on account of the impression that our main dependence, the "dollar a scholar tax" was repealed. If you have any influence with the Legislature, please caution them how they lay their hands on our main means to educate our children."

It is surprising, how difficult it is to undo the impression that the law under which the "dollar a scholar tax" could be raised, was repealed.

Gun Plain —"The order in our schools has been good; the morals and behavior of the children as good as the average; their progress fair, and attendance regular."

The reports show very nearly as many children attending school, (8 months), as are in the district.

Heath.—"Order good; morals and behavior, very good; progress in scholarship, fair; attendance good."

This town shows but four less children in school than in the town.

Hopkins.—"Our schools are equal to others in good order, morals, progress and attendance."

Laketown.—There is progress in scholarship and regular attendance.

Manlius.—"In the winter the schools were generally full, and the attendance good. The behavior of the scholars was unexceptionable during the visits, and no complaints were made of them at other times. They appeared to be making progress in their studies, but I observed among the teachers a great diversity of ability in their aptness to teach.

"In the summer the attendance was not what it should be, but in other respects the above remarks will apply."

The reports from Manlius show *ten* more scholars than the whole number of children in the town. We suspect one district reports the whole number attending the winter school, and again at the summer school, thus counting a large portion twice.

Martin.—"In respect to order, morals, progress and attendance, the schools will average with schools generally."

Overisel.—"I can say that the order maintained in our schools was excellent. In regard to morals and behavior, our scholars get a religious training. Their progress was excellent, and attendance good.

"We can keep but a few months school, on account of the the present law which deprives us of raising money on the scholar." [See law, at close of this volume.]

Pine Plains.—"The schools were kept in good order, with due attention to morals and behavior. The progress in scholarship was good. The three districts in this township were all newly organised and have no schoolhouses, and the schools were kept in vacant dwellings." One district reports eight children and fourteen attending school.

Saugatuck, formerly Newark.—The Inspectors have failed to report the two mill tax for the last two years.

ALCONA COUNTY.

Harrisville.—"The township has just completed its organization. The county at present is thinly populated, and much difficulty has hitherto existed in keeping a school district organized, from the fact that the school district is of necessity so large—making it inconvenient for scholars to attend in bad weather. The morals and behavior are decidedly good; much better than usual in new districts. The population are engaged in lumbering, farming and fishing; and altogether, the neighborhood is in a promising condition."

This is the first report ever received from Alcona county, and returns 40 children in this one district, and \$160 paid teachers, with seven months school.

ALPENA COUNTY.

Alpena.—"There is but one school district in the township. Our school is taught in the upper room of a large warehouse; which is used as a school room—for Sunday school and preaching on the Sabbath—as a lecture room, and for holding the circuit court during the spring and fall terms. We hope to be able to erect a schoolhouse another year. The town being but a little over three years old, and the inhabitants nearly all under middle age and in poor circumstances, it cannot be expected that we shall present that progress which older settled districts are able to exhibit. Our population in the village is about 350, in a healthy location at the mouth of Thunder Bay river. The immigration has been very rapid, even for a lake port town. We have been remarkably fortunate in the selection of teachers for our school; under whose guidance the very best of order has always been observed; and in point of morals and good behavior, our school is not surpassed by any in the State; which latter fact is attributable, in a large degree, to the remarkable teachings inculcated by parental example. For it is a noticable fact that, although our settlement is comparatively new, and the inhabitants, as before stated, young—being nearly all under thirty-five—and this being a lumbering and fishing

point, yet in the criminal annals of the past year, we have not recorded a single case. A more temperate seaport town exists not in the whole west. This speaks something for our morals here. Of course, as our children are all young, they cannot have advanced far in scholarship. The attendance has been regular the past year."

ANTRIM COUNTY.

Megazee, formerly reported in Grand Traverse county, is now reported from its own county, Antrim. *Thirty three* children are reported. In future times when these now new counties shall report their children by thousands, this record will be of interest.

BAY COUNTY.

Bangor.—"Our schools have been defective for the past year for want of agreement as to the teachers, but we think the matter will be remedied, and a more full and satisfactory report made next year."

Hampton.—"The teachers who have had charge of our schools for a year or two, have been very efficient in maintaining good order, and are well qualified, both morally and intellectually, to impart instruction. And many of the scholars have improved very much under their tuition, in morals, behavior, and progress in scholarship. The attendance has been about as regular as in schools generally."

The Bay City union district paid to teachers, \$950 99. The town had \$203 55 more public money than was paid to teachers.

BARRY COUNTY.

The reports from Barry show an increased attendance at school of 528; an increased amount paid teachers, of \$967 00. The County Treasurer reports \$1,090 36 library money apportioned, but none is reported by the Inspectors as having been received. The total amount for the year for school purposes was \$12,758 96. The visitors reports are few and brief:

Baltimore.—"The schools have improved in all respects."

Irving.—"The schools, as far as we can learn, are in good condition."

Thornapple.—"Very good order has been sustained in the schools in the township, and a pleasing progress has been made in morals and good behavior. The progress in scholarship I should judge to be good."

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Berrien county shows a small increase in attendance; \$16,890 40 paid to 244 teachers; an increase of \$1,757 11. Four towns report \$46 17 library money from fines. If these report correctly, the amount in the county was \$579 92. From New Buffalo no report has been received. The total resources of the county for the year, for school purposes, were \$23,597 04.

Bainbridge.—The Inspectors say the the visiting Inspector has gone to the war, and can therefore make no report of its finances, or amount paid teachers.

Chickaming.—"In districts one and two I am happy to state that good order has been kept; that the morals and behavior of the children are worthy of the good example set by their teachers. Their attendance has not been as regular as I could wish, nor hope for improvement.

"District No. 3 did not apply for a certificate until the 9th of September, and as they have not had a qualified school within the year, I have not visited it, and can therefore say nothing in relation to it."

Hagar.—"The Inspectors respectfully report, that there has been a great strife between the teachers as to who should have the best school; and we are happy to say, they have all, by getting the good will of the scholars, been enabled to keep the best of order. The morals of the children are good; their progress was never greater; if as good; in fact the schools have been so conducted as to give general satisfaction to the parents."

Lake.—"Having only visited the schools during the summer

~~term~~ term, I cannot make as full a statement as I could wish. As to order in the schools, it appeared good; as to morals and behavior, I saw nothing out of the way. The scholars are small, and not far advanced, and attendance limited."

Niles.—"Although the character of our schools is far from what we could desire, and what we hope it will attain to, yet a decided improvement is perceptible.

"In most of the schools very good order is observed. The morals and behavior of the children will compare favorably with schools in older districts. For the last two or three years, a better class of teachers have been employed, and consequently greater progress in scholarship has been made. The attendance in some of the districts, is not as regular as we could wish, while a few are models in this respect."

The Director's reports are models in completeness and correctness.

Niles City.—"The schools, in this city, are all free, and are embraced in one district, under the head of Union Schools. The principal school is the Union, and aside from that we have schools kept in three other buildings, one of which is for colored children. The condition of the schools is good, also the order; and the progress in all the branches, we think, cannot be excelled."

Pipestone.—"In order, our schools are improving generally; morals, &c. not vicious, but somewhat rude; progress fair; attendance irregular. The condition and interest in the schools has much improved within the past year, the standard of qualification in teachers has been raised, and the visiting Inspector observing and strict.

"Some districts use the library money to buy text books for the schools—others to pay teachers. What shall be done to check the evil?"

Such use of the library money is entirely illegal, and the officers so using it are liable to prosecution for malfeasance, and to fine and removal from office.

Sodus.—"1st. There is a good degree of order observed in most of the schools.

"2d. Morals and behavior are generally good.

"3d. Most of the scholars make rapid progress in scholarship,

"4th. There is in general a regular attendance."

Watervliet.—"Our six schools have been visited, some of them twice; and three were found to be good in all respects, and three entirely the reverse."

BRANCH COUNTY.

Branch county reports a slight increase in attendance at, and length of, schools. \$14,291 09 was paid to teachers; an increase of \$1,065 26. The reported resources for payment of teachers, including receipts from non-resident pupils, were \$1,026 75 less than the amount paid. Nothing is reported received from fines. If men have been fined for breaches of the laws, the men to whom the fines were paid have also violated the law in their disposal. The total resources for school purposes, were \$23,584 48.

Batavia.—No two mill tax is reported by the Inspectors; nor any visitation to the schools.

Bronson.—The Inspectors say they cannot get their library money from the county treasury.

Butler.—"I find the general condition of the schools good in most respects; and part lacking in nearly every respect; owing, I think, more to parents than to teachers."

The Inspectors say: "We have spent a good deal of time to get the district reports corrected, and at last we meet to make up our report from a botched up and bungling mess; from which we have done the best we could, considering our patience."

We sympathise with the Inspectors, but can assure them that their directors are not sinners above all others. We have hundreds of reports with which theirs, with all their imperfection, will compare favorably. Many thousand dollars are reported "raised by district tax to pay teachers' wages," which

we know, from other items in the reports, were not raised and we have rejected all such amounts in our abstracts.

Coldwater City.—The Visitor reports the order in the flourishing Union School, fair; the morals and behavior good, as also the progress of the pupils; but the attendance not as regular and uniform as the preceding year. The district raised \$5,000 for building purposes, and had ten months school, with 752 pupils in attendance.

Matteson.—"General good order has been observed, though we have been called to regret the lack of higher attainments in our teachers. In respect to morals and behavior, we are glad to state an improvement, slow in progress, but surely marked. The progress in scholarship is as rapid as can be expected, while the attendance of the pupils is so irregular; and we regret the lack of interest manifested by parents in this respect."

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun county shows a slight decrease in the number of pupils in school, though the average length of the schools was the same as in the previous year—7.3 months; \$22,258 40 was paid to teachers—an increase of \$450 00. Not a town voted anything for libraries. The County Treasurer apportioned \$205 60 cents fine money, \$189 26 of which is reported as received. Total resources for school purposes, \$39,399 81.

Battle Creek City.—This union district reports 1,050 resident children, and 1,150 attending school, and \$374 86 received from non-resident pupils. Value of schoolhouse property, \$18,000. Such are the results of enterprise in educational affairs.

Burlington.—The visitor examined all the schools, and reports district No. 1 the most forward in the town, gives a favorable account of No. 2, and thinks Nos. 5 and 11 commendable in most respects, but backward. Two new schoolhouses are reported.

Emmett.—"The general condition of the schools is encouraging. Within the last three years they have advanced in

is \$8,265 15—an increase of \$331 30. The total resources were \$11,397 88.

Bengal.—"Good order, with a few exceptions. The morals and behavior, progress, and attendance of the scholars are also good.

Lebanon.—"Some of the schools had excellent order—none very bad. The morals and behavior were good, and the progress of those in attendance was good. As to attendance, about one third was very regular, one third came about half the time, and the other third came *once in a while, but not twice.*"

Ovid.—"Good order in about half of the schools; the balance noisy in the extreme. Morals and behavior out of school, good except in No. 9. Progress in scholarship good in 1, 6, 8, and 9—slow in 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.. Good attendance in all but No. 9."

The Inspectors say—"Reports in all cases but one, are more or less inaccurate. In many cases the reports conflict."

Watertown.—The Visitor gives a good account of the several schools except in No. 3; of which he says: "In district No. 3, the order was rather below an average, and morals and behavior not as good as desirable. Progress in scholarship does not compare favorably with other districts. Attendance good for the past year.

EATON COUNTY.

The reports from Eaton county show about the same state in the schools as last year. Benton and Chester fail to report any two mill tax for the past year, while Eaton Rapids has reported none for two successive years. Three towns report receipts from fines, &c. Total resources for school purposes, \$13,050 68.

Benton.—"I found good order and discipline in some of the schools. The morals are good. As to the progress, I cannot speak positively, as it is the first year I have visited the schools; but I should think it good. The attendance is very irregular generally."

Carmel.—"In consequence of ill health the schools were not all visited, but from what were visited, we are able to report a

general good condition, with two exceptions. The order was good, the attendance not what might be desired. The spirit to excel was not what I could wish. Coming right to the point—our schools have not that high standard of excellence that they should have.”

Delta.—“But two schools had the maintenance of decidedly good order. Some profanity prevailed, but generally the schools ranked favorably as to morals. Progress in scholarship varies materially in different schools. Only one or two could be characterised as strictly progressive schools. The attendance in a majority of schools is extremely irregular.”

Eaton.—“The general condition of the schools in respect to order, is good; and I must say exceeds my most sanguine expectations. As to morals and behavior, I am satisfied that there has been a decided improvement over last year. Teachers seem to have been awake to the importance of instilling into the minds of their pupils the *necessity* of improvement in that direction. I think I can safely say the scholars in general have made greater proficiency in their studies than heretofore. As to regularity of attendance, I am not as fully prepared to speak; but judging from the progress made in study, should say that it will exceed the regularity of former years.”

Oneida.—“The general condition of the schools in this town in respect to order is ordinary—not the best, in consequence of the indulgence of the teachers heretofore. Morals, and behavior especially, in the schools, very good, considering the circumstance of so much lenity shown to scholars heretofore. The progress in scholarship is exceedingly good—never saw scholars progress faster. The attendance was good, as you will see by the report of the Directors.”

Sunfield.—“The condition of the schools in respect to order is not such as to merit the approbation of a successful teacher. The morals and behavior are generally good. The progress in scholarship was very rapid in some districts—in others rather slow. Attendance, rather deficient.”

Vermontville.—Eighteen visits were made to the nine schools.

in the absence of the visitor the Town Clerk reports the general condition of the schools to be good, as to order and other desirable qualities.

Windsor.—"The cause of Education in this town appears to be in its incipient stages. I have visited all the schools in town the past summer, and as far as I was able to judge, the order maintained was respectable. As to morals and behavior, there is, in some of the schools, a general quietness and conformity to rules of propriety; in others, there is not that high standard of subordination and virtuous character that is desirable. The progress is gradual, and needs a stimulus. There is a deficiency in respect to attendance—a good deal of irregularity."

GENESEE COUNTY.

Genesee shows but a slight increase in the number in school. The average length of the schools is the same as last year—6-5 months. The wages reported paid (\$16,532 02) is \$1,202 36 more than last year. Six towns report \$163 41 voted for Libraries, but no town reports any receipts from fines. This is another law abiding county. The value of schoolhouses and sites is \$54,545 00. The total resources for use for the year, \$24,410 49.

Clayton.—Fourteen visits were made, and a favorable report rendered. The only cash item reported from district No. 3, is \$14, ratebill, though it had seven months school.

Davison.—Eighteen visits were made, and the visitor reports the order and progress and behavior good in most of the schools, but attendance irregular.

Fenton.—The Inspectors report two districts in full, whose schoolhouses belong in other towns. Were not these errors discovered here, the primary school fund would be apportioned to the districts twice. Fentonville has a free Union School of ten months, employing four teachers.

Flint City.—This city reports 1,010 children, with 991 attending school. Three graded districts had ten months school each, and a fourth, which ought to be graded, had nine months.

The amount paid to four male and twelve female teachers was \$4,690 12.

Forest.—"Good government is maintained in most of the schools of this town. One teacher was discharged solely on the ground of poor government.

"The morality of the schools will compare favorably with any in the country.

"Some of the schools have made great proficiency during the present year—while others, owing to a want of interest on the part of teachers, have ground out their lessons in a sort of "hand organ style," and are scarcely entitled to credit for progress. These, however, are few. The attendance has been for the most part good."

The directors' reports are very fair, and the enterprise of the people is shown in their voting \$50 for Libraries.

Montrose.—"The schools are generally well attended, and good order is well observed; while the moral character of the teachers is strictly examined by the School Inspectors."

The district Libraries report 290 volumes, and the town voted fifty cents for their aid.

Mt. Morris.—"Order, progress and attendance were unexceptionable in No. 6, indifferent in No.'s 7 and 5, and in No.'s 2 and 4 there was no good order."

Richfield.—"In regard to order in the schools of this township, I would say, that a majority of them were really schools of the first class. The most of our schools are neglected too much by both parents and teachers. Many of the scholars I found to be profane and ill behaved; but the teachers, as a general thing, were trying to teach them to be more polite, &c. Not being acquainted with the schools heretofore, I can say but little about the progress in their several studies. Their lessons were generally well committed and recited, but poorly explained by the teachers. About one half attended school regularly, while the rest, judging by their actions, belonged to some wandering tribe of Indians."

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Grand Traverse reports two new townships, and more than twice as many in school, as last year. The schools also are nine tenths of a month longer. The amount paid teachers is also more than doubled. Four of the seven towns voted \$88 75 for libraries. These facts speak well for that section, which many believe is destined to become one of the finest portions of the State.

Crystal Lake.—"I have visited the only school in our township twice during the past year. It is one of the best I ever knew, in respect to good order, progress in scholarship, and regularity of attendance. Though located in the forest, it would do honor to the city."

Glen Arbor.—"As to the districts, the Inspectors are pleased to report most favorably in all respects. The school in district No. 2, is composed wholly of small German scholars, not far advanced, taught by an English teacher.

"There was but \$43 17 of the \$67 97 two mill tax collected. The balance was returned as delinquent on non-resident lands."

By reference to section 109 of the school laws, or page 303 compiled laws, the Inspectors may see that the schools are entitled to all the two mill tax assessed, whether collected or not, provided there is that amount of taxes collected in the township, after reserving the amount necessary for general township purposes.

Peninsula.—The people voted the whole of the two mill tax for libraries.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

Fifteen towns are reported in Gratiot county, and the increased attendance at school is about twenty-six per cent. over last year, the increased value of schoolhouses twenty-two per cent., and the increase of wages to teachers forty-two per cent. Any support for libraries has been almost forgotten. The average length of the schools increased half a month, and 17 more teachers are reported than last year. Nine new districts

are reported. Such progress in the new portions of the State, amidst the confusion of the present times, is highly gratifying.

Emerson.—"As far as I have visited the schools, there was good order, morals, and behavior. The progress in scholarship was fair, and attendance regular."

New Haven.—"As good order as can be expected in a new country like ours. The morals and behavior fair and improving. The children are backward for their age, but those who attend regularly are advancing rapidly. The attendance is very irregular."

North Shade—"With respect to order in the schools it is good, though it might be improved. The morals and behavior are medium, progress in scholarship not as rapid as I could wish, but as good as the average in a wooden country. The attendance was very regular."

North Star.—"There was generally good order, morals, and behavior, the progress rather slow, and attendance irregular." § Three districts report a rate-bill, and one fails to report any school funds.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The schools in Hillsdale county average one-tenth of a month less than last year, but the increase of attendance was about two per cent, and the increased wages to teachers (\$18,734 61) six per cent. Nearly sixteen thousand dollars was raised by district taxes—over ten thousand of the same being for building schoolhouses. The total resources reported for school purposes amount to \$33,662 25.

Adams.—The visitor paid thirty visits to the schools, and reports the order good in all the schools, and in most very good; morals and behavior good; and in most of the schools good progress in study, and regular attendance.

Fayette.—The visitor reports good order in some of the schools, good morals and behavior generally, and satisfactory progress in study. In some districts the attendance was good, in others, irregular. According to the directors' report, the

union school district received of public money and raised by tax to pay teachers, \$703 38 more than was paid to teachers.

Hillsdale.—The visitor made three examinations at each school, and says: "The schools in our township have been noted for their order and progress in scholarship. The benefit of Hillsdale College upon our schools in supplying good teachers is very great. A majority of the twelve teachers in our union school, and several of them graduates, are from the College; and one a graduate of the Normal School.

"Irregularity of attendance has been a serious evil in all our schools, but we think there is a marked improvement the past year."

Jefferson.—"Order and morals fair to middling—progress tip top, and in attendance, an average of about one-half."

Moscow.—"We are pleased with the general good order that prevails, as well as the morals and behavior of the scholars, who have attended very well, and advanced in their studies very well."

Ransom.—"Good order prevailed generally, in the schools, with two exceptions, in which good government was wanting. The morals and behavior are as good as could be expected. The scholars seemed to be progressing very well, and their attendance was regular."

Reading.—"Our schools are in excellent condition, well conducted, and well advanced in scholarship." The town reports 12 districts, and the Inspectors report another, which belongs in another town.

Scipio.—"The order, morals and behavior, good, progress in scholarship fair, and attendance tolerably regular."

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Houghton county has been divided during the past year, so that a comparison with last year is difficult. About half the children have attended school. A graded free school at Hancock had 181 scholars in attendance; and that town reports \$146 75 more public money than was paid teachers. If dis-

posed, the people there may have a valuable library, almost invaluable in that locality. The union district raised \$1,020 99 for building purposes.

L'Anse had one district with 121 children, 35 of whom were in school, and the visitor says the school is "improving in every respect."

Portage.—"As far as has come to the knowledge of the visiting Inspectors of the district school, the general condition of the school, in regard to order, morals, behavior, progress in scholarship and attendance is good."

HURON COUNTY.

Reports are received from two new towns (in all six) in Huron county. The number attending school has increased 70 per cent. in the year, and the average length of the schools has increased four-fifths of a month.

Dwight.—The visitor gives a favorable account of the school, except as to regularity of attendance.

Sand Beach.—"The children progress rapidly in their studies." \$25 was voted for library, but no two mill tax is reported.

Sebewaing.—One district had eight months school, but only 81 out of 107 were in attendance. Of the school the visitor speaks favorably.

INGHAM COUNTY.

Ingham county exhibits a loss of three per cent. in the number at school, and an increase of three per cent. in the amount paid teachers.

Aurelius—"In regard to order, in most of the schools, I think it has been good. There have been, however, two or three exceptions. The morals and behavior have been well attended to, and the progress in scholarship has been as good as could be expected, with the difficulties the schools labor under, that is, such a variety of text books; which in my opinion greatly retards the advancement of our schools, and which I think might and ought to be remedied. Good attendance has characterized our schools in general.

Lansing City.—The Legislature has united the three districts in this city, and the schools are now under one Board. "The teachers have generally enforced the rules of the Board, and good order has prevailed. Morals and good behavior have been well attended to, and the progress in scholarship has been encouraging. Regular attendance has been increased and enforced under the rules. These schools are in flourishing condition, and the prospect flattering."

LeRoy.—The visitor reports part of the schools in a flourishing condition, and part objectionable

The Inspectors say that in two districts, the census was not returned under oath, and the names of the children not reported. Such districts cannot legally receive any portion of the primary school fund.

Leslie.—"In a few schools the order is very good, but in a majority, poor; showing a want of decision in the teachers. Morals and behavior are fully as good, if not better, than in a majority of townships. There was a lively interest in progress manifested in the schools that were visited, but the advancement made, the Inspectors are unable to determine. We understand that the attendance has been better than common."

Locke.—"Order, in most cases, has been good—in all, fair. We have been generally fortunate in the influence exerted by our teachers, and as to morals we can report a pleasing state of affairs. The progress has been fair, but as a general thing, there is less application than is desirable. Attendance has been fair except in No. 1."

Onondaga.—"The schools are in most respects about on a par with the other townships; but the attendance is scattering and dubious; not half the children attending regularly in most of the schools."

IONIA COUNTY.

The number in school in Ionia county has fallen off since the previous report, three and a half per cent., but the amount paid to teachers is increased ten per cent. The average length of

the schools is the same. Thirteen Inspectors report \$123 50 from fines; the County Treasurer reports \$150 39.

Boston. — "The order in the schools was good, without recourse to corporal punishment; the attendance very good, and progress as good as usual in common schools."

The Inspectors report a fractional district that belongs in another town.

Danby.—The Inspectors report a marked progress in the schools during the past four years.

Keene. — "Order, bad—morals and behavior, not extra—progress good — attendance middling. In some cases the teacher thinks more of the pay she is to receive than of the good moral training; and the children, or at least some of them, appear to think that school is a place to kill time and have fun."

Portland.—"Order was found to be of all grades, from perfection to confusion; but in the main, the order was good. The morals were generally good, and behavior the same as order. The progress in scholarship was fair, with the exception of one school—attendance quite too irregular in all.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

The reports from Isabella county indicate an increasing interest in education, and an increase of population.

IOSCO COUNTY.

Iosco county reports but one district, small in numbers, but more attending school than the whole number between 5 and 20 years of age.

JACKSON COUNTY.

The reports from Jackson county show a falling off in the attendance at school from last year, of eight per cent., the number of teachers 20 less; the average length of schools three-tenths of a month less, one and a half per cent. less paid to teachers. The increase in district taxes, however, was nearly five thousand dollars. The amount paid for fines, by a vote of the board of supervisors, went illegally into the county treasury.

Henrietta.—"There is a gradual improvement in the general interests of the schools, with a chance left for much more."

Jackson City.—The schools are represented in a flourishing condition. This city has two graded schools, and pays over one-fourth of the whole amount paid to teachers in the county. The schoolhouses are valued at \$27,000.

Leoni.—"1st. The order is generally good, although there are some exceptions; 2d. morals and behavior various; 3d. progress rapid where they have good teachers; 4th. good teachers secure a regular attendance."

The Inspector's reports for Leoni, for two years past, contain reports from several fractional districts belonging in other towns.

Rives.—"The scholars have been subjected to good discipline as far as I have been able to ascertain. Morals, as far as I could learn, were very good. Profane swearing was not allowed by the teachers. The pupils appeared to be very much interested in their studies. Attendance was very regular.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

This is a new county, taken from Houghton. The two districts each reported public money enough to keep eight months free school.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

The increase of attendance at school during the past year, is a little over three per cent. The county treasurer reports \$1,500 fine money apportioned.

Charleston.—"In five of the schools the order was systematic and good; in two not what it should be. Morals and behavior were good in all the schools. The scholars are making commendable progress, and are regular in attendance, with few exceptions."

Kalamazoo.—"The schools of the township throughout, with one exception, have an excellent corps of teachers, all of whom were attentive and diligent in instructing and disciplining both the mental and social faculties. Your inspectors would espe-

cially commend the general decorum of scholars; and to all appearances, their advancement in morals in the several districts, deserves special comment. The progress in scholarship has been rapid, and in many instances, remarkable: The onward tendency reflects great credit on both teachers and scholars, and speaks highly for the growing intelligence of our people. The attendance, compared with the whole number of children, has been large, and evinces a desire on the part of all, to acquire all that the schools of the township afford."

The investment in schoolhouses is \$52,800; of which \$50,000 is in the village.

Ross.—"The order in the schools generally good; morals and behavior commendable in most, but with marked progress in few, and attendance very irregular."

Schoolcraft.—"The schools have generally been well taught and well governed; the schools showing good progress, and a fair interest in their studies. The books are nearly uniform throughout the township."

KENT COUNTY.

The number in school in Kent county has increased eight per cent. the past year, and the increase of teachers' wages was three per cent. The average length of the schools has fallen four tenths of a month. Nothing is reported received from fines. The county is to be congratulated upon the law abiding character of its citizens.

Alpine.—"There appears to be a marked improvement in the schools in respect to order; the teachers the past season are of a better order than those previously employed. The conduct of the scholars indicates that they have had a reasonable amount of moral instruction. Their progress in scholarship is quite observable, and the attendance quite regular.

Byron.—"So far as we can judge, the winter schools were good in all respects, and the summer schools, save one, were well conducted, orderly, moral, well behaved, progressing finely, and generally well attended."

Grand Rapids City.—This city has three districts, two of which have graded schools.

“In district No. 1 there has been secured a constantly increasing accuracy of method in programmes of study and recitation—in classification and general arrangement. Vicious conduct has become rare. Since the addition of a course of study for the high school, the progress has been steady, and in consequence, scholars who would otherwise have left school and study, remain to complete the course, and thus the school is being constantly elevated. In regularity of attendance, much improvement has been made—the irregularity being less than one fifth what it was one year since, yet more in this respect might be accomplished.”

Grattan.—“Most of our schools are kept in passably good condition in respect to order; but there is quite a variation in the practice of different teachers.

“2d. The morals and behavior we cannot condemn, because they are without doubt, the same as those practiced at home.

“3d. We are glad to assure you the progress in scholarship is much improved; that there are now very many more good scholars than there were years ago; and by securing a higher grade of teachers we hope to ‘go up higher.’

“4th. Regular attendance is as rare as gold in Jeff. Davis’ coffers, or Jacksonian stamina in the councils of the nation.”

Oakfield.—“Good order is generally observed; perhaps obtained by the salutary influence of moral suasion—which is generally practiced. General good morals under the influence of regular church service and the Sabbath school. Good advancement in the primary branches, owing to general classification of books. Punctual attendance, caused principally by the absence of “rate bill.”

Paris.—“The order in our schools is not first rate, but in most of them it is improving; as we are earnestly endeavoring to employ a better class of teachers. The moral tone is healthy, and the behavior rather exemplary. The progress in study is very fair, though the advancement is not such as our

schools would exhibit, did we not experience a semi-annual change of teachers. The attendance is quite regular, particularly in those schools where teachers are employed who *wake up the mind* of the pupil."

Vergennes.—"In most of the schools order and morals are good, but in others not as good as we could wish. Some of the schools are backward, but most of them are well advanced. Attendance is regular."

LAPEER COUNTY.

The increased attendance at school in Lapeer county is about nine per cent. The length of the schools is diminished six-tenths of a month, but the amount paid teachers is increased seven per cent. \$100 98 received for fines, was apportioned for libraries by the county treasurer, but less than half the Inspectors' reports record it.

Goodland.—"The schools have very good order; morals and behavior are variable; progress is good; regular attendance is mixed."

Lapeer.—"The visiting committee would report the condition of the schools as advancing. More commodious houses are being erected, and this gives the teachers better opportunity to secure order. As to morals, the committee would say, as far as they could ascertain, the schools are doing well. Attendance and progress good."

Marathon.—"As to good order, we must confess it is about out of the question. Morals and behavior are passable, progress and attendance good."

Good progress with bad order?

LENAWEE COUNTY.

The average length of the schools in Lenawee county, is the same as last year, and the attendance 84 per cent. of all the children between the school ages—an increase of ten per cent. The increase of wages to teachers was about five and a half per cent. Total, \$31,166 56. This was more than was

paid in any other county save Wayne and Washtenaw; the latter being about four hundred dollars in advance. Lenawee is also next to these two counties in value of schoolhouses: \$123,780 93. While Lenawee pays a little less than than Washtenaw to teachers, 1,947 more children are reported in school in the former. The average length of the schools in the latter, was one-fifth of a month the greater. The total means of the county for the year for school purposes, are reported at \$45,895 38.

Adrian City.—This city employs six male and twenty-five female teachers ten months, to whom were paid \$6,453 03; or, \$7 71 per scholar in regular attendance. The district has five brick school buildings, valued at \$30,000. Twelve years ago the value of schoolhouses was less than one thousand dollars.

Cambridge.—"The schools are in a very good and prosperous condition, but there is a lack on the part of the inhabitants in visiting them as often as they ought to."

Hudson.—"Many of the schools are deficient in order. In No. 2 (union school,) the order is excellent. The morals are usually good. Progress in scholarship is usually good; in some of the schools, rapid. In regularity of attendance, all are deficient."

Riga.—No schools were visited, but the Inspectors say: "The teachers generally keep good order; the children are as well, and better behaved, than in many village schools; the morals of the children are as good as their parents."

Rome.—Twenty-three visits were made: "1st. The order in the schools, with two or three exceptions, has been very good. 2d. The morals and behavior are as good as the schools will average in the State, though not as good as they should be. 3d. The progress in scholarship has been very good, considering disadvantageous circumstances that the teachers have to contend with. We need better teachers, better schoolhouses, and a more uniform selection of books. 4th. The attendance has been very good in some of the schools; in others it has not."

The district taxes were incorrectly reported in each of the ten districts in this town.

Seneca.—"The visitor has the pleasure of reporting that much attention has been given to good order in our schools, and that object has been very generally attained. The subject of morals, in many of our schools, has received especial attention with the best results."

Tecumseh.—The visitor gives a highly favorable report of the schools. The number of children reported in the town is 1,079, and the number attending school, 1,169. There are two good union schools.

Woodstock.—"The order in the schools is very good; the attendance, as you will see by the report, is also good. Of the morals of the scholars in the different schools, I have heard no complaint. The progress in scholarship in most of the schools, has been such as to receive the approbation of parents and teachers."

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The reports from Livingston county show a falling off in attendance at school of 349, or nearly six per cent., and a slight decrease in wages paid to teachers. The schools averaged one-fifth of a month less than last year.

Cohoctah.—"In some schools there was good order; in others, teachers were slack. Morals were good. Progress in scholarship was excellent; attendance irregular."

Conway.—"I hereby certify that the schools of this township are progressing in morals, good behavior and scholarship, as far as could be expected, under the advantages they now have. One great defect is the multiplicity of books in use. Some plan whereby we might have a uniformity of books, would much relieve our teachers, and much more rapidly advance our scholars."

Deerfield.—"In regard to order, the schools have given good satisfaction. The morals and behavior are good, with a chance of becoming better. The progress is slow, but sure. The attendance was not very good."

Genoa.—"The manner in which we have carried on the schools, is exceeded by but few townships; though we do not pretend to superiority in teachers. But a desire for improvement among the inhabitants, and a desire to sustain schools and means of education, is the most powerful auxiliary of the primary school system."

Hamburg.—Tolerably good order prevails; but I think teachers lack in capacity to govern, quite as much as in any other respect. Morals and behavior very good, generally speaking. Progress in scholarship not as good as we hope to see in a few years. Attendance quite irregular."

Tyrone.—"Order is good in a few schools. A general idea, on the part of both teachers and scholars, that corporal punishment is not sanctioned by law, is a death blow to good order in most districts, and tends to cripple it in the rest; and out of doors it is a strong stimulant to a corruption of morals in every form. Progress is good where order prevails, and in a few cases, where it does not. Attendance is very good. I find many kinds of books—the district boards not prescribing."

The law does not forbid corporal punishment in schools, the teacher, of course, being responsible for undue severity. An experienced teacher will easily dispense with its use.

Unadilla.—"The condition of the schools is good. Order is not very good. I think it has been too much neglected. Morals, as a general thing, are good. Progress in some districts quite rapid, in others not very flattering. I found that when good order prevailed, progress was made. Where order did not prevail, the school was defective to a greater or less degree in all its parts."

MACKINAC COUNTY.

This county shows an improvement in the schools, in numbers, length of schools, and wages paid to teachers. All the schools are reported free.

MACOMB COUNTY.

The reports from Macomb county show a slight decrease in attendance, and one-tenth of a month less in the length of the schools; but a small increase of wages to teachers. Nothing was voted for support of libraries in the county, and no receipts from fines are reported.

Harrison.—"Good order is generally maintained; and good morals; the schools being opened either by prayer or reading a chapter in the bible. The schools show good progress, and are well attended."

Macomb.—"So far as I can judge, the order and morals in our schools are good. The pupils behave respectfully, and attend to their books, which is the secret of success. Attendance is generally good."

Richmond.—Thirty-six visits were made. "The general condition of our schools has been better during the past year than in former years. The order has been good, as have been the morals and behavior, as far as I could judge. A good degree of progress in scholarship has been made, though not so much as we might desire to see. There has been much defect in attendance."

Shelby.—The visitor gives a good account of the progress of the schools; one of which is graded.

Washington.—"The prospect as regards order, is encouraging. The morals and behavior are satisfactory. The progress in scholarship is good and prosperous. The teachers complain a good deal of the irregularity of attendance; but in country districts this cannot be wholly avoided. Complaint is made by teachers of the diversity of books; but this is growing better under the advice of teachers and district officers."

MANISTEE COUNTY.

The increased attendance in Manistee county, is about 20 per cent, and the school enterprise appears commendable. The visitor in Brown makes a favorable report. All the five schools in the county, were free.

MANITOU COUNTY.

This county comprises the Manitou and other islands in Lake Michigan. The only town reporting, is Peaine, in which but 22 per cent of the whole number of children attended school. The report does not indicate the educational spirit we would desire. No two mill tax is reported.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Last year one town was reported from Marquette—this year, three. The school fund is large, the schools averaging nearly seven months, free, and the increase of wages to teachers reported, is 58 per cent.

Marquette.—"The order is tolerable, morals and behavior are passable, progress in scholarship fair, but attendance is not good. The schools will be good in future, as considerable attention is being paid to the subject. No. 2 is building a house to cost \$800." No. 1 reports school house worth \$6,816 82. The town has a large library, and voted \$75 for its support.

Negaunee.—The Inspectors say the number of library books is unknown, "the (township) library being mostly lost or stolen."

MECOSTA COUNTY.

The reports from Mecosta county show an increase of towns, and schools, with a full proportional increase of expenditures.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Midland county reports one new township, and slight increase of attendance. Beyond this, very slight progress appears.

MONROE COUNTY.

The reports from Monroe county show a slight increase of wages to teachers, but a shortening of the schools of half a month, and an increase of but 81 in attendance. Two towns report receipts from fines; probably on hand from previous years, as the County Treasurer says but seven or eight dollars came into his hands, and none was apportioned.

Bedford.—"The order has been various, with good morals, poor behavior, rapid progress and regular attendance."

Erie.—"Books are not generally well supplied, and there is a great lack on the part of some of the inhabitants in not sending to school at proper hours. Morality is good, but harmony defective."

London.—"The order was good in all the schools visited, except one. Morals and behavior were good as far as could be ascertained. Four of the schools were apparently making good progress in scholarship; the other four not making any."

Monroe.—"The visitor found most of the schools in a favorable condition, and in part of them, very regular attendance."

Monroe City.—"We have in this city, one graded school, in which two male and four female teachers are employed. The school is in good order, with scholars of good morality, and they make good advancement in scholarship. An annual public exhibition is given on the close of each spring term; which exhibitions are largely attended by the citizens, both native and naturalized, manifesting a deep interest in education. We are now out of debt for building, but still the school cannot be said to be self-sustaining." \$3,000 was paid to teachers; value of schoolhouse, \$16,000:

Raisinville.—"Many of the schools of this town are composed partly of children of German birth or origin, who are obedient and studious; easier controlled in many respects, than native children. But very much depends upon the tact and influence of the teacher, as to order. Morals and behavior are generally good."

"Our great obstacle in the way of systematic progress is, the great variety of text books used; an evil which we hope will be remedied by the recent law."

Summerfield.—"The schools were conducted generally in excellent order; the scholars will rank generally above the medium in good behavior; their progress was generally good; but attendance was too irregular."

MONTCALM COUNTY.

The attendance in Montcalm county has increased 12 per cent, and the amount paid to teachers, 32 per cent. The average length of the schools has increased half a month. The reports show a gratifying progress generally in the county.

Eureka.—"The schools are generally in a flourishing condition; the greatest defects are owing to a want of knowledge on the part of teachers, to enable them to inculcate more thorough discipline and better order in their schools."

Montcalm.—"We find all the schools with and in good order, with general good morals. The progress in scholarship and the attendance are good; particularly in district No. 1, which is a settlement of Danes, and lately come into the country; their proficiency is extremely pleasing, and their attendance very punctual."

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

Muskegon county shows an increase of seven per cent. of attendance, and of wages to teachers of 29 per cent. Two of the seven towns voted some support to their libraries.

Casinovia.—The visitor reports the schools generally well governed; no serious charges against the morals of the children, who are well behaved; and attendance very regular.

Muskegon.—"School district No. 1 was organized in October last, under the graded school law, from No.'s 1 and 2. The schoolhouse has not been built. Two buildings are now used, making four departments. School has been taught ten months, most of the time by four teachers. Order, morals and behavior have been usually good, and progress in scholarship better than during the year previous. Irregularity in attendance is the greatest difficulty that teachers have to encounter."

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

The increased attendance at school in Newaygo county is eleven per cent.; of teachers' wages, 20 per cent.; and in the

length of the schools one-tenth of a month. One new town is reported.

Big Prairie.—The visitor speaks highly of the good order observed, and the general prosperity of the schools "since their funds have been such as to relieve them from the necessity of a rate-bill." The town voted \$50 for library, and reports \$22 of fine money.

Canton.—"In most of the schools order is not above mediocrity. In some localities—especially near taverns, &c.—the morals and behavior are not first rate. Profane swearing is very frequently indulged in, by both parents and children. In some of the schools, progress is very perceptible, but generally speaking, not over half of the scholars are provided with books. The habit of keeping children out of school, or allowing them to stay out, on the most frivolous pretences, is very common. I think that from one-third to one-half the time is thus lost."

Ensley.—The visitor gives a favorable account of the schools; but says some of the children use profane language, "I think, from hearing it from their parents." The town voted over one-third of the two-mill tax for library.

OCEANA COUNTY.

Two new towns are reported from Oceana county. The attendance at school has increased 59 per cent., and wages paid to teachers, 72 per cent. Otto township voted half of the two mill tax, \$56 71, for library. Clay-Banks voted \$50.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

In Ontonagon county, one township less than last year reports, but there was an increased attendance at school of 25 per cent., and of wages to teachers, 22 per cent. But one district is reported, in each township. The schoolhouse in Ontonagon is valued at \$4,000, and the one at Rockland, \$3,500. In the length of the schools, and proportion of all the children in attendance, (all the schools free,) Ontonagon may claim to be the banner county.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

The report from Oakland county shows a slight decrease from last year in the number attending school; but schools averaging two-tenths of a month longer, and a little more paid to teachers. It stands the seventh in the State in value of schoolhouses, the fourth in the amount paid to teachers, and the third in amount raised by the two-mill tax—Lenawee and Washtenaw only being in advance in the latter respect.

Addison.—The visitor reports: "The order in the schools is generally very good. Morals, with few exceptions, as in most rural districts, very good. Progress of scholars was very poor until the three years past; since which the schools in this town have been in a very thriving condition; many of the scholars having made rapid progress. Schools are just beginning to get interested in the work of education. But the sparsely settled districts are a great drawback. The attendance has been very irregular in most of the districts; the inhabitants being agriculturists, find ready excuses to withdraw their children from school."

Bloomfield.—"Our schools, as a whole, are in a flourishing condition; there appears to be a disposition among the parents and guardians to elevate the standard of our common school system, which is truly gratifying to the lover of education."

Farmington.—"Order and morals generally good, and progress good for the attendance, which is in most schools very regular, but in some, very irregular."

Lyon.—"The order in our schools is not as good as I wish it might be. The morals are good, behavior and progress pretty good, attendance bad."

Novi.—"It is believed that our schools have never been under a better system of discipline than at present. We have good order, on account of giving everything its proper time. Morals and behavior are good on account of well qualified teachers. Progress in scholarship is good on account of the uniformity of text books. Attendance, I think, might be made more regular by making schoolhouses more inviting to pupils."

Oxford.—"The Board are happy to report the schools all in good condition as to order, morals, progress in scholarship, and regular attendance in most of the schools; and above all, we see the benefit of the late Teachers' Institutes; as we now have applications as teachers from such only as are duly qualified; and if the next Legislature will give us a county superintendent, under the auspices of our Superintendent of Public Instruction, our children's wants will be supplied."

Troy.—"In most of the schools excellent order is maintained; in others not, according to our views. A variety of opinion exists in the minds of both parents and teachers, in regard to what good order consists in. In some schools the pupils conduct themselves mostly as they please, receiving no punishment; and the parents are well pleased with the teacher—they have had an excellent school! My child has not been punished during the term!! What a fine teacher!—when in fact, the child has made but little progress. Where order is regarded, progress is all we can desire. Little is done with morals, except in a few cases. In most cases the attendance is regular."

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The reports from Ottawa county show a small decrease in attendance, but a large increase in wages paid teachers. Only three towns report their receipts from fines, for libraries. Ottawa township voted \$100 for district libraries.

Berlin.—"As a general rule, we have excellent order in our schools, and morals quite as good as can be expected, in a mixed community and a new country. Progress in scholarship as a whole, is remarkably good. In most of the schools attendance is full and regular, but in some very irregular. The general condition of the schools is much improved of late."

Chester.—"I found good order in districts 1, 4 and 5. In 1 and 5, almost perfect order and system prevailed. In No. 6 fr., 7 fr., and 9, the order was not very good. The general morals and behavior were good, except a want of respect for the teacher, in some schools. I heard no swearing, and saw no

quarreling. Progress in scholarship is good in No.'s 5, and 6fr. Attendance is very irregular."

Georgetown.—The town clerk says: "About half of our schools are orderly, the other half rather deficient in this respect. I consider the moral conduct of our children good. Serious delinquences are uncommon. In the old schools, No.'s 1, 2 and 3, the scholars have made tolerably good progress; in the other schools not quite so good. The attendance is good, especially in winter."

Zeeland.—The visitor reports good order and morality in the schools, with moderate progress and rather poor attendance.

Our adopted fellow citizens in Ottawa county, generally, are showing a warm interest in the education of their children.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

The increase in attendance at school since the previous report, is 12 per cent.; but the schools averaged one-fifth of a month less. Six towns made appropriations for libraries. No two-mill tax is reported in four towns. St. Charles has reported none for two years.

Bridgeport.—The visitor gives a favorable report of the condition of the schools.

Chessaning.—"School district N. 1: Schoolhouse badly arranged. No order kept; scholars idle; have made but little progress for the past year.

District No. 2: House well arranged; good order kept; scholars active and well behaved; have made fair progress.

"District No. 3: A good house, small school, scholars behave well and have made fair progress.

"District No. 5: House just built, and good. This is the first school taught. Order good, scholars active and make good progress.

"The attendance was rather irregular in all the schools, owing to the following causes: 1st, sickness; 2d, many of the larger scholars were kept at home to work occasionally; 3d, want of interest by some parents in schools.

"To conclude, let me urge again, the appointment of county superintendents."

St. Charles.—"Order, morals, and behavior are good. Progress in scholarship is not so rapid as is desirable. One great feature in a new county like ours, is the difficulty of procuring thoroughly educated, systematic and energetic teachers. Attendance good."

Swan Creek.—A new township. The visitor gives a favorable report of the school.

Taymouth.—The visitor represents the schools in good condition.

Thomastown.—The visitor reports favorably except as to attendance, which is not very regular.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Sanilac county reports show a handsome increase in population, and 20 per cent. increase of attendance at school. The increase in wages to teachers, was 13 per cent. Four towns voted appropriations for libraries.

Buel.—The visitor gives a favorable report.

Delaware.—The visitor represents the school in a good condition, except in irregular attendance.

Elk.—The visitor reports favorably of the schools, but the inspector's report is quite imperfect.

Forester.—"I have visited the schools as required by law, and good order generally prevails. The scholars are nearly all small, and it is neither expedient or conducive to their welfare to enforce rules as rigorously as should be done where the scholars are larger. The moral tone of their minds speaks well for their teachers. Their progress in scholarship is generally rapid. I have had frequent occasion to notice this last particular. I cannot, however, say so much for the regularity of their attendance. Parents are generally too lax in this respect."

Speaker.—"In district No. 5, there was good order and morals, and progress in scholarship. Attendance middling. In No. 4, there was middling order, good progress, and moderate attendance. In No. 1, good order, morals and progress."

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

The increased attendance at school in Shiawassee county, is eight per cent. The amount paid to teachers is about the same as last year.

Caledonia.—"Absence prevented me from visiting all the schools; yet I can truly say that the number in attendance is very large, and that good order and regularity of attendance are characteristics of all our schools."

Fairfield.—"The general condition of our five schools, relative to order, morals, progress and attendance, has been good."

Owosso Township.—"Our scholars, in the summer terms, are young—hard to keep in order, but with very good morals, and are making good progress. Attendance was rather poor towards the close." "P. S.—Tell us how to do better."

[Read the Superintendent's Report.—DEPUTY.]

Perry.—The town clerk says: "The general condition of our schools is good. The want of uniformity of books is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of progress in scholarship. It does seem to us, the text books of schools should be beyond the mere whims of school district authority, lodged in the hands of some State committee, making the adoption by the districts necessary, in order to draw public money. These books should not be often changed. We have taught school twenty seasons, and seen and felt this necessity."

Shiawassee.—"Order in our schools is generally good, accompanied with good morals and due respect to the teacher."

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

St. Clair county shows an increase of four per cent. in attendance, and seven per cent. in wages to teachers. The schools average one-fifth of a month longer than last year. Only three towns voted anything for libraries.

Berlin.—"Order was generally good; behavior rather bad; progress not very rapid; attendance quite good."

Brockway.—"Our scholars generally exhibit good order and

morals. In scholarship they are good—extra. Attendance was irregular—about one-third."

Columbus.—"The visiting inspector has gone to the war, and cannot report. The clerk is not at home and cannot furnish a map of the districts. I would further remark that our library has gone to the shades. The fine money went with the mill money."

To use the money received from fines for *any other* than library purposes, is unconstitutional and illegal. See pages 159 and 209 of the school laws.

Greenwood.—"I found in visiting the schools, that the greatest difficulty was the want of proper books. There were a number of scholars in each school that had no books. The books were of different kinds, not regularly classed; which made it much harder for the teacher to keep order, on account of having two scholars studying in one book, &c. Taking all these things into consideration, the children and teacher were keeping as good order as might be expected. The town being new and most of the people poor, it is impossible to remedy this difficulty to satisfaction."

Ira.—"Order is tolerably good; morals and behavior not good; progress slow, and attendance poor."

Kenockee.—"In districts No. 1, 2, and 3, I found the schools in good order, in morals and behavior, and progress, with regular attendance. In No. 5, I found the school much improved."

Lynn.—"The school is kept in good order, the children are moral and well behaved. Progress is slow, the parents taking but little interest, not furnishing books or visiting schools. Attendance is irregular on account of bad roads, distance, &c."

St. Clair Township.—"Order, progress and attendance, are good, and morals generally good."

Seven districts in this town employed only female teachers, during the year. The eighth reports 96 pupils in school, and one male and one female teacher, three months each. How can one teacher do justice to 96 pupils?

Wales.—"In the schools in this township good order has been

maintained; morals and behavior generally good; progress in scholarship, in some instances, has been remarkably good. Regular attendance has been in most of the schools strictly enforced."

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

While the general interests of the schools in St. Joseph county have not gone backward, since the previous reports, they can hardly be said to have progressed. The figures vary very little from last year.

Fabius.—"In visiting the schools of our town we have been well satisfied with the management of most of them; finding them generally well conducted."

Leonidas.—"District officers have taken great pains to secure first-class teachers, and the inspectors have been careful to grant certificates to none except those who passed a rigid examination. Consequently, we have had good schools during the past year. With one or two exceptions, the schools have been well governed. Progress in scholarship has been generally satisfactory. The attendance has been about 85 per cent."

Park.—"The general condition of our schools is good, as it regards order. Morals and behavior middling good, but there is a margin for improvement. Progress in scholarship is reasonable, but best in the largest districts."

White Pigeon.—"The order is generally good. The morals and behavior in the rural districts are good. Good progress has been made in scholarship. One-fourth of the scholars in this township have been irregular in their attendance."

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Education is making fair progress in Tuscola county. The increase of attendance is 11 per cent., and of wages to teachers 25 per cent.

Almer.—"The teachers of all the schools have maintained excellent order, and paid particular attention to good morals and behavior. The progress in scholarship has been highly satisfactory. The attendance has been very good."

Dayton.—"The order was good. I think the scholars have made extraordinary progress, considering the disadvantages they and the teachers have labored under. Morals and behavior are generally good. The attendance has been somewhat irregular on account of most of the scholars being small, and roads bad, and being worse at times, and the distance, for some, great, preventing regular attendance."

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

The reports from Van Buren county show a decrease in the average length of the schools of one-fifth of a month, but an increase of five per cent. in the number in school, and of six per cent. in wages to teachers. Four towns made appropriations for support of libraries.

Alamo.—"Order is very good, morals exemplary, progress medium, attendance very good in the winter schools, but in the summer below medium."

Arlington.—"Order was generally good, morals and behavior a general average, progress not very commendable, attendance very irregular."

"Is a rate-bill a district tax? We have so considered it in our computation."

It is not. A "district tax" is only a tax voted by the district. A rate-bill is a scholar tax.

Bangor.—"Our township is new, and the districts generally poor. Our winter schools are the best attended, and are well conducted. Our summer schools are juvenile, and kept by females, and have been satisfactory. The children are improving as fast as can be expected, considering the short terms the schools are kept."

Bloomington.—"The order in our schools is improving; morals and behavior are fair, and progress and attendance good."

Decatur.—"Our schools are all good as to order, morals, progress and attendance, except No. 4."

Decatur voted over \$60, (one-fourth of the two-mill tax,) for the libraries.

Hartford.—"The winter schools were good in respect to order and morals. The progress was ordinary, and attendance regular. In summer the order and morals were good; progress not very good, and attendance quite irregular, on account of sickness."

Keeler.—"The schools in this township were visited during the winter session by one of the inspectors, and the report would show that in respect to order in school, it was good, with the exception of one school. Morals and behavior are good. The progress in scholarship has been satisfactory, but attendance has been irregular."

Waukegan.—"Order was moderate; morals generally good; progress excellent, and attendance full."

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

In Washtenaw county there has been, the past year, no increase in attendance, or length of the schools, and but one per cent. increase of wages to teachers. Affairs appear to have remained about stationary; yet Wastenaw may be proud of her schools. But one county (Wayne) has more invested in school-houses, raised more money in the aggregate, or paid more to teachers. But one county (Lenawee) pays a heavier two-mill tax. The total resources for school purposes was \$49,390 35.

Ann Arbor Township.—"It is rather difficult for all teachers to be equally capacitated to govern and manage; but by close watching, and advice to teachers, good order is pretty generally observed. I think good order is all important for the rapid advancement of pupils. Morals and behavior, I am sorry to say, are not very good; but on the whole, I think there is a gradual improvement in this respect. Progress in scholarship and regularity of attendance, not as I would wish it. We are trying to introduce certain rules to improve the two latter."

Ann Arbor City.—"This city paid to teachers the past year, \$6,415, and was exceeded in this expense only by Adrian, Detroit and Ypsilanti. The excellence of the schools is attested by the fact, that \$1,191 10 was received from tuition of non-resident scholars."

Freedom.—"I am gratified to state the general order in our schools to be above mediocrity, morals generally good, progress in learning not contemptible, regularity in attendance not the best."

Lima.—"The schools in this town for the past year, in regard to order, as near as we can judge, would be about medium, morals and behavior was good; progress in scholarship very good. In regard to attendance, we regret to say there is a lack of interest in schools; parents allowing children to go when they please, and staying home at pleasure—staying home to work, &c."

Lodi.—"Order, morals and behavior, and progress in scholarship are good; attendance not quite as good as might be."

Northfield.—"The general condition of the schools in respect to order, morals, &c., progress in scholarship, and regular attendance, is very creditable to the township."

Lima.—"Order, morals and progress have been commendable; attendance amazingly irregular."

Saline.—"The order of the schools has been usually good this year, although exceptions have been noticed in this very desirable quality. The moral behavior of the pupils needs improving in most cases; especially on the play-grounds. The progress in study is usually good. The attendance in some of the schools is good; in others very irregular, embarrassing the operation of the schools very much. We also notice a careless indifference and want of interest in the schools on the part of parents."

Superior.—"I have visited all the schools in town but one, during the summer term, and found them all in good condition. There seemed to be good order maintained, and systematic arrangement throughout. Behavior and morals, as far as seen, were excellent, and advancement in studies rapid. Attendance was regular throughout the whole term."

Sylvan.—"The general condition of the schools in this town is encouraging to the visiting inspector. As to order, much depends on the teacher. In some of the schools order is good;

others fail in this respect. Morals are pretty good except in one school, and the progress in scholarship various. In some there is a marked improvement. Attendance is not very good, but by care and attention given we hope that in some time to come we shall see good order, morals and behavior so intimately united, that good scholarship and regular attendance will become general."

Ypsilanti Town.—"Good order generally prevails. The progress in scholarship is good, but the schools are not of a very high grade, the more advanced pupils leaving to attend the union school at Ypsilanti. The schools are generally well attended. Some might be improved by a little more regularity. A scarcity of books prevails in one or two schools, and in others they are not uniform."

Ypsilanti City.—This city paid \$6,976 to teachers. With 1,192 children, resident in the district, the attendance at school was 1,360; and the receipts from non-resident scholars \$886.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The increase of attendance in Wayne county, except in Detroit, is small. The increase in Detroit was 76 per cent. The increase of teachers wages in the county, was about two and a half per cent. Total resources for the year, \$67,038 69.

Dearborn.—"Order is very good in most of our schools—no complaints made to the inspector. Morals and behavior are average. Most of our teachers were experienced, and quite successful in advancing their pupils. The irregular attendance is the most serious obstacle in the way of accomplishing the good results intended by our school law."

Detroit.—The following tabular statement will show the several items of the statistics of the schools of Detroit, for three years past:

YEARS.	Whole No. of Children.	No. attending School.	No. of Teachers.	Raised by District Taxes.	Paid to Teachers.
1859.....	13,208	7,870	69	\$26,276 00	\$22,250 00
1860.....	14,159	4,629	72	42,416 00	25,000 00
1861.....	14,146	8,172	73	35,318 00	24,003 00

The schools are managed by a board of education, and are free. The value of schoolhouses is \$150,000. This is a magnificent sum, but considerably less than is thus invested, in proportion to population and wealth, in several other cities.

Ecorse.—"The condition of our schools is good, except in regularity of attendance, which, especially in summer terms, is quite backward. Still the scholars are fast progressing in their studies."

The inspectors report that no two-mill tax was raised in Ecorse the past year. A reference to section 140, school laws of 1859, will show a stringent penalty for omitting to assess the two-mill tax.

Greenfield.—"The order of the schools is passably good; morals and behavior out of school not as good as would be desired, but generally civil. In many of the schools good proficiency has been made in study. The schools are well attended in the winter, but quite irregular in the summer."

Grosse Point.—"Good order was found in each of the schools at the time of visiting. As far as morals and behavior are concerned, they were found to be satisfactory, from inquiries made. There is generally remarkable progress in each district, and especially in No. 6. The attendance was reported to be regular."

Hamtramck.—"I have good reason to believe that good order is kept in the schools; that the morals and behavior are good, and that the scholars are making satisfactory progress in learning. The attendance is probably not as full in towns near Detroit as in the interior towns."

A B S T R A C T
OF
SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS
BY COUNTIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS

COUNTIES.	Number of Townships.	Number of Districts.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	Whole number that attended school.	Average number of months school.	Received for tuition of non-resident pupils.	Amount raised by rate-bill.	Am't raised by two-mill tax.
Allegan,.....	24	130	5417	4487	5.6	\$150 20	\$1045 10	\$5263 21
Alcona,.....	1	1	40	34	7.0	.....	60 00	34 75
Antrim,.....	1	1	33	30	6.0	.....	.....	293 43
Alpena,.....	1	1	83	42	5.5	.....	40 00	74 00
Barry,.....	16	120	5037	4544	6.2	108 28	1769 28	3374 19
Bay,.....	4	8	805	563	5.5	3 29	13 00	1837 73
Berrien,.....	19	127	7902	6220	6.3	285 41	1725 63	7823 73
Branch,.....	17	129	7482	6441	6.2	305 40	2157 77	7823 11
Calhoun,.....	22	157	9842	7968	7.3	586 75	3144 30	10624 19
Cass,.....	15	112	6423	5430	6.4	182 00	1961 45	6154 23
Clinton,.....	16	118	5148	4062	5.8	85 72	1878 56	5199 98
Chippewa,.....	1	1	392	104	5.0	.....	.....	200 00
Cheboygan,.....	2	3	108	74	4.6	.....	.....	102 30
Eaton,.....	15	132	6046	5370	6.0	272 26	1527 85	4631 22
Genesee,.....	19	147	8060	6836	6.5	726 32	1562 17	6967 63
Grand Traverse,.....	7	18	789	468	5.2	5 33	563 38	564 84
Gratiot,.....	15	65	1671	1308	4.7	50 01	399 79	1458 67
Hillsdale,.....	18	165	9927	8135	7.1	192 82	2839 96	10540 02
Houghton,.....	3	4	894	455	7.5	.....	43 00	1067 37
Huron,.....	6	11	598	306	4.9	.....	86 10	497 76
Ingham,.....	17	128	6388	5569	6.6	82 80	1299 51	5933 34
Ionia,.....	16	122	6287	5092	6.4	154 85	1616 32	6456 57
Iosco,.....	1	1	16	19	3.0	.....	.....	98 90
Isabella,.....	4	9	274	177	4.8	1 17	105 09	905 29
Jackson,.....	20	157	8970	7229	6.8	277 28	2128 78	11529 67
Kalamazoo,.....	16	130	6318	7078	6.9	548 42	2482 10	10940 63
Kent,.....	25	182	10341	8965	6.4	816 99	2217 35	12733 37
Keweenaw,.....	2	3	393	209	8.0	.....	.....	873 87
Lapeer,.....	17	98	5187	4294	6.0	69 65	1147 41	3748 44
Lenawee,.....	21	198	13641	11551	7.3	791 54	2271 60	20542 72
Livingston,.....	16	129	6207	5519	6.8	121 17	2423 63	6671 58
Mackinac,.....	3	4	804	307	6.7	.....	.....	365 00
Macomb,.....	14	112	8259	5914	7.0	147 27	1356 04	9906 60
Manistee,.....	2	5	172	145	5.0	.....	.....	511 11
Manitou,.....	1	2	377	83	5.0	.....	.....	56 79
Marquette,.....	3	5	501	403	6.8	.....	.....	2623 91
Mecosta,.....	4	6	115	132	5.5	.....	30 50	644 50
Midland,.....	4	6	281	213	6.0	.....	.....	1196 47
Monroe,.....	15	112	8026	5484	6.6	306 73	880 73	9772 75
Montcalm,.....	11	44	1385	1159	5.4	23 20	518 23	1808 03
Muskegon,.....	7	23	973	736	4.6	52 65	289 26	1245 39
Newaygo,.....	10	30	884	801	5.3	14 05	542 28	1287 05
Oakland,.....	25	219	12906	11144	7.4	502 68	3663 67	14362 92
Oceana,.....	6	12	235	175	4.3	3 31	91 92	796 52
Ontonagon,.....	3	3	835	643	9.7	5 25	.....	1920 16
Ottawa,.....	15	79	4165	3196	6.3	158 03	906 84	3785 89
Saginaw,.....	21	68	4233	2828	5.2	17 87	858 02	4164 49
Sanilac,.....	15	57	2783	2005	4.8	15 03	528 78	2912 90
Shiawassee,.....	17	98	4729	4106	6.1	158 74	785 05	3741 75
St. Clair,.....	23	127	9124	6582	6.5	183 02	968 61	7762 14
St. Joseph,.....	16	111	7292	6768	7.0	966 47	2235 66	9447 11
Tuscola,.....	17	58	1783	1374	4.8	95 85	420 78	1903 04
Van Buren,.....	18	118	5730	4753	5.9	200 94	2239 01	5110 54
Washtenaw,.....	22	164	11856	9904	7.5	2390 09	2314 14	18989 11
Wayne,.....	19	132	24272	15275	7.2	303 83	2325 64	9491 85
Total,.....	658	4203	252533	202504	6.1	11361 73	56469 29	267813 43

FOR THE YEAR 1861, BY COUNTIES.

Received from Primary School Fund.	Raised by district tax to build or repair schoolhouses.	Raised by district tax to pay teacher's wages.	Raised by district tax to pay past indebtedness.	Raised by district tax for all other purposes.	Total amount of district taxes.	No. of qualified male teachers.	Number of qualified female teachers.
\$2183 16	\$3409 82	\$1422 19	\$797 19	\$305 52	\$6904 28	63	156
.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	35 00	1	1
30 66	100 00	50 00	50 00	25 00	225 00	.....	1
2086 14	2522 16	1233 83	985 02	587 06	4984 96	63	164
306 60	220 00	.....	150 64	230 00	726 04	4	10
8218 04	3269 92	4408 97	959 12	536 06	9335 74	79	165
2976 64	3013 72	1018 80	600 09	1923 16	11130 53	84	179
3971 94	12185 51	4368 84	1154 13	2236 73	21173 53	116	212
2517 90	4854 77	730 58	736 37	943 98	7258 50	90	126
2056 32	1751 83	427 82	384 10	424 84	3385 53	66	147
182 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
46 20	84 00	.....	14 00	11 00	109 00	3	.....
2459 10	1277 92	624 73	284 64	711 66	3104 75	68	190
3299 94	1862 26	4061 88	3756 40	1830 81	11335 01	87	203
157 08	494 48	.....	54 84	17 00	586 32	6	19
578 76	1644 41	543 50	294 50	180 11	2785 08	24	64
3858 12	10118 30	1708 58	2011 21	1187 78	15931 73	124	229
561 54	1198 12	.....	1144 95	163 00	2506 07	3	4
133 98	307 60	.....	83 82	137 58	556 06	3	11
2677 50	8311 19	1666 87	644 99	733 10	6735 99	65	183
2546 46	2143 88	1318 09	559 24	695 66	5490 69	85	153
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75 18	71 00	127 00	53 20	14 80	266 00	3	10
3619 98	7399 62	3945 53	866 81	1092 26	13446 25	106	209
8397 22	1294 79	3130 00	5681 69	2961 73	14938 17	96	177
4239 88	6221 66	2119 66	2498 58	2152 64	12937 06	112	264
.....	1300 00	.....	90 00	325 00	1715 00	3	2
2120 58	1505 64	179 40	144 70	390 19	2630 27	51	122
5620 86	4235 85	3659 57	7500 39	2579 09	18339 73	157	291
2592 66	1224 34	69 75	645 73	742 82	2840 59	91	135
312 06	161 00	169 40	195 00	107 00	662 40	3	2
3446 94	2451 90	144 84	1712 53	996 68	5674 91	76	150
65 10	200 00	105 67	40 00	180 00	925 67	1	6
149 10	25 00	.....	12 00	.....	37 00	2	1
131 04	2300 00	.....	.....	356 00	2656 00	5	7
53 76	121 50	.....	150 00	63 00	334 50	.....	10
104 58	210 00	.....	30 00	75 00	315 00	2	7
3323 04	3747 18	400 80	1832 11	279 83	6146 55	63	153
505 26	750 60	120 50	227 43	163 43	1259 89	18	51
323 40	603 02	443 49	71 50	143 83	1262 71	7	27
335 16	725 58	343 57	124 97	253 50	1523 82	10	32
5517 54	5240 47	1741 39	1335 81	966 36	9597 70	194	271
75 18	219 67	.....	27 50	63 00	315 17	5	8
327 60	100 00	950 00	700 00	.....	1750 00	3	4
1625 40	1633 34	2249 34	376 40	842 95	4630 96	36	86
1610 70	2554 36	739 43	525 91	2274 30	7726 94	26	74
1001 23	2180 23	114 16	187 29	372 71	2829 83	19	54
1936 62	1905 31	2337 85	1883 09	1064 51	7263 91	56	126
3859 24	2760 05	2023 30	1060 76	932 74	8049 20	51	189
3109 26	4591 49	2485 59	1937 01	1574 29	10560 91	89	143
658 56	2151 76	316 06	311 21	337 78	3011 82	12	66
2258 60	1830 45	866 40	586 11	1084 52	4366 97	66	149
4322 86	2784 49	6389 18	8553 41	5362 43	23260 22	135	230
10193 44	4430 23	30234 38	7402 30	1102 46	43623 11	117	204
103457 80	122715 52	88989 43	61488 79	42415 11	329463 81	2326	5484

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS

COUNTIES.	Number of months school by male teachers.	Number of months school by female teachers.	Amount of wages paid to male teachers.	Amount of wages paid to female teachers.	Total amount paid to teachers.	No. of volumes in the district libraries.	Number of volumes in township libraries.
Allegan,	204	530	\$4785 77	\$5278 53	\$10014 30	2675	1998
Alcona,	4	3	100 00	60 00	160 00	.....	.....
Antrim,	3	3	78 00	72 00	150 00	.....	54
Alpena, .....	.....	5	.....	110 00	110 00	.....	.....
Barry,	209	546	4291 00	5199 91	9490 91	2538	1500
Bay,	19	34	736 38	809 07	1545 45	.....	146
Berrien,	257	514	7793 36	9097 04	16890 40	3061	2570
Branch,	261	599	7186 42	7104 67	14291 08	3758	424
Calhoun,	407	814	11066 03	11192 37	22258 40	6613	727
Cass,	283	427	7262 57	4824 15	12106 72	4248	644
Clinton,	207	487	3938 88	4326 27	8265 15	3295	500
Chippewa,	5	.....	175 00	.....	175 00	256	.....
Cheboygan,	15	.....	382 50	.....	382 50	116	130
Eaton,	206	596	4727 89	5710 22	10438 11	2932	1123
Genesee,	293	672	7943 95	8588 04	16532 02	4095	722
Grand Travers,	20	57	503 50	610 90	1119 40	132	237
Gratiot,	70	207	1197 00	1715 17	2912 17	712	58
Hillsdale,	462	808	9735 48	8999 13	18734 61	4935	837
Houghton,	21	12	940 27	290 00	1230 27	.....	324
Huron,	16	33	174 00	596 00	770 00	247	154
Ingham,	201	612	5293 23	6379 94	11678 17	2932	813
Ionia,	298	522	6281 14	5513 68	11794 82	1134	2170
Iosco, .....	.....	3	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	14
Isabella,	7	34	111 96	302 81	414 77	.....	37
Jackson,	352	699	9246 13	10201 09	19447 22	3780	694
Kalamazoo,	334	556	8662 05	8595 94	17257 99	4811	600
Kent,	301	825	9435 32	13832 16	23267 48	2354	2365
Keweenaw,	20	14	915 00	105 00	1020 00	.....	.....
Lapeer,	168	421	3489 76	3870 67	7360 43	2311	494
Leawards,	512	955	15655 89	15510 67	31166 56	6249	4746
Livingston,	313	565	6130 60	4941 97	10972 66	2914	1665
Mackinac,	16	11	620 00	190 00	810 00	.....	425
Macomb,	297	542	7247 78	7126 96	14374 74	2276	849
Manistee,	3	17	60 00	520 09	580 09	193	171
Manitou,	6	4	160 00	51 00	151 00	156	.....
Marquette,	28	16	998 00	592 17	1590 17	.....	756
Meigs, .....	.....	32	.....	387 50	387 50	5	75
Milland,	8	34	194 00	651 00	845 00	337	265
Monroe,	221	517	6185 62	6524 95	13010 57	1923	2590
Montcalm,	60	182	1124 75	1430 16	2554 85	497	634
Maskagon,	32	80	637 60	1740 17	2377 77	136	476
Newaygo,	41	107	1120 56	1321 47	2441 97	364	420
Oakland,	606	959	17864 33	10546 13	28410 46	7782	3477
Ogemaw,	15	50	244 81	258 64	503 45	57	.....
Ontonagon,	29	29	1687 71	156 00	2743 71	609	.....
Ottawa,	176	325	4644 56	3869 73	8514 29	1327	1953
Saginaw,	97	274	2024 50	3574 17	6498 67	1382	1253
Sanilac,	73	194	1652 40	2323 17	3975 57	1010	334
Shiawassee,	174	432	4581 66	4367 36	8949 01	1823	629
St. Clair,	179	595	5246 98	9727 23	14974 21	2648	3522
St. Joseph,	359	475	10848 39	7182 87	18031 26	3115	943
Tuscola,	42	220	997 50	2177 26	3174 76	1073	1465
Van Buren,	197	510	4535 57	5670 09	10205 66	3790	2076
Washtenaw,	45	770	1659 43	14756 38	31615 81	3902	452
Wayne,	568	631	20101 82	20334 72	40936 54	3151	4897
Total,	9545	18637	218797 11	251256 58	500053 68	103747	57982

FOR THE YEAR 1861, BY COUNTIES.

							Am't paid visiting inspectors.
							50
							4
							6
							1
							12
							15
							17
							14
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							176
							69
							115
							274
							125
166 71	9 46	775 00	18	14	15	24 50	21
125 00	43 87	7675 00	8	3	2	3 60	10
140 00	12 25	16316 00	110	82	68	163 75	88
160 00	77 56	18228 00	110	100	90	104 00	90
110 00	37 94	1378 40	66	57	47	100 00	44
		28684 00	165	100	81	112 24	79
77 00	200 12	47761 41	104	104	98	115 88	160
25 00	211 10	6543 16	200	181	89	229 00	176
185 00		18783 75	74	68	68	114 00	69
212 10	50 00	21979 24	177	168	94	170 00	115
110 00	169 00	181487 60	274	205	112	212 00	274
20 00	1008 00	191101 25	168	159	90	146 50	125
1666 04	6181 88	1710524 26	7629	6619	3690	5775 63	4708
							2677 00

AMENDMENTS OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

The attention of school officers is called particularly to the following amendments of the school laws, made at the regular session of the Legislature in 1861.

The numbers in brackets correspond with the sections in the compiled laws; the other numbers agree with the "school laws," published in 1859:

(2175.) Sec. 5. [Page 161 school laws.] He shall annually, on receiving notice from the Auditor General of the amounts thereof, apportion the income of the primary school fund among the several townships and cities of the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each between the ages of five and twenty years, as the same shall appear by the reports of the several township inspectors of primary schools, made to him for the year last closed.

(2179.) Sec. 9. [Page 162 school laws.] Whenever, by accident, mistake, or any other cause, the returns from any county, township or city, upon which a statement of the amount to be disbursed to any such county, township or city, shall not contain the whole number of scholars in such county, township or city, entitled to draw money from said fund, by which any such county, township or city, shall fail to have apportioned to it the amount to which it shall justly be entitled, the superintendent on receiving satisfactory proof thereof, shall apportion such deficiency to such county, township, or city, in his next annual apportionment.

(2248.) Sec. 5. [Page 165 school laws.] The qualified voters of such district, when assembled pursuant to such previous notice, and all existing districts, at their annual meeting in the

year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, shall elect from the qualified voters of such district, a moderator for three years, a director for two years, and an assessor for one year; and on the expiration of their respective terms of office, and regularly thereafter, their several successors shall be elected for a term of three years each. Within ten days after their election, these several officers shall file with the director a written acceptance of the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected, which shall be recorded by said director.

(2254.) Sec. 11. The annual meeting of each school district shall be held on the first Monday of September in each year, and the school year shall commence on that day.

(2263.) Sec. 20. When no site can be established by such inhabitants, as aforesaid, the school inspectors of the township or townships in which the district is situated shall determine where such site shall be, and their determination shall be certified to the director of the district, and shall be final, subject to alteration afterward by the inspectors, on the written request of a majority of the qualified voters of the district.

(2265.) Sec. 22. The amount of taxes to be raised in any district for the purpose of purchasing or building a schoolhouse, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year, unless there shall be more than thirty scholars residing therein between the ages of five and twenty years, and the amount thereof shall not exceed three hundred dollars in any one year, unless there shall be more than fifty scholars residing in the district between the ages last aforesaid; and no sum shall be raised exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars for the purpose of building or purchasing a schoolhouse of less dimensions than twenty-four feet by thirty feet, and ten feet between floors; nor exceeding seventy-five dollars for the purpose of building or purchasing a schoolhouse constructed of round or hewn logs.

(2266.) Sec. 23. Such qualified voters, when assembled as aforesaid, may, from time to time, impose such tax as shall be necessary to keep their schoolhouse in repair, and to provide

the necessary appendages, and to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of the district lawfully incurred; may raise a sum not exceeding twenty dollars in any one year for the purchase of books of reference, globes, maps, or any apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the principles of astronomy, natural philosophy, natural history and agricultural chemistry, or the mechanic arts.

(2282.) Sec 39. The director, with the advice and consent of the moderator and the assessor, or one of them, or under their direction, if he shall not concur, shall contract with and hire qualified teachers for and in the name of the district, which contract shall be in writing, and shall have the consent of the moderator and assessor, or one of them, endorsed thereon, and shall specify the wages per week or month as agreed by the parties, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in his office: *Provided*, That if the director shall refuse to make and sign such contract, when directed so to do by the moderator and assessor, then it may be made and signed by the moderator and assessor.

(2284) Sec. 41. Within ten days next previous to the annual district meeting, the director shall take the census of his district, and make a list in writing of the names of all the children belonging thereto between the ages of five and twenty years. In case of the absence or inability of the director, such census shall be taken by the moderator or assessor, or such person as they may appoint, and a copy of such list, verified by the oath of the person taking such census, by affidavit appended to or endorsed thereon, setting forth that it is a correct list of the names of all the children belonging to the district between the ages of five and twenty years, shall be returned with the annual report to the township clerk.

(2297.) Sec. 54. The director shall also, at the end of each school year, deliver to the township clerk, to be filed in his office, a report to the board of school inspectors of the township, showing:

First. The whole number of children belonging to the district

between the ages of five and twenty years, according to the census taken as aforesaid;

Second. The number attending school during the year under five, and also the number over twenty years of age;

Third. The whole number that have attended school during the year;

Fourth. The length of time the school has been taught during the year by a qualified teacher, the name of each teacher, the length of time kept by each, and the wages paid to each;

Fifth. The average length of time scholars between five and twenty years of age have attended school during the year;

Sixth. The amount of money received from the township treasurer, apportioned to the district by the township clerk;

Seventh. The amount of money raised by the district, and the purposes for which it was raised;

Eighth. The kinds of books used in the school;

Ninth. Such other facts and statistics, in regard to schools and the subject of education, as the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall direct.

(2299.) Sec. 56. Said board shall, between the first Monday in September and the second Monday of October, in each year, make out and deliver to the supervisor of each township in which any part of the district is situated, a report in writing under their hands, of all taxes voted by the district during the preceding year, and of all taxes which said board is authorized to impose, to be levied on the taxable property of the district.

(2300.) Sec. 57. The district board may purchase, at the expense of the district, such school books as may be necessary for the use of children admitted by them to the district school free of charge, and they shall include the amount of such purchases, and the amount which would have been payable for fuel and teachers' wages by persons exempted from the payment thereof, together with any sums on the district rate bills which could not be collected, in their report to the supervisor or supervisors, to be assessed as aforesaid. They shall also prescribe the text books to be used in the school; but text books,

once adopted, shall not be changed within two years, except by the consent of a majority of the voters at some regular meeting.

(2201.) Sec. 58. Said board shall exempt from the payment of teachers' wages, and from providing fuel for the use of the district, all such persons residing therein as in their opinion ought to be exempted and shall certify such exemptions to the director, and the children of such persons shall be admitted to the district school free of charge during the time of such exemption. Said board may also admit to the district school non-resident pupils, and may determine the rates of tuition of such pupils, and collect the same; and they may authorize or order the suspension or expulsion from the school, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the school demand it, of any pupil guilty of gross misdemeanor or persistent disobedience.

(2302) Sec 59 They shall purchase or lease a site for a school-house, as shall have been designated by the district, in the corporate name thereof, and shall build hire or purchase such school-house out of the fund provided for that purpose, and make sale of any site or other property of the district, when lawfully directed by the qualified voters at an annual or special meeting: *Provided*, That the district shall not in any case build a stone or brick school house upon any site, without having first obtained a title in fee to the same, or a lease for ninety-nine years; and also that they shall not in any case build a frame school-house on any site for which they have not a title in fee, or a lease for fifty years, without securing the privilege of removing the said school house when lawfully directed so to do by the qualified voters of the district, at any annual or special meeting: *Provided also*, That the qualified voters of the district may appoint a building committee, to take charge of the work of building such school-house.

(2318) Sec. 75. When a new district is formed, in whole or in part from one or more districts possessed of a school house, or entitled to other property, the inspectors, at the time of

forming such new district, or as soon thereafter as may be, shall ascertain and determine the amount justly due to such new district from any district out of which it may have been in whole or in part formed, as the proportion of such new district of the value of the school-house and other property belonging to the former district, at the time of such division; and whenever, by the division of any district, the school-house or site thereof shall no longer be conveniently located for school purposes, and shall not be desired for use by the new district in which it may be situated, the school inspectors of the township in which such school-house and site shall be located, may advertise and sell the same, and apportion the proceeds of such sale, and also any moneys belonging to the district thus divided, among the several districts erected in whole or in part from the divided district.

(2325.) Sec. 82. The director of every district formed as provided in the preceding section, shall also report to the clerk of each township in which the district is in part situated, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty years in that part of the district lying in such township; and books shall be drawn from the library of each township for the use of such district; but the district shall have access to but one such library at the same time, and the said inspectors shall establish the order in which books shall be drawn from each township library: *Provided*, That no books shall be drawn from any township library by any district having a district library; but such district shall be entitled to its just proportion of books from the library of any township in which it is partly situated, to be added to the district library, and also to its equitable share of any library moneys raised or received by any such township.

(2340.) Sec. 97. On receiving notice from the county treasurer of the amount of school moneys apportioned to his township, he shall apportion the same amongst the several districts therein, entitled to the same, in proportion to the number of children in each between the ages of five and twenty years, as

the same shall be shown by the annual report of the director of each district for the school year last closed.

(2356.) Sec. 114. A township library shall be maintained in each organized township in this State, which shall be the property of the township; and the parents and guardians of all children therein, between the ages of five and twenty years, shall be permitted to use books from such library without charge, being responsible to the township for the safe return thereof, and for any injury done thereto, according to such rules and regulations as are or may be established by the board of school inspectors of the township: *Provided*, That no township in which the township library has been distributed into district libraries, shall be required to maintain thereafter a township library: *And provided also*, That the school inspectors of any township may equitably divide the township library into district libraries, whenever requested by a vote of a majority of the districts in the township.

(2358.) Sec. 116. The clear proceeds of all fines for any breach of the penal laws of this State, and for penalties, or upon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, and all equivalents for exemption from military duty, when collected in any county, and paid into the county treasury, together with all moneys heretofore collected and paid into said treasury on account of such fines or equivalents, and not already apportioned, shall be apportioned by the county treasurer, between the first and tenth days of April in each year, among the several townships in the county, according to the number of children therein between the ages of five and twenty years, as shown by the last annual statement of the county clerk on file in his office, which money shall be applied to the purchase of books for the township or district libraries, and for no other purpose.

(2361.) Sec. 119. The interest of the primary school fund shall be distributed on the first Monday of May, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, in each year, for the support of primary schools in the several townships in this State, from

which reports have been received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, for the school year last closed, in proportion to the number of children in such townships between the ages of five and twenty years; and the same shall be payable on the warrant of the Auditor General, to the treasurers of the several counties.

(2377.) Sec. 136. The township board of each township shall have power, and is hereby required to remove from office, upon satisfactory proof, after at least five days notice to the party implicated, any district officer or school inspector who shall have illegally used or disposed of any of the public moneys entrusted to his charge, or who shall persistently, and without sufficient cause, refuse or neglect to discharge any one of the duties of his office.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Sec. 147. Any school district containing more than one hundred children between the ages of five and twenty years, may elect a district board consisting of six trustees: *Provided*, The district shall so determine at an annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters attending such meeting: *Provided also*, That the intention to take such vote shall be expressed in the notice of such annual meeting. When such a change in the district board shall have been voted, the voters at such annual meeting shall proceed immediately to elect from the qualified voters of the district, two trustees for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, and two for a term of three years; and annually thereafter, two trustees shall be elected, whose terms of office shall be three years, and until their successors shall have been elected, and filed their acceptances.

Sec. 148. Within ten days after their election, such trustees shall file with the director a written acceptance of the office to which they have been elected, and shall annually elect from their own number a moderator, a director and assessor, and for cause may remove the same, and may appoint others of their

own number in their places, who shall perform the duties prescribed by law for such officers in the primary school districts in this State, except as hereinafter provided. The trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number, till the next annual meeting. Whenever, in any case, the trustees shall fail, through disagreement or neglect, to elect the officers named in this section, within twenty days next after the annual meeting, the school inspectors of the township or city to which such district makes its annual report, shall appoint the said officers from the number of said trustees.

Sec. 151. Whenever two or more contiguous districts, having together more than two hundred children between the ages of five and twenty years, shall severally, by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters attending the annual meetings in said districts, determine to unite for the purpose of establishing graded or high schools, under the provisions of this act, the school inspectors of the township or townships in which such districts may be situated, shall, on being properly notified of such vote, proceed to unite such districts, and shall appoint, as soon as practicable, a time and place for a meeting of the new district, and shall require notices of the same to be posted in each of the districts so united, at least five days before the time of such meeting; and at such meeting the district shall elect a board of trustees, as provided in section 1 of this act, [sec. 147 above,] and may do whatever business may be done at any annual meeting.

(2399.) Sec. 152. The qualified voters in any school district, having more than three hundred children between the ages of five and twenty years residing in such district, shall have power, when lawfully assembled, to designate by a vote of two-thirds of those present any number of sites for schoolhouses, including a site for a union schoolhouse, and to change the same by a similar vote at any regular meeting: *Provided*, That in case two-thirds cannot agree upon a site for said schoolhouse, that a majority of the voters of said district shall have power to instruct the district board to locate said site.

(2412.) Sec. 165. Any school district having more than three hundred children between the ages of five and twenty years residing in such district, shall have power and authority to borrow money to pay for a site for a union schoolhouse, to erect buildings thereon, and furnish the same, by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters of said district present at any annual meeting, and by a like vote at any other regular meeting: *Provided*, That the times of holding such meetings shall not be less than five days nor more than six months apart, and that the whole debt of any such district, at any one time, for money thus borrowed, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

THE "DOLLAR A SCHOLAR TAX."

It was the design of the Legislature in 1859 to repeal^e the following section (formerly 140, in the school law,) under which districts could raise not exceeding one dollar for each child, by tax; but it was afterwards discovered that it was omitted in the enrolled bill, signed by the Governor; and of course it was not repealed. The law is therefore still in force, as follows:

"The qualified voters of any school district may, by vote at their annual district meeting, raise by tax upon the taxable property of the district a sum not exceeding one dollar for every scholar in the district between the ages of four and eighteen years, for the support of common schools in the district, and such tax shall be reported to the Supervisor of the proper township, and shall be levied, collected and returned in the same manner as township taxes are levied, collected and returned."

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

By Authority.

LANSGING:
John A. Kerr & Co., Printers to the State.
1861.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS.

HON. N. W. CLARK, *President.*

HON. AMOS ROOT,.....HON. A. G. BATES.

WM. L. SEATON,.....*Agent.*

AMOS GOULD,.....*Deputy Keeper.*

H. H. BINGHAM,.....*Clerk.*

JABEZ FOX,.....*Chaplain.*

J. B. TUTTLE,.....*Physician.*

MRS. F. S. ROOT,.....*Matron.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Honorable Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

SIR—In conformity with the law of the State, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison, beg leave to submit the following report for the year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1861:

A majority of them have visited the State Prison, at Jackson, monthly, the past year, in accordance with the law under which we are authorized to act, and take pleasure in saying that we have on all occasions found it clean and in most commendable order, which essentially conduces to the health, comfort and morals of the convicts, all of which we owe to the efficiency of W. L. Seaton, Esq., the Agent, and his subordinate officers, who have all, in a commendable degree, contributed their united efforts in maintaining this desirable feature in all of the departments of the Institution. But especially do we attribute this good order and subordination on the part of the prisoners to the law known as the "Good Time Law," of

~~1861, increasing it to five days per month to all who comply~~
with the rules and regulations of Prison discipline.

The health and sanitary condition of the Prison has been most excellent for the past year, as will be seen by the Physician's report; and to show a comparison in this respect, with other years, we have carefully prepared a table showing the average number of convicts in Prison during the years mentioned; number of days lost by sickness in the hospital, and cost of hospital stores, from Nov. 30th, 1857, to 30th Nov., 1861, inclusive:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Average No. convicts in Prison each year,	443	484	597	578
Total No. days lost in Hospital by sickness during same time, . . .	8,978	12,145	5,118	1,959
Cost of Hospital Stores, . .	\$729.97	\$453.34	\$253.12	\$60.60

This great improvement in the sanitary condition of the prison is attributable, in part, to the abundant supply of excellent water produced from the artesian well in the yard, which furnishes a large supply of water for culinary and cleansing purposes about the Prison.

But the proportion of credit due Doct. Tuttle, the Physician, for his skill in treating the sick upon the homeopathy system, during two of the last years mentioned in the above table, which shows much less sickness and cost for hospital stores than is shown in former years, under the treatment of alopathic physicians, we leave the people of Michigan to judge.

We have fortunately escaped all epidemics in the Prison during the years mentioned above, until on the 31st day of October last, when we were surprised to learn from Doct. Tuttle (who associated with him other eminent physicians of the city of Jackson), that Perry S. Houghton, United States' convict from the city of Detroit, lay sick with the small pox. The Agent promptly and wisely removed the sick man to an out-of-

the-way place in the neighborhood of the Prison, and furnished him with needful attendance, who soon recovered, and is now in his appropriate place within the Prison walls.

As soon as this contagious disease was known to be in the Prison, all the convicts were immediately vaccinated for the kine pox, and by this precautionary measure it was so far checked that only three others had it, and five the varioloid, and these have all fortunately been restored to their usual good health.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Seaton and his associates for the prompt and efficient manner with which they acted in stopping the ravages of this loathsome disease.

But we feel that we cannot too strongly censure the sheriff, and officers in charge of the Wayne county jail, for removing the man from that noted pest-house to the State Prison, when they must have known that he had been exposed in the cell which he occupied to the small pox, and thus exposing the lives of all the officers and visitors who daily perambulate the yard, halls and work-shops, as well as the lives of over five hundred prisoners.

In view of such carelessness, if not criminality, on the part of the officers who committed this flagrant act, we would recommend that the Legislature pass a law making it a criminal and penal offense for any sheriff or other officer who may hereafter knowingly or willfully transfer a person from any county jail, or other place of confinement for criminals, in the State, to any other prison, house of correction or asylum, who has been exposed to any virulent epidemic.

Under the law of 1861, which authorizes the inspectors to transfer, during their pleasure, such convicts in solitary confinement as they may deem proper, they have used the power so conferred by the transfer of eleven such persons to hard labor with other convicts, leaving only nine in solitary confinement.

All of those thus changed are orderly, and conform to the rules and discipline with equal promptitude as do others in

prison confined for minor offences. No one having, for the several months that they have been thus benefitted, violated a single rule. Each have been efficient in the respective duties assigned them. The most of those now left in solitary cells have become insane, in greater or less degree, since their confinement, which fact admonishes us of the necessity of some improvement in the ventilation of those cells.

By reference to page 1504 of compiled laws, section 1, the language used for the penalty for murder in the first degree, is as follows: "Shall be punished by solitary confinement at hard labor in the State prison for life." Our present solitary cells are inadequate to carry out the design of the law, for the want of light and wholesome air, which are necessary for the physical strength and health for a man who labors.

We find the following language used in the report of the Inspectors for the year 1850; in speaking of the construction of suitable cells for life convicts, they say: "Such cells should be so situated that the occupants could have access to the open air in separate yards, leading out from their cell doors. To immure men, without the opportunity of out-door exercise, would slowly but surely lead to disease, impotency, lunacy, and premature death." And in the report of the Inspectors for the year 1853, they used the following language: "The convicts sentenced to solitary confinement from the first day March, 1847, to the second of April, 1849, were kept shut up in the cells of the Prison. It was soon ascertained that such confinement was rapidly wasting away the lives of the occupants. On the representation of the facts, the Legislature, by the act of the second of April, authorized the release of the convicts sentenced to solitary confinement, and their employment as other convicts, whenever and for such times as the Inspectors might, by resolution, direct."

The cells which were then used for the confinement of this class of persons, were better ventilated, and consequently much more wholesome than the present solitary ones.

We would therefore call the attention of the Legislature to

the propriety of making an appropriation, or authorize the using of the funds already appropriated for building purposes, for the construction of yards, by means of a door-way in rear of each cell, that the inmates may be benefitted by a free circulation of air, which would also afford light to enable those having charge of them, to furnish such as it is thought proper thus to confine, with work, and render it practical for them to do it with benefit to the State.

It is shocking to the sense of humane persons, who are allowed to enter these cells, to come in contact with the unpleasant odor which must necessarily accumulate within these small rooms, when constantly occupied, with only an opening of four and one-half by twenty-four inches, in one end and near the top, for air and light to penetrate.

It is doubted by many whether it would not be more humane to restore the death penalty for the crime of murder, than to cause these unfortunate persons to linger out a few years of existence, (such condition cannot be called life,) in such illy ventilated rooms as they are known to be.

It is believed that common humanity dictates that so long as it is the pleasure of the Almighty to spare the lives of this unfortunate class of beings, means should be provided for them to spend a portion of their time in the open air, which is furnished by a higher power than man; and should that indispensable element of life and health, by man be taken from them?

Great efforts are always made to restore this class of persons to life and health, when attempts are made by them to commit suicide, during and after their conviction, which is very humane and proper. Then why not, upon the same principle of humanity, provide means for them, and an opportunity to enjoy all the God given elements of health, after their confinement for life?

All will agree that to mingle small quantities of poison with their food, and thus shorten their lives by this slow but sure and unnatural process, would be barbarous and cruel in the

teen and twenty-four, inclusive. Of those in our own State Prison in the year 1861, that there were thirty-three and one-third per cent. between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two years.

Statistics, gathered from both Europe and America, show conclusively that among the varied and complicated causes of crime, ignorance, or the lack of education, together with the surroundings of evil influences in early life, are extremely prominent if not foremost, in the catalogue.

This is almost universally conceded, and has moved the philanthropy of the world to noble endeavors for the reclamation of the young, from which so much may be hoped in preventing crime.

The wonderful improvement in the public schools of our large cities, and throughout the country, within a few years, the establishing of *Houses of Refuge*, *Reform Schools*, and that true Christian benevolence which gathers in and instructs, in varied industrial and benevolent schools, those children who would otherwise remain uninstructed, is full of promise for the future.

But while the vagrant and criminal *children*, under sixteen years of age, are comparatively well cared for, our *young men*, too old to be benefitted by such efforts, yet not so old as to be beyond the hope of reformation, are almost entirely neglected. They are "left to themselves," at just that period of life when the character is plastic enough to be moulded easily to the influences with which they are surrounded.

The circumstances of their early life, without education, make it almost impossible that they should have any just moral estimates of their duty to themselves and society, which naturally throws them into evil company. Is it a matter of surprise, then, that they are led to violate the law of the land, and incur its penalty?

That these persons should be cast into prison for a term of years, to be educated in crime by their older and more experienced fellow prisoners, and be deprived at the same time of all other education, at this rapidly passing and accepted time, the only remaining period of their lives when their minds are

capable of expanding and receiving useful knowledge, and thus the seeds of evil implanted in them hereditarily and by circumstances, often beyond their control, and be allowed to ripen, mature and solidify, is gross injustice to *them*, and to the highest and best interests of society.

The city of Detroit have provided, at their House of Correction, a convenient school-room which can be approached by convicts, at evening, without hazard of escape; have secured the services of an experienced officer as superintendent, one who has been interested in the school feature of prison for this class of prisoners, and propose to take of those who shall be subsequently convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, such a number as shall enable them to demonstrate, by actual experiment, what may be done for the reclamation of this large class of prisoners, by isolation from contaminating associations, by education and a system of short lectures designed to awaken within them desires for a higher and better life, and for pleasures of a more elevated kind.

If the law could be so amended as to give opportunity for this experiment, without detriment to the interest of the State, certainly no injury can result from it, and it is not improbable that the highest welfare of these unfortunate young men and of society at large, might be perceptibly enhanced.

We are sanguine that, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, convicts sentenced for a term of years, may be educated in the rudiments, *at least*, of an English education, a taste for reading formed, and the general tone of their feelings so elevated, that on their release from imprisonment by which they are not unduly stigmatized, great hope may be entertained of their permanent reformation.

The reports of prisons throughout the northern States come to us very generally expressing the great need of change and improvement in the class of persons under consideration.

In the history of the past not unfrequently have important advances been attended with this phenomena. Individuals in.

different and remote portions of the country have almost simultaneously given attention to the same subject, and we have the attention being given to prison discipline, particularly as it affects *young men* in prison, as the harbinger of their improved condition.

It is evident that penal law is not in harmony with the progress of this age, and we trust that the time is not far distant when the judiciary shall not be compelled to administer *law* at the expense of justice and mercy—when a large discretion shall be vested in them, and they no longer be forced to brand with “State Prison” the youth, who, for the first time is arraigned in a criminal prosecution, but may instead confine such criminals in institutions which have sprung up since the enactment of the penal code—where the same or greater deterring effects are produced without imparting an indelible mark upon them—when education shall come in to supply the lack of early years, thus removing, for the future, a prominent cause of their degraded and criminal conduct.

In view of trying the experiment of reforming this class of persons, we would recommend that the law referred to be so amended that the courts may sentence such persons as they deem proper to the Detroit House of Correction, instead of the State Prison, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, inclusive, after a contract has been made with the proper authorities of said city, as contemplated under the law of 1861.

We cannot forbear again calling the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of their taking measures to carry out the suggestion contained in our last annual report, relative to the appointment of a suitable person as agent to look after the interests of discharged convicts. The reasons assigned, which we think justifies such a policy, will be found in said report, to which we beg leave to call you special attention.

In the Agent's report will be found a detailed statement of the expenses and receipts of the Prison for the year ending November 30th, 1861, and also all tables giving such in-

formation as the law requires, and therefore deem it unnecessary to go into a recapitulation of it, and is only necessary to give a condensed statement of the earnings and expenditures, as follows:

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditures of the management of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861.

TO CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
“ convict labor,	40,483 06
“ property sold,	846 85
“ convict deposits,	272 83
“ interest,	107 31
“ U. S. for support of U. S. convicts, ..	3,636 75
“ visitors,	789 57
	<hr/> \$47,136 87
Am't cash on hand Nov. 30, 1860, bro't forward, ...	2,897 51
Total cash received,	<hr/> <u>\$50,033 88</u>

BY CASH EXPENDED.

Discharged convicts,	\$ 946 40
Rations,	19,620 11
Building and repairs,	1,456 62
Salary of officers,	12,799 39
“ guards,	4,867 61
Clothing and bedding,	5,418 31
Forage,	352 99
Oil, candles and gas,	920 61
Fuel,	1,919 95
Hospital stores,	68 50
Convicts deposits,	181 60
Swine,	14 08
Library,	107 43
Agent's traveling expenses,	24 40
Interest,	385 77

Tobacco,	\$385 36	
Postage,	53 50	
Printing,	73 50	
Stationery,	1 00	
Convicts overwork,	1 24	
Miscellaneous expenses,	141 34	
		<hr/>
Total cash expended, ..	\$49,739 66	
Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1861, .	294 22	
		<hr/>
		<u><u>\$50,033 88</u></u>

By this statement it will be seen that the net earnings of the Prison, above expenses, this year, is much less than last, which is attributed in a great measure to the large decrease in the number of convicts, and the convict labor, which was charged to building account last year, having had but little use for the surplus labor of the large number usually in Prison, after furnishing the contractors with their quota of men.

The many valuable suggestions contained in the report of the Rev. Jabez Fox, our worthy Chaplain, last year as well as this, are well worthy the consideration of the Legislature; and in closing this report, we feel that it is but just to say that it is with feelings of profound regret that we have been notified by him of his determination to resign his position as Chaplain of the Prison, on account of ill health, owing, as he thinks, to being so closely confined, and some of the time within those illy ventilated solitary cells, with their unfortunate inmates, consoling them to become reconciled to their unfortunate condition, and pointing them to a more peaceful abode beyond the changing scenes of this world, upon their proper repentance, and a practical application of it to good works.

We but do justice to Mr. Fox, to say that he has at all times been industrious and zealous in the work assigned to his charge, and only regret that his pay has not been commensurate with his services.

The report of Mrs. Root, the Matron, will be found to con-

tain all the desired information in the female department of the Prison, which shows as favorable a condition in its management, and perhaps more so, than in former years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. CLARK,
A. G. BATES.

Dated at Jackson, Dec. 1st, 1861.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year :

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. received.
1846,	119	About 120	40
1847,	122	" 120	40
1848,	119	124.5	83
1849,	128	117.0	81
1850,	110	119.5	50
1851,	131	141.0	84
1852,	176	186.5	87
1853,	209	210.0	71
1854,	205	219.1	103
1855,	246	278.3	141
1856,	304	316.5	136
1857,	349	378.8	170
1858,	411	443.6	195
1859,	473	484.8	212
1860,	535	597.5	272
1861,	621	578.6	140
1862,	531	November 30, 1861.	

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for Rations and Provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expenses for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year:*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount	Expenses of Each Convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846,.....	\$2,818 85	\$23 50	\$0 45½
1847,.....	2,951 41	22 71	43¾
1848,.....	2,885 55	23 17	44½
1849,.....	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,.....	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851,.....	3,484 17	24 71	47½
1852,.....	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853,.....	7,151 05	34 05	65½
1854,.....	8,731 69	39 85	76½
1855,.....	11,128 16	39 98	76¾
1856,.....	12,911 01	40 79	78¼
1857,.....	16,328 35	43 10	82¾
1858,.....	17,324 89	39 05½	75
1859,.....	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860,.....	18,333 70	30 68	59
1861,.....	19,620 11	33 90	65

*The fiscal year of 1846 ended Oct 31st; the fiscal year for 1847 is for 12 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months, ending November 30th.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures:

YEARS.	Except for Building and Re- pairs.	Amount to each Convict an- nually.	Amount for Buildings, &c.
1846,.....	\$ 9,602 53	\$ 80 02	\$4,385 86
1847,.....	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,.....	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,.....	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,.....	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851,.....	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 38
1852,.....	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,.....	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,.....	25,229 69	115 16	3,502 84
1855,.....	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 58
1856,.....	37,074 69	117 14	5,720 50
1857,.....	45,698 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,.....	49 665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,.....	42,328 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,.....	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861,.....	48,283 04	88 44	1,456 63

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1860,.....	\$2,897 51
" received for convict labor,.....	\$1,781 10
" " for property sold,.....	58 87
" " for convict deposits,.....	103 33
" " from United States,.....	944 25
" " from visitors this month,..	59 70
	<u>2,947 25</u>
Total cash received,.....	\$5,844 76

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 69 00
" rations,	155 53
" building and repairs,.....	194 94
" salary of officers,.....	2,016 78
" " guards,.....	876 66
" clothing and bedding,.....	458 73
" forage,	5 40
" oil, candles and gas,	99 71
" fuel,	40 00
" hospital stores,.....	42 87
" convict deposits,	6 00
" tobacco,.....	25 20
" printing,	4 50
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	19 41
	<u>3,514 08</u>
Total cash expended,.....	3,514 08
Balance cash on hand,.....	<u><u>\$2,830 08</u></u>

JANUARY, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand Dec. 31, 1860,	\$2,330 08
" received for convict labor,	\$7,889 76
" " for property sold,	74 64
" " for convict deposits,	67 25
" (Interest acc't) dis. on western, ..	80 00
" received from visitors this month,	62 80
	<hr/> 8,124 45
Total cash received,	\$10,454 53

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,	\$ 54 00
" rations,	5,193 48
" building and repairs,	60 52
" salary of officers,	808 05
" " guards,	816 33
" clothing and bedding,	1,692 81
" forage,	15 60
" oil, candles and gas,	343 70
" fuel,	401 65
" convict deposits,	23 00
" convict overwork,	1 24
" printing,	12 00
" postage,	20 68
" interest,	5 00
" miscellaneous expenses,	101 00
	<hr/> 9,048 51
Balance cash on hand,	<u><u>\$1,406 02</u></u>

FEBRUARY, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand January 31st, 1861,.....	\$1,406 02
" rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$1,983 27
" " property sold,.....	80 91
" " convict deposits,.....	46
" (Interest acc't) dis. on western,...	25 05
" rec'd for United States' convicts,...	5 00
" " from visitors this month,....	51 80
	<hr/> 2,146 49
Total cash received,.....	<u><u>\$3,552 51</u></u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 109 00
" rations,	1,514 74
" building and repairs,.....	39 40
" salary of officers,.....	553 86
" " guards,	388 72
" clothing and bedding,.....	221 02
" forage,.....	2 00
" fuel,.....	705 31
" convict deposits,.....	20 00
" interest (discount on western),.	75 55
" library,.....	14 65
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$3,644 25
Amount cash received brought forward,.....	3,552 51
Excess of expenditures,.....	<u><u>\$91 74</u></u>

MARCH, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,.....	\$2,146 68
“ property sold,.....	187 61
“ convict deposits,.....	1 00
“ exchange on western money, (interest act.,)..	32 58
“ United States for support of U. S. convicts,...	10 00
“ visitors,.....	51 20
Total cash received,.....	<u>\$2,429 07</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$90 00
Rations,.....	667 59
Building and repairs,.....	92 20
Salary of officers,.....	1,525 53
Salary of guards,.....	415 19
Clothing and bedding,.....	12 00
Fuel,.....	382 57
Convict deposits,.....	25 10
Library,.....	43 49
Interest on act.,.....	2 85
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	6 40
	<u>\$3,262 92</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	91 74
Total expenditures this month,.....	<u>\$3,354 66</u>
Amount cash received brought forward,.....	2,429 07
Excess of expenditures,.....	<u>\$925 59</u>

APRIL, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

From State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
" convict labor,.....	2,145 91
" property sold,.....	58 50
" convict deposits,.....	52 75
" visitors,.....	51 60
	<hr/>
Total cash received this month,.....	<u>\$3,308 76</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$126 00
Rations,.....	2,464 69
Building and Repairs,.....	549 53
Salary of Officers,.....	1,001 18
" Guards,.....	262 74
Clothing and bedding,.....	1,234 53
Oil, candles and gas,.....	250 25
Fuel,.....	191 48
Convict deposits,.....	46
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 00
Interest and discount,.....	26 02
Postage,.....	20 70
Printing,.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,153 58
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	925 59
	<hr/>
Total ash expended this month,.....	7,079 17
Am't cash rec'd bro't forward,.....	3,308 76
	<hr/>
Excess of expenditures,.....	<u>\$3,770 41</u>

MAY, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED.

For convict labor,.....	\$1,478 30
“ property sold,.....	133 27
“ interest,..’.....	19 68
From U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	1,924 50
“ visitors,.....	46 60
Amount cash received this month,	<u>\$3,602 35</u>

CASH EXPENDED.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$ 110 40
Rations,.....	1,031 48
Building and repairs,.....	138 17
Salary of officers,.....	1,169 41
“ guards,.....	698 17
Clothing and bedding,.....	219 68
Forage,	38 26
Fuel,.....	135 25
Convict deposits,	7 00
Agent’s traveling expenses,	6 00
Interest,.....	29 25
Tobacco,.....	95 00
Printing,	5 00
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	50
	<u>\$3,683 52</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	3,770 41
Total expenditures this month,.....	<u>\$7,453 93</u>
Am’t cash received brought forward,.....	3,602 35
Excess of expenditures this month,.....	<u>\$3,851 58</u>

JUNE, 1861..

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,	\$907 35
" property sold,	10 50
" convict deposits,	14 00
" United States for support of U. S. convicts,...	1 00
" visitors,	46 40
Total cash received this month,	<u>\$979 25</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Discharged convicts,	\$44 00
Rations,	858 45
Building and repairs,	43 48
Salary of officers,	715 97
Salary of guards,	231 39
Clothing and bedding,	705 32
Fuel,	85 00
Convict deposits,	85 00
Agent's traveling expenses,	6 00
Interest and discount,	196 80
Tobacco,	100 00
Postage,	12 12
Stationery,	1 00
Miscellaneous expenses,	2 00
	<u>\$3,036 53</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,	3,851 58
Total cash expended this month,	<u>\$6,888 11</u>
Amount cash received brought forward,	979 25
Excess of expenditures,	<u><u>\$5,908 86</u></u>

JULY, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,	\$3,523 81
“ property sold,	20 36
“ convict deposits,	10 58
From U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	50 00
“ visitors,	123 47
Amount cash received,	<u>\$3,728 22</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

For discharged convicts,	\$ 80 00
“ rations,	3,328 02
“ building and repairs,	177 42
“ salary of officers,	400 90
“ “ guards,	450 48
“ clothing and bedding,	234 30
“ forage,	44 36
“ oil, candles and gas,	188 65
“ fuel,	13 81
“ convict deposits,	7 00
“ swine,	2 40
“ printing,	8 00
“ miscellaneous expenses,	88
	<u>\$4,931 22</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,	5,908 86
Total cash expended this month,	<u>\$10,840 08</u>
Am't cash received bro't forward,	3,728 22
Excess of expenditures,	<u>\$7,111 86</u>

AUGUST, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,.....	\$1,859 60
" property sold,.....	35 00
" visitors,.....	54 80
Amount cash received this month,.....	<u>\$1,949 40</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$70 00
Rations,.....	578 13
Building and repairs,.....	84 64
Salary of Officers,.....	556 81
" Guards,.....	410 16
Clothing and bedding,.....	488 77
Forage,.....	4 00
Fuel,.....	14 88
Convict deposits,.....	4 54
Printing,.....	8 00
	<u>\$2,159 43</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	7,111 86
Total cash expended this month,.....	<u>\$9,271 29</u>
Am't cash rec'd bro't forward,.....	1,949 40
Excess of expenditures,.....	<u><u>\$7,321 89</u></u>

SEPTEMBER 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,.....	\$850 18
“ property sold,.....	11 00
“ convict deposits,.....	19 66
From United States for support of U. S. convicts,..	700 00
“ visitors,.....	108 00
Amount cash received,	<u>\$1,688 84</u>

CASH EXPENDED.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$48 00
Rations,.....	542 56
Salary of officers,.....	998 57
“ guards,.....	166 79
Forage,.....	2 00
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 40
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	11 15
	<u>1,775 47</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	<u>7,821 89</u>
Total cash expended this month,.....	\$9,097 36
Am't cash received brought forward,.....	1,688 84
Excess of expenditures this month,.....	<u>\$7,408 52</u>

OCTOBER, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,.....	\$5,870 72
“ property sold,	123 31
“ convict deposits,.....	3 80
“ U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,.....	2 00
“ visitors,	87 40
	<hr/>
Amount cash received this month,.....	<u>\$5 587 23</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$52 00
Rations,.....	2,431 77
Building and repairs,.....	62 69
Salary of Officers,.....	1,974 56
“ Guards,	747 28
Clothing and bedding,.....	5 43
Forage,	241 37
Oil, candles and gas,.....	8 30
Hospital stores,.....	63
Convict deposits,.....	3 00
Library,.....	49 29
Interest,.....	43 70
Printing,	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,641 02
Excess of expenditures last month,.....	7,408 52
	<hr/>
Total cash expended, this month,.....	\$13,049 54
Amount cash rec'd bro't forward,.....	5,587 23
	<hr/>
Excess of expenditures this month,.....	<u>\$7 462 31</u>

NOVEMBER, 1861.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

For convict labor,	\$10,546 38
“ property sold,	52 88
From visitors this month,	45 80
Total cash received this month,	<u>\$10,645 06</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

For discharged convicts,	\$ 94 00
“ rations,	853 77
“ building and repairs,	63 63
“ salary of officers,	1,078 32
“ “ guards,	403 70
“ clothing and bedding,	151 22
“ oil, candles and gas,	35 00
“ hospital stores,	25 00
“ swine,	11 63
“ interest,	6 60
“ convict deposits,	50
“ tobacco,	165 16
Expenses this month,	<u>\$2,888 58</u>
Excess of expenditures last month,	7,462 31
Total cash expended this month,	<u>10,350 84</u>
Balance cash on hand,	<u><u>\$294 22</u></u>

AGENTS' REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I have the honor of submitting my report, concerning the finances and general management of the Prison, for the year ending November 30th, 1861:

The whole number of convicts in Prison November 30th, 1860,
was..... 621

Whole number in Prison Nov. 30, 1861,..... 581

Decrease,..... 90

Average daily number during 1860,..... 597.5

“ “ “ 1861,..... 578.6

Decrease,..... 18.9

Whole number in Prison Nov. 30th, 1860,..... 621

“ “ received during 1861,..... 140

Whole number in Prison during 1861,..... 761

Whole number discharged by expiration of sentence,.... 177

Pardoned by Gov. Wisner,..... 4

“ “ Blair,..... 86

“ by the President,..... 4

Died,..... 9

Total discharged, pardoned and died,..... 290

Whole number of days spent in Prison from December 1st, 1860,
to and including Nov. 30th, 1861,..... 211,200

Whole No. days productive labor on contract, 120,003½			
"	"	" for State...	29,344
"	"	labor lost by sickness,.....	1,957
"	"	" for want employm't,	7,176
"	"	" by aged and infirm,	10,920
"	"	" solitary confinem't,.	6,413½
"	"	" in Sundays,.....	30,082
"	"	" by lumpers,.....	5,304
Total,.....			211,200

No. days labor for Lathrop & McNaughton,.....			34,595½
"	"	Austin & Tomlinson,.....	31,245
"	"	Sprague, Withington & Cooley,..	22,316
"	"	Henry Gilbert,.....	18,656
"	"	Walter Fish,.....	8,817
"	"	J. Windoes, Jr., & Co.,	3,634
"	"	J. W. Eagle,.....	740
Total amount of labor on contract,.....			120,003½

For manufacturing farming utensils by Lathrop & McNaughton,.....			113 men
For manufacturing wagons by Austin & Tomlinson,			100 "
For manufacturing cast-steel hoes and rakes, by			
Sprague, Withington & Cooley,.....			67 "
For manufacturing boots and shoes, by Walter Fish,			30 "
" " furniture, by H. Gilbert,.....			57 "
For manufacturing whips and whip-lashes, by J.			
Windoes, Jr., & Co.,.....			18 "

Whole No. on contract,.....	340 men
------------------------------------	----------------

No. of convicts employed in hospital,.....			4
"	"	in tailor shop,.....	4
"	"	in cook and mess room,	11
"	"	in barber-shop,.....	3
"	"	in wash-house,.....	6

No 6	87
No. of convicts employed in preparing fuel,.....	7
“ “ in cooper-shop,.....	1
“ “ in blacksmith shop,.....	2
“ “ in Prison yard,.....	6
No. of convicts attending cows, horses and swine,.....	2
“ “ “ halls,	6
“ “ solitary,.....	14
“ “ lumpers in shops,.....	17
“ “ female prison,.....	10
No. of aged, sick, cripples and infirm,.....	85
No. unemployed,.....	23
Total,.....	<u>581</u>

The total amount of moneys received from all sources during the year, as may be seen from the recapitulation of monthly statements, accompanying this report, has been,... \$50,033 88

And the total amount expended,..... 49,739 66

Leaving balance cash on hand,..... \$294 22

The earnings of the Prison for the past year have been as follows, viz:

Am't charged contractors for convict labor,.....	\$44,586 02
“ “ U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,..	3,640 60
“ received for property sold,.....	846 85
“ “ interest,.....	107 81
“ “ visitors,	789 57
“ of inventory of movable property over last year,.....	266 76
Total earnings,.....	<u>\$50,237 11</u>

The amount due from contractors has been somewhat increased since last year, being now,..... \$22,585 94

Last year the amount due was,..... 18,495 97

Making an increase of,..... \$4,039 97

The amount due from Prison to sundry individuals	
is this year,.....	\$11,379 22
Last year the amount due was,.....	9,212 64
	<hr/>
Being an increase of,.....	<u>\$2,166 58</u>

The past year has been one of great financial embarrassment as well for the contractors as for the Institution. The reason why contractors have not been able to meet all their liabilities with us when due, need hardly be recounted at this time. All are too well aware that the present unholy war has spread its baleful influence in nearly all financial circles, and its effects upon our contractors have weighed so heavily that I am somewhat surprised that their indebtedness is not much larger than it is. At present the situation of affairs, as regards the contractors, seems to be assuming a more flattering aspect, and I have strong hopes that at the close of the coming year, this large indebtedness will be nearly all paid. The State cannot lose it eventually, as we have good and sufficient security for at least five times the amount.

A contract for the labor of one hundred convicts for the term of five years, commencing June 1st, 1862, was let to Messrs. Humphrey, Hibbard & Patterson, at 48 cts. per day per convict, to be employed at the manufacture of wagons.

A contract was let, also, to J. Windoes, Jr., & Co., January 1st, 1861, for the labor of ten to twenty convicts, to be employed at the manufacture of whips and whip-lashes, for the term of five years, at thirty-five cents per day for able bodied men, twenty-five cents for boys, and eighteen and three fourth cents for men not able-bodied, called in prison, "Dogans."

We have advertised the labor of 40 to 50 convicts to be employed at cabinet and chair making—proposals to be received until the 18th of December. The contract to commence Oct. 1st, 1862, when the present furniture contract will expire.

And, as the contract of Messrs. Lathrop & McNaughton for the labor of 120 convicts will end May 1st, 1863, I would therefore recommend that proposals for the same be solicited

during the present winter, or early in the spring, as to carry on successfully so large and extensive a business requires at least one year to make suitable preparation before commencing.

Nearly ever since the establishment of this Prison there has been a steady and gradual increase of the number of convicts until the present year. Our number now is ninety less than it was a year ago. For the previous six years the increase of crime, or rather, perhaps, the increase of convicted criminals was becoming quite alarming, but for the past year the decrease has been much more rapid than the increase ever was in any one year, and we are happy to think that it creates but little alarm. The cause of this diminution is attributable, I think, to the war; not that many convicts have been pardoned in order that they might enlist, for the pardons have not been more than for several of the past years; but the war has given employment to a large number of men that otherwise would be idle, and idleness is one of the great avenues to crime. Should the decrease continue at the present ratio for another year, we shall not be able to supply the number of men that our contracts call for.

It is quite probable that our Prison will fill up again when the war closes more rapidly than ever.

Two hundred and twenty-one convicts have been discharged this year. Of this number, only twenty-one were reported and punished for misconduct; two hundred therefore, secured what is termed the "*Good Time*," or a deduction of five days per month, from their term of sentence, for good behavior.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved March 13th, 1861, and under your direction, we released from the solitary prison eleven convicts, and placed them at work on contract, and it is but just to say that they conduct themselves as well as any convicts that we have, who are here for crimes of a mild character. There are yet in the solitary, nine life convicts, only one being added this year.

We have had no escapes this year. Since this Prison was established, there has never but one year passed before bu

more or less convicts have escaped. This fact speaks much in commendation of the watchfulness, care and vigilance of the guards, keepers, and other officers of the Prison. .

From the report of the Physician you will observe that we have had but little sickness the past year. Less than 2,000 days labor have been lost on account of sickness, a much smaller number than the reports of former years show. The Physician has been attentive and kind to the sick in Prison, and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

With much regret I learn that our excellent and worthy Chaplain, the Rev. Jabez Fox, has tendered you his resignation to take effect on the first day of January next. For nearly three years that he has had the spiritual and moral welfare of the convicts under his more especial care, he has been faithful and untiring in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. A strong hope, together with a warm and ardent desire for their future welfare, has governed his intercourse with the convicts, and there can be no doubt but his communications with them have been of a very lasting and beneficial character, and both officers and convicts will miss his friendly advice and counsel. He goes from among us with our best wishes for his future happiness and welfare, trusting that his christian example in his daily walk and conversation have not been all in vain, that perchance he may not see them now, yet after years will show him many golden fruits as the reward of his labors.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. SEATON,

Agent.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 30th, 1861.

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TABLE showing the crimes of Convicts received in this Penitentiary from and including December 1st, 1860, to and including November 30th, 1861.

Arson,	8
Assault with an attempt to commit murder,.....	9
“ “ “ “ rape,	5
Adultery,.....	1
Attempt to commit a burglary,.....	1
“ “ murder by poisoning,.....	1
Altering a bank bill,.....	1
Burglary and larceny,.....	11
“ with intent to steal,	1
“	10
Bigamy,.....	1
Breaking from Reform School,.....	1
Forgery,	6
Grand larceny,.....	9
Having in possession counterfeit money with intent to pass,	1
Incest,	1
Larceny,	41
Murder, first degree,	1
“ second degree,.....	5
Manslaughter,	2
Making counterfeit coin,	1
Malicious injury to property,.....	2
Mingling poison with medicine with intent to injure,.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,.....	1
“ signature under false pretenses,.....	1
Opening and detaining a letter in the Post Office,.....	1
Passing counterfeit bank bills and coin,	4
Perjury,.....	2
Rape,	5

Receiying stolen property,.....	3
Robbery,	2
Stealing from U. S. Mail,.....	3
Seduction,	1
Uttering a forged draft,	2
Total,.....	<u>140</u>

*TABLE showing the terms of sentences of those received from
and including Dec. 1, 1860, to and including Nov. 30, 1861.*

Two months,.....	1
Five months,.....	2
Six months,.....	6
One year,	23
One year and two months,.....	2
One year and three months,.....	4
One year and four months,.....	1
One year and six months,.....	5
One year and nine months,.....	1
Two years,	27
Two years and three months,.....	3
Two years and six months,.....	6
Three years,	16
Three years and three months,	1
Three years and six months,	2
Four years,	3
Four years and six months,	4
Five years,	10
Five years and three months,	1
Six years,	1
Seven years,.....	3
Seven years and three months,	1
Seven years and six months,...	1
Eight years,	1
Ten years,.....	6

No. 6.	43
Twelve years,	2
Fourteen years,	1
Fifteen years,	1
Life,	4
Life, solitary,	1
Total,	<u>140</u>

TABLE showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent, from and including Dec. 1st, 1860, to and including November 30th, 1861, together with the number sent from each County.

Allegan,	3
Berrien,	4
Branch,	1
Cass,	7
Clinton,	1
Calhoun,	9
Chippewa,	1
Eaton,	2
Genesee,	3
Gratiot,	1
Hillsdale,	3
Houghton,	3
Ionia,	3
Ingham,	2
Jackson,	6
Kalamazoo,	3
Kent,	10
Lapeer,	2
Lenawee,	6
Livingston,	2
Monroe,	2
Mackinaw,	1
Oceana,	1

44		Doo.
Oakland,	4	
Ontonagon,	2	
Ottawa,	2	
St. Joseph,	6	
St Clair,	2	
Shiawassee,	1	
Saginaw,	2	
Van Buren, ...	4	
Wayne,	32	
Washtenaw,	5	
United States Court,	4	
Total,	140	

*TABLE showing the ages of those received from and including
December 1, 1860, to and including November 30, 1861.*

16 years,	3
17 "	4
18 "	12
19 "	5
20 "	6
21 "	7
22 "	5
23 "	8
24 "	11
25 "	7
26 "	7
27 "	6
28 "	2
29 "	11
30 "	2
31 "	4
32 "	2
33 "	2
34 "	1

New Hampshire,.....	1
New Jersey,.....	3
Missouri,.....	2
Ohio,.....	9
Pennsylvania,.....	4
Scotland,.....	1
Vermont,.....	5
Virginia,.....	5
Total,.....	<u>140</u>

TABLE showing the number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned and Escaped, since the commencement of the Prison, to and including November 30th, 1861.

YEAR.	No. Received.	No. Disch rg'd	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Re-Ver- nal of Sentence.
1839,	56	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840,	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841,	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842,	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843,	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844,	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845,	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846,	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847,	43	24	14	2	5	.....
1848,	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849,	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850,	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851,	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852,	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853,	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854,	108	49	9	1	3	.....
1855,	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856,	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857,	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858,	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859,	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860,	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861,	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
	2,145	1,076	367	60	96	12

TABLE showing the names of those Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, their Ages when received, the Counties from which they were sent, and the Year in which they were received.

Names.	Age.	County.	Year.
John Marsh (Insane),.....	31.....	Wayne,	1848.
Joseph Rabedeau,	19.....	Wayne,	1851.
William Eastman,	27.....	Genesee,	1851.
Gabriel Lapham,.....	35.....	Wayne,	1852.
James Hitchcock,.....	32.....	Ingham,	1853.
John M. Reynolds,.....	26.....	Van Buren,.....	1853.
John R. Webster,.....	44.....	Macomb,	1854.
J. R. Clements (Insane),.....	34.....	Allegan,.....	1854.
David Foster (Insane),.....	36.....	Oakland,	1854.
John F. Myer,.....	22.....	Oakland,	1854.
Samuel Ulam,.....	44.....	Kalamazoo,	1855.
James E. Cromwell,.....	24.....	Monroe,	1855.
Jordon Turpin,.....	45.....	Ottawa,.....	1855.
Mary Brooks,.....	24.....	Eaton,.....	1856.
John Powers,.....	21.....	Ottawa,	1857.
Joseph Ducatt,.....	28.....	Sanilac,.....	1858.
Enos J. Merritt,.....	31.....	Newaygo,.....	1859.
Peter Van Gastel,	24.....	Bay,.....	1859.
Edward Murphy,	45.....	Mackinac,	1860.
Truman Wilson,.....	41.....	Macomb,.....	1860.
William D. Kingin,	35.....	Kent,	1861.

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the Movabale Property, Goods and Materials on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1861.

In Agent's house—2 cooking stoves, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 stands, 3 dressers, 1 bureau, 1 book-case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 bedstead, 5 carpets, 1 refrigerator, all valued at. **\$500 00**

Prison Office—2 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 1 book-case, 12 office chairs, 1 desk, 1 iron safe, 3 setts of window curtains, 1 letter-press, 1 revolver, 1 map of the United States, 1 map of the State of Michigan, 1 map of the county of Jackson, 1 map of building, all valued at. **165 00**

Library Room—1 stove and pipe, 2 tables, 1 large book-case, and about 900 volumes of books, all valued at. **700 00**

Guard Room—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 10 Colt's revolvers, 3 Allen's revolvers, ammunition, &c., valued at. **250 00**

Chapel—2 stoves and pipe, chaplain's desk, 4 keeper's seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons, all valued at. **250 00**

Kitchen—5 large and 1 small furnace cauldrons, sink, bread cupboard, and cooking utensils, valued at. **800 00**

Prison—4 coal stoves and pipes, 3 large wood stoves and pipes, 1 clock, 5 large tables, 3 lanterns, 10 water cans, 3 chairs, 568 cell buckets, all valued at	\$400 00
Also—568 beds and bedding, each comprising the following articles, to wit: 1 single bedstead, 1 straw bed-tick, 3 sheets, 1 pillow case, and 3 quilts or comfortables, each bed and bedding valued at \$8, making an aggregate of.....	4,544 00
Also—in each cell, 1 mug and 1 broom, all valued at	100 00
Dining Room—Tin basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 568 convicts, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 keeper's desk, and four keeper's seats, valued at.....	800 00
Wash room and Soap-house—6 furnace cauldrons, clothes-box, pails, barrels, &c., &c., valued at...	150 00
Barber shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 2 chairs, table, shaving case and tools, valued at,.	50 00
Female dpartment—6 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 24 chairs, cooking utensils, beds for 15 convicts, and furniture for Matron's room, valued at.....	200 00
Carpenter's shop—2 stoves and pipe, 4 work-benches, tool chest, and carpenters' and joiners tools, valued at.....	50 00
Prison yard—3 wheel-barrows, 3 iron bars, 4 buck-saws, 3 axes, 3 pairs of handcuffs, 13 pairs of shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 sets tackle blocks, 2 gins and fixtures, 1 jack screw, 3 set of mason tools, 1 large bell, valued at	150 00
Guard and Gate Houses—6 stoves and pipe, valued at.....	25 00
Prison Barn—1 cow, 2 horses, buggy and harness, 1 cutter, 1 wagon, 1 cart, valued at.....	530 00
Swine Pen—137 swine, valued at.....,	600 00
Solitary Prison—1 steam engine and boilers, valued at.....	2,000 00

No. 6.

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Also, beds and bedding for 28 convicts, 1 clock, table, scoop, &c.,.....	\$200 00
Also, 1 run of mill stone,.....	150 00
Engine House—1 fire engine and 600 feet of hose, valued at.....	800 00
Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case of surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 case of dental instruments, glass jars, vials, scales, mortars, &c., valued at.	200 00
Medicines,.....	150 00
Also—16 beds, 20 woolen blankets, 16 bed-steads, 2 stoves and furniture, chairs, wash-tubs, pails, and table furniture for 16 convicts, valued at....	230 00
2,000 bushels of potatoes, at 20c,.....	400 00
75 " rye, at 50c,.....	37 50
5,150 lbs. of flour, at 2½c,.....	114 75
5 bbls. sour-kraut.....	10 00
944 lbs. of lard, at 10c,.....	94 40
33 bbls. of pork, at \$14,.....	462 00
10 " hams, at \$10,.....	100 00
1,100 lbs. meal, at 1½c,.....	16 50
60 pork barrels, at \$1,.....	60 00
2 hash machines, 1 pair of scales,.....	30 00
259 yds. of striped cloth, at 50c,.....	129 50
141 " sheeting, at 1s,.....	27 63
180 " check, at 1s,.....	22 50
100 lbs. of candles, at 12c,.....	12 00
17 doz. brooms, at \$2,.....	34 00
40 prs. of mitts, at 1s,.....	5 00
20 yds. alpacca, at 25c,.....	5 00
52 prs. of pants, at \$2,.....	104 00
47 coats, at \$3,.....	141 00
138½ cords of wood, at \$2,.....	277 00
25 tons of coal, at \$2 50,.....	62 50
100 lbs. of hops, at 20c,.....	20 00

Also—22 bags, 48 tin plates, 12 tin cups, 1 doz. knives
and forks, 10 dozen coarse combs, 4 dozen fine
combs, 1 gross wood combs, pins, needles and
thread, all valued at..... \$30 00

Total,..... \$15,770 48

State of Michigan, County of Jackson, ss:

W. L. Seaton, Agent, and H. H. Bingham, Clerk, being duly
sworn, depose and say that the items set forth in the foregoing
inventory are true, according to the best of their knowledge
and belief.

W. L. SEATON, *Agent.*

H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of Decem-
ber, 1861.

W. K. GIBSON,
Notary Public, Jackson County

MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN—As Mrs. Clark occupied the position of Matron up to the 7th of September, it would have seemed that the preparation of this report belonged more properly to her, for I have had but little time to acquire the proper information and experience on which to base a report.

The present number of convicts in this department is ten, being a decrease of five in the past year. They have been employed as heretofore, and, with one exception, I have made no innovations on the system pursued by my predecessor. That one change is in the division of labor, which I have so arranged that each one shares alike in the hard work, instead of having it fall upon a few.

The Agent has caused the upper hall to be made into a sewing room, which change adds greatly to the convenience of the building, in the way of room, light and pure air.

As only a few days have been lost from sickness, the routine of duty has been gone through with uninterruptedly; and, in general, very quietly. The unusual good order among the inmates of this Prison is, in part, as is readily seen, the effect of the "good time" law, but is also in part attributable to the lessons of wisdom they have received from Sabbath to Sabbath, during the past season, from Miss Springstein, who has labored faithfully to sustain a Sunday school among them, and with no reward other than the satisfaction of well-doing.

Altogether, considering the difficulties with which a Matron has to contend, and the disadvantages of a life in prison, it is a pleasure to give so favorable a report as I am able to, of my

experience with these convicts. And I make this report of my brief connection with this department of the Prison, trusting that what I have done may meet your approval, and the approval of Him who requires no written account of stewardship.

Respectfully,

MRS. F. S. ROOT,

Matron.

Jackson, Nov. 30, 1861.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: During the official year just closed, my whole time has been given to the duties proper to the Chaplain and Librarian of this Prison; but my health, for a considerable part of the time has not allowed so efficient a discharge of these duties as I have wished. Still there has been much to encourage me: more than in the former years. The indications have been more hopeful: the men have manifested more disposition to consider the evil of their ways, and there has seemed to me to be more genuine fruit of a Christian life; and more encouraging reports have come back from men who have gone from here reformed, at least in external conduct, and, we may hope, changed in heart. It would have been pleasant to have met these encouraging symptoms with increased and more earnest efforts; but my health did not permit this, and my resignation accompanies this report in the hope that you will fill the place with some one who will have strength, physical and spiritual, given him sufficient for the important position he will occupy.

The present number of convicts is less by one-seventh than the number reported a year ago. This diminution is ascribed to the war; to the general excitement of the public mind, and its direction in a given channel, as well as to the fact that a large amount of the floating population of the State has been drawn into the army. If a strong excitement of the public mind, in a patriotic direction, is conducive to the moral health of community, (and it seems to be so,) it is a psychological fact worthy of record.

one-eighth of the native born, and more than seventeen times as many as would have constituted a true proportion.

Assuming the proportion between native and foreign born convicts to be the same as in former years, there are at the date of this report, 354 convicts who were born in the United States; of these 44, or one-eighth, are colored, the disproportion remaining the same as last year, viz: 17 to 1.

This great disproportion of colored convicts is a fact which should be known to the public. It is of weight in determining the desirableness of this class of population, and it should excite inquiry into the causes of this liability to criminal conviction. Some of the causes of this liability are very obvious. The colored people are exceedingly ignorant; about one-half of them are recently escaped from slavery, and these are not only without the knowledge of letters, but they have not been habituated to self-government, or to that exercise of personal freedom without which a habit of self control cannot be begotten. They are regarded as an inferior class, and treated accordingly, and this tends to discourage efforts for a respectable position and the maintenance of a virtuous life. They are poor and usually homeless, and extreme poverty and an unsettled way of living often open the way to crime.

There is another class of causes. Negroes are much more liable than white men, to be treated with injustice, by individuals and by the public, and this leads to retaliation. They are more readily suspected of crimes, get less sympathy when arrested, less testimony will usually convict them, and their sentences are generally more severe. And once in prison, pardons rarely reach them.

But will these and like causes account fully for the extreme liability of the Negro to get into Prison? Is not this liability, in part at least, attributable to some permanent defects of character in the race? It is not for me to speak of the race, as a whole. The Chaplain of a prison has no special opportunities for determining such ethnological questions. But a familiar acquaintance with the colored convicts of this Prison has satis-

schools in Detroit. From the number of these persons, and their ignorance of most of the useful knowledge usually obtained in good common schools, I have formed an unfavorable opinion of the schools in which they have been trained. It is to be regretted that more religious instruction is not given in our public schools; and even if this should involve some sectarianism it might still be better than nothing; but deliberately to starve and dwarf the minds of the rising generation, in the name of our Holy Religion, is monstrous; and that boys so trained should mature into convicts, is such a protest of humanity against systematic distortion, as might be expected.

The large proportion of men of foreign birth among convicts in this country, (it is as 8 to 3 in this Prison,) is also mainly due to the imperfect means of education provided in the places of their nativity. And the same remark would probably hold true of the colored convicts, of whom a greatly disproportionate number are found in all our prisons.

An examination of the statistics of nativities of prisoners, for several years past, shows that a little more than two-thirds of the convicts in this Prison were born in the United States. By the census of 1850, the American born inhabitants of Michigan were about 350,000, of whom, 2,583 were colored; which gives a proportion between the two races of 139 to 1. Now what is the proportion between native white and colored persons in the State Prison?

Of the 856 natives of the United States in this Prison at the close of 1859, 308 were white, and 48 were negroes or mulattoes; 26 being free born, and 22 slave. The colored convicts exceeded two-fifteenths of the whole. In other words, there were eighteen times as many as would have constituted an equal proportion.

At the close of 1860, the whole number of native born convicts was 414. Of these twenty-five were born slaves. There was no enumeration of free-born colored convicts, but presuming the number was not less than in the previous year, the whole number of colored convicts would be fifty-one, or nearly

punished. It stimulates to good behavior up to this point. More than this is desirable. It is desirable that every convict should cheerfully and promptly, pleasantly and with alacrity, do all his duties. Between the convict who just escapes punishment and the best behaved men in the Prison, there is as much difference as between such a convict and the worst behaved. There are men here who are well known to deserve ten days, more than many who get full time deserve five. Can you not procure an amendment of the law authorizing the Board of Inspectors to grant a further allowance of good time to convicts who prove themselves specially worthy? It would be eminently beneficial to the discipline and to the moral character of the convicts.

There should be a classification of the State prisoners according to age, general character, crime, and behavior in prison. This should partake of the nature of the classification in reform schools. And a convict should have opportunity to work himself up, by meritorious conduct, from class to class; and, at length, even out of prison and jail limits. At the same time he should be liable to degradation to a lower class, for misconduct. Such classification, and rewards and penalties, would furnish inducements sufficient to keep nearly every man in an orderly condition. To this, gentlemen, I believe you ought to add the offer of some kind of conditional enlargement—something similar to the English “ticket of leave of absence.” Pledges and sureties, and the fear of being remanded to close confinement, would exercise an excellent conservative and restraining influence over men just released from durance, and prepare them to make a wiser use than they now sometimes do, of newly acquired freedom.

It is, still more strongly than a year ago, my deep conviction that “the cat” should never be resorted to, in enforcing prison discipline, till the culprit has had time for reflection, in a dark cell, on scant allowance of bread and water. If the law would not permit the flogging of a man till he had been allowed a week of isolation and spare diet for repentance, very few

would be flogged. This reform will never be effected without the aid of legislation. The only serious objection to such a law that I have ever heard urged, is that it involves some loss of the convict's time. I do not believe any pecuniary loss would ensue from such a treatment of refractory prisoners. But suppose there would: is it not a shame that a great and rich christian State is habitually brutalizing men with the lash because a few shillings can be made in that way? Why have we prisons at all? Whips, branding-irons, and the halter, once occupied the place of our prisons. Would it not be better to return to "whipping through town at the cart tail?" It would be *cheap*, and might be edifying.

In the way of these and all other reforms of prison management, stands the selfish and cruel demand of the public, that the prison shall be made to pay its expenses. And out of this demand grows the wicked system of selling the labor of convicts to contractors, which is the greatest evil and obstacle to reform, at present existing in American State prisons. Prison improvements can only keep pace with the abatement of this unchristian demand and this bad system. When, in the public heart, the sordid desire to escape the costs of maintaining a wise and humane prison system, gives place to a Christ-like love for the convict's good, prisons will soon become such reform schools as they ought to be; and we shall no more hear that despairing cry of superficial philanthropists, "State prison birds are past redemption."

It is a source of gratification to be able to say, so decidedly as the facts warrant, that those convicts who, under the merciful legislation of last winter, have been transferred from the solitary to the common prison, have fully justified your action, by their excellent behavior. They are among the most orderly convicts in the Prison; and I am very sure no prejudice to the public good has arisen, or is likely to arise, from the clemency extended to them.

I hope, gentlemen, you will urge upon the Legislature the importance of a better system of imparting the rudiments of

an education to the most ignorant of these convicts. We need evening schools. If these cannot be provided for, then arrangements should be made to give evening lessons from cell to cell, by competent instructors. It was my intention to do what I could, in this way, last winter, and to endeavor to enlist others who might be willing to labor gratuitously, in the same work; but the failure of my health prevented.

The Sabbath exercises have been the same as last year, and a like degree of interest in the public worship has been maintained. In the Sunday school, Messrs. Morrell, Taylor and Hoxie have continued to render their aid very regularly; and for a part of the year, Messrs. J. C. and J. G. Dickinson have taught classes.

The female department of the Prison is indebted to the unselfish labors of Miss Springstein for the maintenance of a Sunday school for several months. In this Miss S. was warmly seconded by Mrs. Clark^e and Mrs. Root (the late and present Matrons). It is due to both these excellent women that mention should be made of their unaffected piety, and their zeal for the spiritual good of those committed to their charge.

To the Library there have been added, during the year, one hundred and eighty-three volumes. These have been selected with care, and with an effort to adapt the reading to those for whom the Library is designed. The books continue to be changed twice a week. And as there is now a better supply of books than formerly, so there is an increased amount of reading by the convicts.

I have been, during my stay here, constantly under obligations to the officers, and other free men connected with this institution, for a thousand favors and kindnesses which I can only repay with a thousand thanks. My intercourse with these gentlemen has been a source of unmixed pleasure. My pen aches to individualize, and return special thanks to particular persons, and it would be easy and delightful to commence doing this, but harder to leave off, within any reasonable limits, than to refrain from beginning.

In reviewing my life and labors here, I am less well satisfied with what I have done or attempted, than I had hoped to be when I entered upon the discharge of the responsible duties of this office. I am oppressed with a sense of my inefficiency. But your indulgent spirit, gentlemen, has refused to see my remissness; and you have praised me for what I have done, when I might well have been blamed for what I had left undone. Still more than for this do I feel indebted to you for the assistance and encouragement you have invariably given me in all my efforts to do my duty. I thank you, gentlemen, on behalf of these unfortunate men, (who have become my personal friends by a companionship of years, and a continual interchange of kindly offices,) for your benevolent regard for their good, and your intelligent zeal for prison reform. And I know that in the time to come, while you will ever rejoice in the wise severity that restrains or represses crime with ample penalties, your hearts will always soften with pity at the sorrows which crime brings upon the unhappy victims of evil appetites. Because these prisoners have been convicted of crimes, shall we forget that they are men? There is both evil and good in all human hearts; and crimes which send men to the State Prison, are not inconsistent with many amiable traits of character. The thief may be a kind husband, fond father, or an affectionate son. Within these walls all the ties of relationship are represented with a warmth equal to that which is found in other places. I have never seen elsewhere such irrepressible broken-hearted longings of parental love, as here, on the part of fathers between whom and their tender children the terrible arm of justice has interposed a barrier that never can be removed in this world. Some cases I know so agonizing that to speak of them seems a kind of sacrilege. Nor is it only for those who are separated from their families by life-sentences that humanity weeps. Many cases where the sentences are for a long term of years, are by peculiar circumstances made specially distressing. And, with the greater part, there have been sad partings from the loved ones, embittered by thoughts of

the disgrace brought upon those who should have been shielded and cherished. For the love of Him who first loved us, I beseech you continue to deal with these unhappy men as erring brothers, and not as enemies and incorrigible offenders. As we all need forgiveness, so let us all cultivate a forgiving spirit towards all. You have effected valuable reforms, but other reforms are needed. I do not believe any State Prison in the country is better conducted than this has been, under your wise supervision, and the able management of your Agent, Mr. Seaton; and I do not believe that prison discipline is anywhere making more real progress in the right direction. To him and to you I return my warmest thanks, for unremitting kindness and courtesy, and for constant assistance in my work. May Heaven's best blessings crown your efforts for the good of the Institution under your charge; and may He who redeems a fallen race, and saves us "from the hand of all that hate us," give you success in the work of redeeming convicts from the ways of crime.

Respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

JABEZ FOX,

Chaplain.

December 1, 1861.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the regulations of the Board, I submit my annual report of the transactions in the Hospital Department, for the year ending November 30th, 1861:

We have had in the Prison during the year nine deaths, being three more than we had the previous year. I can confidently assert that the increased number of deaths is not attributable to the inefficiency of the remedial agents employed, nor to any inattention to the wants of the prisoners, but in many of the cases to the pernicious practice of solitary indulgence, which caused at least four, if not more, of the nine deaths.

William I. Jones died on the 2d day of January, of consumption, having been in the Hospital, under medical treatment, since his reception in the Prison. At the time of his conviction he was suffering, and had been for the four years preceding, from chronic diarrhoea and inflammation of the alimentary canal.

Charles Kahlert died of consumption on the 27th day of March, having been in Prison almost six years, the last year of which he remained constantly under treatment in the Hospital.

Daniel Carrol died April 12th, of consumption, induced by self indulgence.

Stephen G. Fowler died of consumption on the 16th day of April, having been in bad health for the two years preceding his death.

James Blain died April 19th, of consumption, caused by masturbation.

James Stevens died July 27th, of consumption, having suf-

ferred for the preceding four years, more or less, from secondary syphilis, aggravated by the above named pernicious habit.

Pike died September 4th, of consumption, superinduced as above, having refused all food and medicine for ten days before he expired.

Noel Markham died October 25th, of typhoid pneumonia, having been one year in Prison, during which time he was able to perform but very little labor.

Lovely, a life prisoner in the Solitary Prison, died on the 8th day of November, of consumption, having been under medical treatment for about one year.

Of the nine deaths above specified, we have had the most convincing proof that at least four were caused by the gratification of morbid passions, though every available means were tried to prevent it.

From the foregoing revolting part of my report, I can with great pleasure refer you to the annexed table, showing, among other things, the number of days lost by sickness. The difference in time lost during the past and that of previous years, is so great as to be almost incredible, without corroborative proofs. The proofs, if necessary, are abundant, for you as a Board have visited the Hospital from time to time, and know that the facts set forth are true, while the officers who keep shops, can refer to their time books, and find whole months, and not a day lost by sickness.

I could furnish satisfactory reasons why the general state of health in the Prison has been so much better during the last year, than the former ones, and why the Hospital, filled with sick men—sore mouth men—is looked upon as among the things that were; but I shall refrain alike from eulogizing my own practice, or saying anything derogatory of any other. The facts stand out in as bold relief as the hand-writing on the wall, and all admit that facts are stubborn things. I would respectfully say that the strict attention paid by the authorities of the Prison to promoting the cleanliness of the cells, and furnishing wholesome, well cooked food, together with com-

fortable clothing, has conduced very much towards the preservation of the health of the prisoners.

Towards the close of the fiscal year, we have been visited by that much dreaded disease, small pox. A prisoner by the name of Houghton, who had been exposed in the Detroit jail, was taken sick on the 29th day of October, and removed to a place of safety, with a view to isolate the disease, and while almost exulting over our success in preventing its extension, three men were taken with it on the 27th day of November Houghton is convalescent, and as the history of the other cases will belong to a future, rather than the present report, I will merely say that I hope they will all pass safely through the trying ordeal.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to express my grateful appreciation of the cheerful and efficient aid rendered me by the Agent and Deputy in facilitating the discharge of my duty, as well as the promptness with which they have seconded any suggestion made by me for the promotion of the health of those under my care. I would also take this opportunity to recommend to your favorable notice, John Cooke, the Hospital Steward, who has assisted me much in my duties, besides being of great service to the Institution.

I remain, gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours,

J. B. TUTTLE,

Prison Physician.

**ABSTRACT of proceedings in the Hospital Department for the
year ending November 30th, 1861.**

	December, 1860.	January, 1861.	February.	March.	April.	May.	
No. of convicts prescribed for,...	171	183	161	183	157	141	127
" prescriptions issued,....	508	560	483	531	470	425	476
" days lost by sickness,....	314	180	163	108	100	164	104
CASES TREATED.							
Anasarca,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ascariæ,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchocela,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolls,	2	4	1	6	1	2	4
Bronchitis,	5	3	2	4	1	1	7
Catarrh,	12	6	7	10	2	1	16
Carbuncle,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carclitis,	1	2	1	4	1	1	3
Colic,	4	2	6	3	2	4	0
Cholera Morbus,	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
Diabetes,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Diarrhoea,	6	11	8	10	10	14	19
Dysentery,	2	4	8	7	2	4	2
Erysipelas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever, intermittent,	12	10	13	9	12	8	4
" remittent,	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
" bilious,	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
" typhoid,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhœa,	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Gravel,	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Hæmorrhoids,	3	1	4	6	1	1	1
Inflammation, eyes,	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
" lungs,	6	4	2	4	1	1	1
" liver,	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
" kidneys,	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
" bladder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" spleen,	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
" tonsils,	3	4	1	3	6	1	2
" pleura,	3	2	4	6	1	1	1
Incarcerated hernia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaundice,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuralgia,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cephalalgia,	12	10	14	16	8	10	6
Oalgia,	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Psora,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quinsy,	4	1	1	1	4	1	1
Rheumatism,	3	2	4	6	3	1	1
Spermatorrhœa,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small pox,	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
SURGICAL OPERATIONS:							
Fistula in ano,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Excision of prepuce,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teeth extracted,	6	7	5	3	5	4	1
Amputated fingers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Removing foreign substances from eyes,	10	8	9	7	10	9	1
Lacerated limbs,	4	6	2	6	2	7	2
Warts,	2	1	2	4	1	1	1

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of the St Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL OFFICE, }
November 25th, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with the law defining the duties of the Superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for 1861, showing the amount of money received from all sources, the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, the amount expended for all purposes, the whole number of vessels, the number and tonnage of each class of vessels, the number of tons of copper, iron, grain, flour, &c., that has passed through the canal, a reference to improvements made this year, and to those that I deem absolutely necessary to be made the coming year; and a reference to such amendments to the law, regulating the affairs of the Canal, as is deemed to be requisite for the better management and protection of the same, and in order to more effectually secure the commercial interests connected with and growing out of the efficiency and permanency of this great National work.

I received my commission in February, 1861, from which I learned (also from the conditions of the bond required and given) that I must assume the responsibility of opening, operating, and managing the Canal, from and after the 1st day of April following, which was at least one month prior to the opening of navigation. I resolved to be at my post on the day assigned, from and after which I would be held responsible for all acts and accidents connected with the opening and preparing of the Canal for the passage of vessels, let the dangers and hardships of an overland trip be what they might. I accordingly left Jackson on the 1st of March, and reached this place on the 25th day of the same month, traveling a distance of nearly four hundred miles, in company with Guy H. Carleton and two Indian mail carriers. I took possession on the 1st day of April, receiving from L. C. Mead, a son of Ex-Superintendent Mead, the keys, books, &c., belonging to the office.

The ice in the Canal, when we arrived, was from five to seven feet thick, but by opening the valves in the gates of the locks we were enabled to clear it out by the 10th day of April, and by the 25th had everything in good order for the passage of vessels.

I received from L. C. Mead, as aforesaid, the sum of thirty-two dollars and ninety seven cents.

I have received in tolls, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixteen cents. Deposited with the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the St. Mary's Ship Canal Fund, ten thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents. Expended on embankment, two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Expended for all other purposes, three thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and sixty three cents. Cash on hand in office, five hundred and seven dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the particular purposes for which the above sum of \$3,870 68 was expended, I would most respectfully refer you to my monthly reports, made to the Hon. L. G. Berry, Secretary of the Board of Control, in which you will find the name of

every person to whom money has been paid and the purpose for which it was paid.

The whole number of vessels, steam and sail, that have passed through the Canal from and including the third day of May last, up to and including the 25th day of November, inst., is 527, (not including government vessels from which no tolls are collected). The aggregate tonnage of these vessels is 276,639 tons, which, at six cents per ton, would amount to \$16,598 34. The balance received, \$73 82, was from small boats without any particular tonnage.

By the following table, showing the receipts, the expenses, the average expenses for two years, the amount deposited, &c., for each year since the opening of the Canal, you will see that the receipts for this year are one-third less than they were last, yet while nearly the same amount has been expended upon the embankment, the expenses are over one-third less than they were last year. And if you add to the expenses of the Superintendent last year the expenses of the former Board of Control, and add the expenses of the Board of Control this year to my expenses, you will see that the net gain to the fund this year, with receipts from all sources of \$16,672 16, is \$123 95 more than it was last year with receipts from all sources of \$25,582 80.

The present Board of Control are entitled to much credit for the *economical* manner in which they have looked after the affairs of the Canal.

The annexed table, marked A, will show a comparative statement of receipts, expenses, average expenses for two years, amount deposited, amount expended on embankment, amount in office in the autumn and spring, amount delivered to successor, the name of each Superintendent, and the expenses of each and every Board of Control since the Canal was opened.

Perhaps an explanation is necessary in regard to receipts and expenses, under Superintendent S. P. Mead. In his annual report for 1860, he sets down his receipts from all sources, at \$35,464 98, up to the 1st of December of that year; but after

that time he received \$117 82 in tolls, which was not included in the above amount. He reports his expenses for the year as follows:

On embankment,	\$2,758 87
Salaries and wages for year,.....	4,988 34
Expenses painting, &c.,.....	1,044 33
In office,.....	798 31

These amounts should be, and are in my table, set down as expenses, for he not only expended the above named sums, (excepting the \$32 97 delivered to me,) but contracted a debt of \$62 00 besides, which I have paid by order of the Board of Control, and should therefore be deducted from my estimated expenses, because it is included. That I may be understood correctly, I will make another statement of his last year's account:

On hand in Spring,.....	\$804 98
Received in tolls,.....	24,660 00
Received after 30th Nov.,.....	117 82

Making total receipts for year,.....	\$25,582 80
Deposited with State Treasurer,.....	15,875 13

Leaving a balance of.....	\$9,707 67
To which add the amount paid by me,.....	62 00

Making his expenses,.....	\$9,769 67
Less amount paid over to me,.....	33 97

Which would leave as expenses for year,..... \$9,736 70

It will be seen that the expenses of each Superintendent are greater the second year. This is partly in consequence of the painting of locks, gates, snubbing posts, and houses every two years, and the second year of each term. But in my case the expenses will probably be no more next than they have been this year, for the reason that I have purchased the paint and oil, which are included in this year's expenses. I purchased them this fall, because the painting has to be done before the

opening of navigation, at a time when the materials for painting would cost far more here than in Detroit, where I obtained them.

With great care and labor I have made the following table, in order to show a comparative statement for the past season, by the month, showing the number and tonnage of each class of vessels, separately; also one marked table "B," showing the number of tons of copper, iron, coal, flour, &c., that have passed through the Canal. I have given the number of each class of vessels, for the month, for the purpose of informing you, and through you, the people of the State, which class runs most regularly and pays the most tolls, and furnish facts that seem to favor the giving of steam vessels, that run in this trade and no other, the preference as to passage through the Canal.

MONTH.	No. of Vessels	No. of Schoon- ers.	Ton- nage	No. of Propel'rs.	Ton- nage.	No. of Steamers.	Tonnage	Tonnage for Month.
May,	58	13	2733	15	8725	30	22,943	34,406
June,	102	51	15497	17	9389	34	26,779	51,665
July,	121	73	23221	16	8941	34	27,030	59,196
August,	121	73	24591	18	9091	38	29,371	63,668
September,	59	11	2236	18	9438	30	23,732	35,456
October,	43	9	1191	11	6122	23	17,918	25,240
Nov. to 25th inst.	11	2	191	3	1665	8	5,151	7,018
Total,	527	232	69720	93	53986	197	152,933	276,639

You will see by this table that the number of propellers and side-wheel steamers are about the same every month, from the opening of navigation in the spring, until October, near the close, and that the sail vessels only run on this route in June, July and August, at a time when they cannot get freight anywhere else. Of the 232 sail vessels, with a tonnage of 69,720 tons, and paying tolls to the amount of \$4,183 20, two hundred passed in the months of June, July, and August; while the steamers, numbering 295, with a tonnage of 206,913 tons, and paying tolls to the amount of \$12,414 78, are very nearly equally distributed through the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. While you receive from 232 sail vessels \$4,183 20, you receive from 295 steam vessels the sum of \$12,414 78. I am satisfied that it costs just as much, if not more, to lock the above number of sail vessels,

that it does the above number of steamers. I, of course, include damage to lock gates, piers, embankments, and time of locking. Now, if the steamers should all pass, or try to, in the months of June, July and August, the capacity of the Canal would not be sufficient.

The time is not far distant when a policy will have to be inaugurated that will secure a regular line of vessels that will run on this route and no other from the opening of navigation till the close. I will mention another reason why steam vessels should have the preference as to passage through the Canal. Almost every sail vessel carries one-quarter more burden than her enrolled tonnage, while the steam vessels, on account of the space occupied by their machinery and coal, never carry to exceed one-half of their enrolled tonnage, except the propellers, which carry usually within one-quarter of their enrolled tonnage. The steamer North Star, for instance, is enrolled at 1,106 tons, and pays tolls to the amount of \$66 36 every time she passes through the Canal, and never carries over 500 tons of freight. The "Star" is not an exception. The rule holds good in the case of all side-wheel steamers. The steamers carry passengers and the mail, and run on this line and no other, with or without freight. The reason why steam vessels are easier and more quickly locked, is this, they can handle themselves in the locks. When the gates are opened, they pass on; but the sail vessels very often have to be drawn from one lock to the other by hand. Also in passing in and out of the Canal they have to be managed and controlled by hand, and consequently collisions are frequent and unavoidable with the gates, canal walls and piers.

It may be interesting to you and the people of the State, to know where these vessels are owned, and thus determine who pays the tolls—the expenses of the Canal.

The sail vessels, with one or two exceptions, are owned by parties out of the State, if I am to judge by their place of enrollment. Two of the propellers, the Iron City and Northern Light, are owned or enrolled at Cleveland, Ohio. Also the

side-wheel steamer North Star. The balance, the steamers City of Cleveland, Illinois, Cleveland, Planet, Michigan, and the Sea Bird, and propellers Globe, Mineral Rock, and General Taylor, are owned in this State.

The tonnage of vessels supposed to be owned in this State, is 149,855 tons, and have paid tolls to the amount of \$8,991 30. Tonnage, supposed to be owned out of the State, from the place of enrollment, 126,778 tons, paying tolls to the amount of \$7,606 58

It would appear that the tonnage, and therefore the tolls, are about equally divided between the people of this State and the people of other States. The difference, however, of 23,077 tons, and tolls of \$1,384 62 is in favor of Michigan.

It will no longer be claimed that Michigan pays but a fraction of the tolls, and therefore should not have the legal right to control and manage the Canal according to the best interests of all concerned.

In compliance with your suggestion, I expended considerable money and labor last Spring in removing timbers, loose stones, and dirt from the Canal and locks, repairing the gates and valves, and in consequence of this, there have been no delays in the passage of vessels through the Canal from the opening to the close of navigation.

The lock hands have been employed on the embankment the whole season when not engaged in locking. We have added six thousand square yards of stone and earth to the embankment and have laid a slope wall on the south bank from the lower lock to nearly opposite the tower on the upper lock, and covered the entire surface, which is seventy-five feet wide, with surface earth, and set out a large number of trees. I have also laid in this embankment, from six to twelve feet below the surface, a water conductor, by means of which the houses are supplied with water. We have also erected a temporary fountain just west of the lower house. This expense could and would have been dispensed with this year, but it is an improvement that is not only economically beneficial, but very orna-

mental, and would have been made sooner or later, and it would have cost at least three times as much at any future time after the embankment was completed.

I purpose the coming year to extend the slope wall, before mentioned, to the high lands above or to the natural embankment, which is about twenty rods above the upper tower on the upper lock, and cover the same with surface earth; and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Control, put down plank between the coping stones of the locks, and the snubbing-posts opposite the same, and extend the fence in front of the lower lock to the upper tower of the upper lock.

In regard to certain other improvements that have been strongly urged upon the attention of the Board of Control, and through them upon the Legislature, (I refer to the obstruction to the lower entrance of the Canal,) I must say most emphatically that this matter should not be overlooked and neglected by the Legislature at its next session. It is said that the Board of Control, and by some that the Superintendent has the power to remove this obstruction, but neither will take the responsibility as long as the Legislature refuse to act. If the members of the Legislature could stand upon the locks, as I have, and see two or three vessels at a time come into the lower lock under strong east wind, without snubbing-posts or even a pier to run along side of, and in a channel so shallow that to drop an anchor is equivalent to sinking, and liable to a fine, too, according to the old rules of the Canal for so doing; if those who should take the responsibility could see and realize the risk that is run in every such case of not only sinking and destroying the vessels but the lives of their crews, and crushing the gates to the lower locks, which to replace would cost more than to remove the obstruction, I believe they would act in the matter at once and direct the Board of Control to remove the obstruction.

There has been, and is now pending, a suit in regard to it, but as you will see by the map herewith sent, if the State should be successful it would not help the matter at all. What

is wanted, and what will eventually be done, is to have the south pier of the Canal extended in a south-east direction five or six hundred feet, and dredge out the old dock belonging to Mr. Warner altogether. This Mr. Warner has consented to have done, and the other parties interested have also agreed to release their claims to the lands adjoining and permit the State to so extend their pier. Mr. Warner not only offers to release the land in dispute, but ten times as much, providing the State will extend their canal dock five or six hundred feet from its present terminus, and at its own expense remove the obstruction.

The suit, if prosecuted, will cost the State two or three thousand dollars, and if successful, the State will not be a whit better off; for if the judgment of the court should be that Mr. Warner should remove the obstruction, I presume that he would say to the officers that they must pay him the money before they compelled him to obey the decree of the court. But to drop the suit and expend the money in removing the old dock and nuisance entirely, and extend the pier as aforesaid, will be doing what will eventually be done, and if it could be done before the loss of a vessel, and perhaps her crew—before the lower lock gates are crushed and the State made ten or twelve thousand dollars expense, and the commercial interests of the upper lakes suffer the loss of millions, all will agree it would be far better.

I have already referred to one change in the law that I would recommend, because I believe it to be just and right, and for the best interests of the commerce of the upper lakes, to wit: to give steam vessels the preference as to passage through the Canal.

I would also recommend the passage of an act authorizing the Board of Control to remove the obstruction or nuisance in the lower entrance of the Canal.

I would also recommend a change of time for the expiration of the term of office of Superintendent. The change of Su-

perintendent is now made biennially, on the 1st day of April, which is at least one month prior to the opening of navigation. There is but one way to get here at that season of the year, and that is the way in which I came, by a dog train, all the way on foot, part of the way drawing my own train, a distance of nearly four hundred miles. The dangers and hardships of this journey I will not undertake to describe. The expense is not far from one hundred dollars; and on account of the dangers, hardships and expense of this journey, it has been the custom to deputize some one to take charge of the Canal until the Superintendent could come here by water, sometime in the month of May. This should not be allowed. If there is one part of the season more than another that requires the presence of the responsible party, it is from the 1st of April until about the 1st of June; and for the following reasons: All the repairs for the season have to be made during the months of April and May. There is great danger of the embankments giving away during the months of April and May, as the frost goes out of the ground here during these months. Again, the old, far better than the new Superintendent, knows what repairs are necessary for the coming season. I think the importance of this work demands that the man of the largest experience and knowledge of the Canal, should be in charge at this season of the year. If the time was changed to the month of June, for the old Superintendent to go out of office, and the law was such as it should be, that the Superintendent could not draw his pay, nor hold the office unless present in person, and not by proxy, from the 1st of April until the close of navigation, unless absent on business of the Canal, or by permission of the Board of Control, the practice of leaving in the fall of the second year would no longer exist, and the vast interests, amounting to millions of dollars every year, connected with the efficiency and permanency of this very important work, would not be left in the hands of boys and irresponsible parties. This would also give the new Superintendent an opportunity to see

his predecessor, and counsel with him in regard to the management of the Canal.

I would also recommend the passage of a joint resolution calling upon the General Government to repair the Fort at this place, and take such other means as may be thought best, to guard the Canal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BROWN,

Superintendent.

TABLE B.

Showing the number of Tons of Copper, Iron, Grain, &c., passing through the Canal each month, for the year 1861.

	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Total.
Tons Copper Ore, ..	1,336	1,266½	1,121½	1,512½	839½	480	900	7,645
Tons Iron Ore,	1,200	6,214	12,506	10,420½	3,156	1,574½	757½	44,896½
Tons Pig Iron,	496½	3,963½	107	784	949	474½	228½	3,434
Tons Iron Bars,	145½	342	107	96	70	.....	.....	700½
Tons Ground Feed, ..	80	87	299½	88½	864	231	162	1,711½
Tons Powder,	3½	11½	124½	½	94½	2½	80	326½
Flour, bbls.,	1,338	1,939	3,076	3,634	5,334	5,270	1,112	22,742
Wheat, bu., ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	222
Coarse Grain,	5,894	4,735	8,335	6,119	32,743	15,064	3,920	76,830
Beef, bbls.,	368	227	108	396	281	157	370	1,961
Pork, bbls.,	744	238	166	459	580	451	140	2,718
Bacon, bbls.,	101	51	103	97	134	131	63	630
Lard, bbls.,	48	23	83	66	44	51	50	319
Butter, lbs.,	28370	20350	43757	33654	32871	50360	8,350	217712
Cheese, lbs.,	14810	12069	2,480	3 915	15150	9,590	1,000	59,014
Tallow, lbs.,	4,700	.....	3,800	3,700	.....	1,500	800	14,500
Candles, lbs.,	29442	10469	2,062	1,176	6,880	41107	8,000	99,116
Soap, box & bbls., ..	196	263	156	164	241	856	60	1,926
Apples, bbls.,	464	83	1	297	847	849	570	3,111
Dried Fruit, lbs., ..	29239	2,350	3,009	3,011	.....	1,000	96	44,295
Sugar, lbs.,	62710	19176	26757	38442	53386	90999	400	282390
O. floe, bags,	121	39	66	97	71	190	20	603
Tea, chests,	106	12½	63	83	91	164½	113	765
Vegetables, bu., ..	3,866	2,106	917	1,559	3,334	2,598	100	14,479
Salt, bbls.,	59	1,393	316	211	339	167	39	3,014
Vinegar, bbls.,	68	9	39	33	55	47	10	261
Tobacco, lbs.,	9,992	6,900	6,280	5,189	3,750	11590	700	49,441
Coal, tons,	1,496	3,368	2,956	2,752	546	400	39	11,507
Nails, kegs,	632	143	212	2,198	250	500	200	4,200
Merchandise, tons, ..	623	623	451½	316½	835	958	455	4,766½
Lime, bbls.,	626	260	501	296	186	150	60	2,067
Lumber, M.,	142	98	51	35	3	65½	.....	394½
Shingles, M., ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Lath, M.,	60	500	500	130	.....	90	.....	1,340
Window Glass,	171	52	44	36	58	77	.....	438
Hay, tons,	163	34	36½	202	133½	52	17	637½
Horses and Mules, ..	87	23	23	12	14	6	20	135
Cattle, heads,	654	335	309	379	399	353	181	2,600
Sheep, heads,	43	14	266	196	46	.....	546	1,109
Hogs,	176	194	63	146	72	114	164	927
Brick, M.,	50	136	39	171	27	.....	.....	433
Furniture, pcs.,	1,645	1,952	327	325	562	1,037	119	6,967
Birds,	516	22	10	70	530	200	75	1,423
Furs & Pelts, bbls., ..	1,240	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244
Machinery, tons, ..	91	35½	44½	152½	72½	63	20	478½
Engines & Boilers	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	11
Wagons & Buggies, ..	25	17	15	13	6	8	3	87
Fish, bbls.,	211	177	96	214½	103	314	30	1,149½
Liquor, bbls.,	1,926	762	908	92½	333	1,504	181	7,142
Malt, lbs.,	7,442	800	2,302	80	7,396	12,550	960	32,032
Passengers,	1,490	1,555	1,635	2,001	1,137	732	216	8,316

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Adjutant General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 24th, 1861. }

To His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the troops raised and being raised in this State, for the service of the General Government of the United States, or for service in the State, in conformity with an act to amend an act entitled “an act to provide a military force,” approved March 16, 1861, and to add several sections thereto, approved May 10, 1861.

In consequence of the absence of most of the regiments at the seat of war, and the inconveniencies and irregularities attending the nature of the service in which they are engaged, some of the regiments have failed to make reports in detail sufficient to insure so much of a detailed report as might have been made under other circumstances, and some errors of minor importance may naturally be expected; but upon the whole, the report is nearly correct, having been made up from the records in this office, and the reports of the regiments, so far as received.

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OFFICERS IN SERVICE OF THE STATE.

His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR, Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier General JNO. ROBERTSON, Detroit, Adjutant General, March 15th, 1861.

Colonel JABEZ H. FOUNTAIN, Manchester, Quarter Master General, April 1st, 1861.

Colonel JAMES E. PITTMAN, Detroit, State Paymaster, May 21, 1861.

Col. E. O. GROSVENOR, Jonesville, Col. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Marshall, Col. JOHN F. MILLER, Ann Arbor, Col. JEROME CROUL, Detroit, Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, May 15th, 1861.

Major W. K. GIBSON, Jackson, Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, May 15th, 1861.

Captain DEGARMO JONES, Detroit, Assistant Adjutant General, June 15, 1861.

Captain FRIEND PALMER, Detroit, Assistant Quarter Master General, May 17, 1861.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

Capt. ED. H. THOMSON, Flint, President; Adjutant Genl. JNO. ROBERTSON, Qr. M. Genl. J. H. FOUNTAIN, Col. E. O. GROSVENOR, Col. JNO. F. MILLER, Col. J. E. PITMAN; Capt. DEGARMO JONES, Secretary.

MILITARY CONTRACT BOARD.

Col. E. O. GROSVENOR, Chairman; Col. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Col. JEROME CROUL.

UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Brigadier General—ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

Brigadier General—ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON.

Capt. WILLIAM D. WILKINS, Assistant Adjt. General.

Capt. HENRY M. WHITTELEY, Assistant Quarter Master.

1st Lieut. SAMUEL E. PITTMAN, Aid-de-Camp to Brig. General Williams.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES.

First Regiment Infantry, three months.

First " " three years.

Second " " "

Third " " "

Fourth " " "

Fifth " " "

Sixth, " " "

Seventh " " "

Eighth " " "

Ninth " " "

Eleventh " " "

Stockton's " " "

First " Mechanics and Engineers, three years.

First " Cavalry, three years.

Second " " "

Third " " "

First Company Sharp-Shooters, 3 years, 1st Regt. U. S. S. S.

Second " " " 2d " "

Coldwater Light Artillery, three years.

Battle Creek Engineer Co., "

Artillery Co., "11th Regiment Infantry," three years.

" 1st Regiment Mechanics & Engineers, 3 years.

" 2d " Cavalry, three years.

" 3d " " "

DATE OF MUSTER INTO U. S. SERVICE.

First Regiment Infantry, May 1st, 1861, "three months."

" " " July 15, 13, 22, 31; Aug. 2, 24; Sept. 12, 16, 1861, 3 years.

Second Regiment Infantry, May 25, 1861.

Third " " June 10, 1861.

Fourth " " June 20, 1861.

Fifth " " August 28th, 1861.

Sixth " " August 20th, 1861.

Seventh " " August 22d, 1861.

Eighth " " Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 12, 1861.

Ninth " " Oct. 23, 25, 1861.

Eleventh " " Aug. 24, 28, Sept. 1, 4, 11, 1861.

Stockton's " " Sept. 7, 13, 1861.

First Regiment Mechanics and Eng'rs, Oct. 28, Dec. 6, 1861.

" " Cavalry, Sept. 3, 4, 6, 7, 26, 1861.

Second " " Oct. 22, 25, 1861.

Third " " Oct. 3, 22, Nov. 14, 23, 1861.

First Company Sharp-Shooters, August 21st, 1861.

Second " " October 4th, 1861.

Coldwater Light Artillery, May 25, 28, 1861.

PLACE OF MUSTER AND BY WHOM MUSTERED.

1st Reg., 3 mos., Fort Wayne, Mich., Lt. Col. E. Backus, U. S. A.

1st " 3 years, Ann Arbor, " "

2d " " Fort Wayne, " "

3d " " G'd Rapids, " "

4th " " Adrian, " "

5th " " Detroit, " "

6th " " Kalamazoo, " "

7th " " Monroe, " Capt. J. C. Robinson, U. S. A.

8th Reg., 3 years, Detroit, Mich., Capt. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A.
 9th " " " " " "
 11th " White Pigeon, " " H. Tilden, "
 Stockton's Regiment, Detroit, " Lt. Col. E. Backus.
 1st Mechanics & Engineers, Marshall, Mich., Capt. H. R. Mizner.
 1st Regiment Cavalry, Detroit, " "
 2d " " Grand Rapids, " "
 3d " " " " "
 1st Co. Sharp-Shooters, Detroit, " Lt. Col. E. Backus.
 2d " " " " Capt. H. R. Mizner.
 Coldwater Lt. Artillery, " " Lt. Col. E. Backus.
 Co. Artillery, 2d Cav. Reg., G. Rapids, " Capt. H. R. Mizner.
 " 3d " " " "
 " 1st Mechanics and Engineer Regiment, Marshall,
 Mich., Capt. H. R. Mizner.

STRENGTH AT DATE OF MUSTER.

First Regiment Infantry, Seven hundred and eighty.

"	"	"	" 3 y'rs,"	Seven hundred and fifty-one.
Second	"	"		Ten hundred and twenty.
Third	"	"	"	and forty-two.
Fourth	"	"	"	and twenty-four.
Fifth	"	"		Nine hundred.
Sixth	"	"		Ten hundred and twenty.
Seventh	"	"	"	"
Eighth	"	"		Nine hundred.
Ninth	"	"		Nine hundred and forty-three.
Stockton's Reg't	"			Seven hundred and sixty.
Eleventh	"	"		Ten hundred.

First Mechanics and Engineers, Ten hundred.

First Regiment Cavalry, Eleven hundred and fifty.

Second " " Eleven hundred and seventy.

Third " " Eleven hundred and eighty.

First Company Sharp-Shooters, Ninety-nine.

Second " " Eighty-five.

Coldwater Light Artillery, One hundred and twenty-three.

Battle Creek Engineer Company, Fifty.

Artillery Co., 11th Reg. Infty., One hundred and twenty-six.
 " " 2d Regt. Cavalry, One hundred and ten.
 " " 3d " " Eighty.
 " " 1st Mechanics and Eng'rs Regt., Seventy-six.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

First Regiment, 3 mos., Detroit, Mich., May 18th, 1861.
 First " 3 yrs. Ann Arbor, " Sept. 16th, 1861.
 Second " Detroit, " June 5th, 1861.
 Third " Grand Rapids, Mich., June 18th, 1861.
 Fourth " Adrian, " June 25th, 1861.
 Fifth " Detroit, " Sept. 11th, 1861.
 Sixth " Kalamazoo, " Aug. 30th, 1861.
 Seventh " Monroe, " Sept. 5th, 1861.
 Eighth " Detroit, " Sept. 27th, 1861.
 Ninth " " " Oct. 25th, 1861.
 Eleventh " White Pigeon, " Dec. 9th, 1861.
 Stockton's Regiment, Detroit, " Sept. 16th, 1861.
 First Reg't Cavalry, " " Sept. 29th, 1861.
 Second " Grand Rapids, " Nov. 14th, 1861.
 Third " " " Nov. 28th, 1861.
 1st Mechanics & Engineers, Marshall, " Dec. 17th, 1861.
 1st Co. Sharp-Shooters, Detroit, " Aug. 26th, 1861.
 2d " " " " Oct. 5th, 1861.
 Coldwater Lt. Artillery, " " June 1st, 1861.
 Artillery Co., 11th Reg't, White Pigeon, Mich., Dec. 9th, 1861.
 " " 3d Cavalry, Grand Rapids, " Dec. 17th, 1861.
 " " 2d " " " Dec. 17th, 1861.
 " " 1st Eng. & Mechs., Marshall, " Dec. 17th, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY—"THREE MONTHS."

Orlando B. Wilcox,.....Colonel.
 Lorin L. Comstock,.....Lieutenant Colonel.
 Alonzo F. Bidwell,.....Major
 William Brodie,.....Surgeon.
 Cyrus Smith,.....Assistant Surgeon.
 Edward Meyer,.....Chaplain.

John D. Fairbanks,.....Adjutant.
 Edward Gray,.....Quarter Master.
 C. Fred. Trowbridge,.....Sergeant Major.
 William J. Stephens,.....Qr. Mast. Sergeant.
 Selah Reiley,.....Drum Major.
 James D. Elderkin,.....Fife Major.

Charles M. Lum,.....Captain.
 William H. Withington,....."
 Ebenezer Butterworth,....."
 Isaac L. Clarkson,....."
 William F. Roth,....."
 Horace S. Roberts,....."
 Ira C. Abbott,....."
 Franklin W. Whittelsey,....."
 Deville Hubbard,....."
 William H. Graves,....."

John D. Fairbanks,.....1st Lieutenant, Adj.
 Eben B. Griffith,....."
 Charles E. Eggleston,....."
 John D. Merithau,....."
 George C. Mogk,....."
 Bernhardt Mauch,....."
 John M. Casey,....."
 David A. Wise,....."
 Selden H. Gorham,....."
 J. W. Horner,....."

William A. Throop,.....2d Lieutenant.
 G. Collins Lyon,....."
 George H. Eggleston,....."
 Thomas Rix,....."
 John T. Sinclair,....."
 Joseph P. Sanger,....."
 Charles Mouse,....."
 Marvin A. Parks,....."

Hiram S. Warner,.....2d Lieutenant.

William House,.....“

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.—“THREE YEARS.”

John C. Robinson,.....Colonel.

Horace S. Roberts,.....Lieutenant Colonel.

Franklin W. Whittelsey,.....Major.

Joseph Tunnicliff, Jr.,.....Surgeon.

Andrew J. Hobart,.....Assistant Surgeon.

Arthur Edwards, Jr.,.....Chaplain.

E. H. Ring,.....Adjutant.

David A. Wise,.....Quarter Master.

John Goring,.....Sergeant Major.

Irving S. Garrison,.....Qr. Master Sergt.

N. A. Whitmore,.....Drum Major.

William H. Graves,.....Captain.

G. Collins Lyon,.....“

George W. Grummond,.....“

Ira C. Abbott,.....“

Eben B. Griffith,.....“

William A. Throop,.....“

Charles E. Wendell,.....“

Byron B. Adset,.....“

George P. Sanford,.....“

George G. Mogk,.....1st Lieutenant.

Hiram S. Warner,.....“

Edward Pomeroy,.....“

R. H. Alcott,.....“

George H. Eggleston,.....“

Amasa J. Finch,.....“

Emery W. Belton,.....“

George C. Hopper,.....“

Samuel E. Pittman, 1st Lieutenant, Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen.

A. S. Williams.

Eben T. Whittelsey,.....1st Lieutenant.

Alfred W. Beardslee,.....	2d Lieutenant.
H. C. Christiancy,.....	"
J. B. Kennedy,.....	"
Oliver Comstock,.....	"
P. C. Perry,.....	"
Wilkins Bloodgood,.....	"
William Byrns,.....	"
Edward D. Judd,.....	"
D. C. Bradish,.....	"
H. Clay Arnold,.....	"

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Israel B. Richardson,.....	Colonel.
Henry L. Chipman,.....	Lieutenant Colonel
Adolphus W. Williams,.....	Major.
Alonzo B. Palmer,.....	Surgeon.
Henry F. Lyster,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Joseph M. Barton,.....	Quarter Master.
William J. Lyster,.....	Adjutant.
Erwin G. Comstock,.....	Sergeant Major.
Joseph McConnell,.....	Qr. Mast. Sergeant.
Richard H. Mahon,.....	Commissary.
Hiram Underwood,.....	Drum Major.
Louis Dillman,.....	Captain.
Reuben A. Beach,.....	"
Cornelius Byington,.....	"
William Humphrey,.....	"
Robert Brethschneider,.....	"
William R. Morse,.....	"
John A. Lawson,.....	"
William L. Whipple,.....	"
Dwight May,.....	"
Charles S. May,.....	"
John V. Reuhle,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Cyrus E. Bigelow,.....	"

Joseph M. Barton,.....	1st Lieut.	Qr. M.
Frank M. Wood,.....	"	
Benjamin Brownell,.....	"	
William Turver,.....	"	
Richard T. Morton,	"	
Emil Moores,.....	"	
William J. Handy,.....	"	
George W. Park,	"	
Gustav Kast,.....	2d Lieutenant.	
Tilson C. Bardean,.....	"	
Joseph F. Gillman,.....	"	
William L. Burlingame,.....	"	
Jesom Beals,.....	"	
James Farrand,.....	"	
John Ludlin,	"	
John M. Norvell,.....	"	
Harry C. Church,.....	"	

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Daniel McConnell,.....	Colonel.
Ambrose A. Stevens,.....	Lieut. Colonel.
Stephen G. Champlin,.....	Major.
Willard Bliss,.....	Surgeon.
Zenas E. Bliss,.....	Asst. Surgeon.
Francis M. Cummings,.....	Chaplain.
Edward S. Earle,	Adjutant.
Robert M. Collins,.....	Quarter Master.
Isreal S. Geer,.....	Sergeant Major.
Stevens E. Longyear,.....	Qr. Master Sergt.
George W. Remington,.....	Commissary Sergt.
Samuel A. Judd,.....	Captain.
Baker Borden,.....	"
Adolf E. Birkenstock,.....	"
Moses B. Houghton,.....	"
Edwin S. Pierce,.....	"
John J. Dennis,.....	"

John R. Price,.....	Captain.
Emery D. Bryant,.....	"
George Weatherwax,.....	"
Byron R. Pierce,.....	"
Frederick Shriver,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Elisha O. Stevens,.....	"
Max Von Krout,.....	"
Peter Z. Granger,.....	"
Solomon P. Tamy,.....	"
Frederick W. Worden,.....	"
Robert B. Jefferds,.....	"
Charles D. Sprang,.....	"
Stephen G. Lowing,.....	"
Almond Bordin,.....	"
Charles D. Lyon,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Frederick A. Stow,.....	"
Felix Zoll,.....	"
George W. Phillips,.....	"
Israel C. Smith,.....	"
Peter A. Bogardus,.....	"
James B. Ten Eyck,.....	"
William M. Ryan,.....	"
Abraham J. Whitney,.....	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Dwight A. Woodbury,.....	Colonel.
William W. Duffield,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Jonathan W. Childs,.....	Major.
Joseph Tunnicliff, Jr.,.....	Surgeon.
David A. Chamberlain,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Henry N. Strong,.....	Chaplain.
Francis S. Earle,.....	Adjutant.
Henry A. Grannis,.....	Quarter Master.
Alvan C. Lamson,.....	Sergeant Major.
Selah V. Reeve,.....	Qr. Mast. Sergeant.

Edward S. Baldwin,.....Commissary Serg't.

Isaac Diffenbaugh,.....Drum Major.

Constant Luce,.....Captain.

James H. Cole,....."

Abram R. Wood,....."

John M. Randolph,....."

George W. Lombard,....."

Samuel DeGolyer,....."

David D. Marshall,....."

Moses A. Funk,....."

David A. Granger,....."

Alexander D. Crane,....."

John M. Oliver,.....1st Lieutenant.

Jeremiah D. Slocum,....."

Henry A. Grannis,....." Q. M.

Richard G. DuPuy,....."

Charles E. Doolittle,....."

Simon B. Preston,....."

George Monteith,....."

Simon B. Hadley,....."

Marshall W. Chapin,....."

Harrison H. Jeffords,....."

A. Morell Rose,.....2d Lieutenant.

James E. Avery,....."

Ebenezer French,....."

Jairus W. Hall,....."

Charles B. Parsons,....."

Joseph L. Smith,....."

Jeptha W. Biers,....."

William H. McConnell,....."

James Mulloy,....."

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry D. Terry,.....Colonel.

Samuel E. Beach,.....Lieut. Colonel.

John D. Fairbanks,.....Major.

Moses Gunn,.....	Surgeon.
Robert A. Everett,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
D. C. Jacokes,.....	Chaplain.
William N. Ladue,.....	Adjutant.
Hudson B. Blackman,.....	Quarter Master.
James A. Gunning,.....	Sergeant Major.
C. Stuart Draper,.....	Qr. Master Serg't.
Alexander H. McGraw,.....	Commissary Serg't.
John Daniels,.....	Drum Major,
Louson M. Davis,.....	Fife Major.
Edward T. Sherlock,.....	Captain.
John S. Farrar,.....	"
Henry W. Trowbridge,.....	"
Joseph A. Eagle,.....	"
Charles S. Travers,.....	"
Heber Le Favour,.....	"
George W. Wilson,.....	"
Louis B. Quackenbush,.....	"
John Gilluly,.....	"
Henry Miller,.....	"
John Pulford,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Edgar A. Shook,.....	"
William O. Donnell,.....	"
Solomon S. Mathews,.....	"
Augustus Vanier,.....	"
Willis B. Pomeroy,.....	"
William Wakenshaw,.....	"
Alexander Alberti,.....	"
Charles Dennison,.....	"
Henry H. Hodgson,.....	"
John W. O'Callaghan,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Henry C. Edgerly,.....	"
Charles H. Hutchins,.....	"
Henry F. Decker,.....	"
William T. Johnson,.....	"

Frederick S. Steele,.....	2d Lieutenant.
William K. Tillotson,.....	"
Hugo Wesener,.....	"
Frederick W. Kimberk,.....	"
John J. Knox,.....	"

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Frederick W. Curtenius,.....	Colonel.
Thomas S. Clark,.....	Lieut. Colonel.
Edward Bacon,.....	Major.
Charles V. Mottram,.....	Surgeon.
S. S. French,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Elizur Andrus,.....	Chaplain,
Curtis W. Kilborn,.....	Adjutant.
Le Grand W. Perce,.....	Quarter Master.
Charles J. Thompson,.....	Sergeant Major.
Alfred C. Wortley,.....	Qr. Master Serg't.
Charles W. Stone,.....	Commissary Serg't.
Dan A. De Marbell,.....	Drum Major.
Eli A. Griffin,.....	Captain.
William W. Wheeler,.....	"
Garret J. Spitzer,.....	"
Charles E. Clark,.....	"
James Winters,.....	"
John Corden,.....	"
Chauncey J. Bassett,.....	"
Smith W. Fowler,.....	"
Harrison Soule,.....	"
David Bacon,.....	"
William W. Thayer,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Augustus W. Chapman,.....	"
Joseph Roberts,.....	"
Frederick O. Clark,.....	"
Sylvester Cogswell,.....	"
Henry A. Harris,.....	"
Henry Stark,.....	"

Peter D. Montgomery,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Alfred J. Ralph,.....	"
Horace W. Cummings,.....	"
Selden F. Craig,.....	2d Lieutenant.
James A. Ellis,.....	"
Charles Heirne,.....	"
Seymour Howell,.....	"
Alfred C. Wallin,.....	"
William S. Trask,.....	"
Charles S. Fassett,.....	"
John Jacks,.....	"
Patrick H. Lawler,.....	"

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Ira R. Grosvenor,.....	Colonel.
Frazey M. Winans,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Nathaniel B. Eldridge,.....	Major.
Bolivar Barnum,.....	Surgeon.
Cyrus Bacon,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Addison K. Strong,.....	Chaplain.
Henry B. Landon,.....	Adjutant.
Charles M. Walker,.....	Quarter Master.
Charles H. Curtis,.....	Qr. Master Sergt.
William H. Simolair,.....	Sergeant Major.
John Fler,.....	Drum Major:
James H. Turrill,.....	Captain.
Thomas H. Hunt,.....	"
Henry Baxter,.....	"
James Darrah,.....	"
Phillip McKernan,.....	"
John H. Richardson,.....	"
Joshua P. Sutton,.....	"
John D. Harty,.....	"
John H. Waterman,.....	"
Beyaled W. Lovell,.....	"

Jacob L. Greene,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Charles J. Hunt,.....	"
Sidney B. Vrooman,.....	"
Sylvanus W. Curtis,.....	"
Amos E. Steele,.....	"
Samuel N. Smith,.....	"
Almeron S. Mathews,.....	"
Henry W. Nall,.....	"
Allen H. Zacharias,.....	"
William R. Shafter,.....	"
James Gain,.....	2d Lieutenant.
William W. Wade,.....	"
John B. Hall,.....	"
James S. Leavitt,.....	"
Charles W. Harris,.....	"
Charles A. McKnight,.....	"
George H. Laird,.....	"
Elhaman Phetteplace,.....	"
Amos Heacock,.....	"
Oscar A. Williams,.....	"

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

William M. Fenton,.....	Colonel.
Frank Graves,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Amasa B. Watson,.....	Major.
Hurlburt B. Shank,.....	Surgeon.
Samuel R. Wooster,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
William Mahon,.....	Chaplain.
David B. Harbaugh,.....	Adjutant.
Asa Gregory,.....	Quarter Master.
George E. Swinscoe,.....	Sergeant Major.
Joseph B. Fenton,.....	Qr. Mast. Sergeant.
Elias G. Williams,.....	Commissary "
Robert R. Newkirk,.....	Drum Major.
Simon C. Guild,.....	Captain.
Gilbert E. Pratt,.....	"

Ralph Ely,.....	Captain.
Benjamin B. Church,.....	"
Mathew Elder,.....	"
Nelson H. Walbridge,.....	"
Ephraim N. Lyon,.....	"
Alfred B. Turner,.....	"
Jay L. Quackenbush,.....	"
George Proudfit,.....	"
George E. Newell,.....	1st Lieutenant.
N. Ely Lewis,.....	"
George S. Gordon,.....	"
John C. Buchanan,.....	"
Abraham Cottrell,.....	"
Traverse Phillips,.....	"
Horatio Belcher,.....	"
Richard N. Doyle,.....	"
Albert Bainbridge,.....	"
Reuben S. Cheeney,.....	"
George H. Turner,.....	2d Lieutenant.
James S. Donahue,.....	"
Charles B. Holliday,.....	"
Benjamin F. Porter,.....	"
Nelson C. Chapman,.....	"
Jacob Maus,.....	"
N. Miner Pratt,.....	"
William A. Brown,.....	"
James C. Merrell,.....	"
William P. Miner,.....	"

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

William W. Duffield,.....	Colonel.
John G. Parkhurst,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Dorus M. Fox,.....	Major.
Ennis Church,.....	Surgeon.
Cyrus Smith,.....	Assistant Surgeon.

James G. Portman,.....	Chaplain.
Henry M. Duffield,.....	Adjutant.
Charles H. Irwin,.....	Quarter Master.
Airne M. Dobbelaire,.....	Sergeant Major.
Lambert Barshite,.....	Qr. Mast. Sergeant.
David Fox,.....	Commissary "
Leonard Goodrich,.....	Drum Major.
William Wilkinson,.....	Captain.
Oliver C. Rounds,.....	"
Charles V. DeLand,.....	"
John E. Smith,.....	"
Cyprian H. Millard,.....	"
George K. Newcomb,.....	"
George N. Chase,.....	"
Andrew M. Adams,.....	"
William Jenny, Jr.,.....	"
John A. Tanner,.....	"
Albert Nye,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Moses A. Powell,.....	"
Joseph H. Iott,.....	"
Daniel C. Moore,.....	"
Moses A. Share,.....	"
Samuel S. Bangs,.....	"
Mortimer Mansfield,.....	"
Samuel A. Wiggins,.....	"
Blake W. Hornbeck,.....	"
Thomas J. Conely,.....	"
Hiram Barrows,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Leonard J. Wright,.....	"
J. Curtis Purdy,.....	"
James N. Wallace,.....	"
Stephen S. Barrows,.....	"
Ephraim Marble,.....	"
William A. Hull,.....	"
Charles T. Fox,.....	"

Alanson P. Dickinson, 2d Lieutenant.

Lewis V. Curry, "

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

William J. May, Colonel.

William L. Stoughton, Lieutenant Colonel.

Benjamin F. Doughty, Major.

William N. Elliott, Surgeon.

Arvin F. Wheeler, Assistant Surgeon.

Holmes A. Pattison, Chaplain.

Samuel Chadwick, Adjutant.

Addison F. Drake, Quarter Master.

Henry S. Platt, Jr., Sergeant Major.

C. E. Franklin, Drum Major.

David Oakes, Jr., Captain.

Melvin Mudge, "

Calvin Hood, "

Benjamin G. Bennett, "

Henry N. Spencer, "

Sylvester B. Smith, "

Charles Moase, "

John L. Hackstaff, "

Nelson Chamberlain, "

William W. Phillips, "

Christopher C. Haight, 1st Lieutenant.

Jerome Bowen, "

Mathias M. Faulkner, "

John R. Keeler, "

Thomas Flynn, "

Joseph Wilson, "

Thomas H. Briggs, "

Samuel C. Mills, "

Lewis E. Childs, "

Patrick H. Keegan, "

Henry Fisher, 2d Lieutenant.

Miles Warren, "

Loren H. Howard,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Theodore P. Kessler,.....	"
Charles W. Newberry,.....	"
Lewis W. Heath,	"
Silas G. Comstock,.....	"
Leonadas E. Mills,.....	"
Benjamin Reisdorff,	"
Ephraim L. French,	"

STOCKTON'S REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Thomas B. W. Stockton,.....	Colonel.
John V. Reuhle,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Norval E. Welch,.....	Major.
Isaac Aixam,.....	Surgeon.
William H. Butler,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
William H. Brockway,.....	Chaplain.
Thomas E. Morris,	Adjutant.
Miner S. Newell,.....	Quarter Master.
Thomas J. Barry,.....	Captain.
Henry H. Sibley,	"
Thomas C. Carr,	"
Benjamin F. Fisher,.....	"
Robert T. Elliott,	"
James DeFoe,.....	"
Charler Myers,.....	"
William H. Flagler,.....	"
Stephen Martin,.....	"
Charles A. Witherell,.....	"
George H. Swan,	1st Lieutenant.
Guy W. Fuller,.....	"
Miner S. Newell,.....	"
Theodore S. Mahan,	"
Patrick McLaughlin,	"
William B. Roe,	"
Jacob Weber,	"
Charles D. Fox,.....	"

Thomas Hughes, 1st Lieutenant.
 Gabriel M. Decker, "
 George Prentiss, 2d Lieutenant.
 Morris B. Wells, "
 Randolph W. Ransom, "
 Gilbert R. Chandler, "
 Charles H. Salter, "
 Solomon P. Brockway, "
 G. Frank Eddie, "
 Richard Williams, "
 Joseph Long, "
 Butler Brown, "

FIRST REGIMENT ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

William P. Innes, Colonel.
 Kinsman A. Hunton, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Enos Hopkins, Major.
 William H. DeCamp, Surgeon.
 Willoughby O'Donoughue, Assistant Surgeon.
 David B. Tracy, Chaplain.
 Clement F. Miller, Adjutant.
 Robert S. Innes, Quarter Master.
 Henry F. Williams, Sergeant Major.
 James M. Sligh, Quar. Mast. Serg't.
 Alvin B. Hard, Commissary "
 John B. Yates, Captain.
 Baker Borden, "
 Wright L. Coffinberry, "
 Perrin V. Fox, "
 Silas Canfield, "
 James W. Sligh, "
 Garrett Hannings, "
 Marcus Grant, "
 Heman Palmerlee, "
 Emory O. Crittendon, "

Frederick W. Huxford,..... 1st Lieutenant.

John W. Williamson,..... "

James D. Robinson,..... "

Joseph C. Herkner,..... "

Lucius F. Mills,..... "

Albert H. Kimball,..... "

Elias H. Broadwell,..... "

Edson S. Frary,..... "

Joseph J. Rhodes,..... "

Lorenzo D. Mason,..... "

Horace C. Gilson,..... 2d Lieutenant.

John W. McCrath,..... "

Edwin Baxter,..... "

William T. Hess,..... "

Albert B. Culver,..... "

William S. Nevins,..... "

Franklin Fisk,..... "

Solon E. Grant,..... "

Theodore H. Prall,..... "

Arthur Connelly,..... "

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Thornton F. Brodhead,..... Colonel.

Joseph T. Copeland,..... Lieutenant Colonel.

William S. Atwood,..... Major.

Angelo Paldi,..... "

Charles A. Town,..... "

William M. Brevoort,..... Adjutant.

James J. Davids,..... Quarter Master.

George K. Johnson,..... Surgeon.

Alfred Nash,..... Assistant Surgeon.

Jonathan Hudson,..... Chaplain.

M. A. Barry,..... Quar. Mast. Serg't.

Thomas Balided,..... Commissary "

James G. Stebbins,..... Captain.

Rollin C. Dennison,..... "

James S. Fisher,.....	Captain.
Josiah B. Park,.....	"
Frederick W. Backus,.....	"
Henry K. White,	"
Jed. P. C. Emmons,.....	"
Thomas M. Howrigan,.....	"
George S. Acker,.....	"
William D. Mann,.....	"
Melvin Brewer,.....	"
Freeman Norvell,.....	"
William W. Gray,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Andrew W. Duggan,.....	"
William B. Way, Jr.,.....	"
Arthur M. Rankin,.....	"
William H. Freeman,.....	"
Frederick A. Copeland,.....	"
Michael F. Gallagher,	"
Herman E. Hascall,	"
George W. Alexander,.....	"
Hasbrouck Reeve,	"
Charles H. Sprague,.....	"
Charles J. Snyder,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Edward Fishpool,.....	"
Ralph Z. Phillips,.....	"
Thurlow W. Lusk,.....	"
Jabez J. Daniels,	"
Sylvester Shafer,.....	"
Fordyce H. Rogers,.....	"
Charles S. Sherman,.....	"
Peter Stagg,	"
John K. Truax,.....	"
William M. Hazlett,.....	"

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

William C. Davies,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Selden H. Gorham,.....	Major.

Charles P. Babcock,.....	Major.
Charles S. Henderson,.....	Surgeon,
William Brownell,	Assistant Surgeon.
Frances Drew,.....	Chaplain.
Peter A. Schuyler,.....	Regimental Adj.
Alonzo E. Gordon,.....	Battalion Adjutant.
Peter A. Weber,.....	"
George Lee,.....	"
Frank E. Walbridge,.....	Regimental Q. M.
James P. Scott,.....	Battalion Q. M.
Seymour Brownell,.....	"
John A. Brooks,.....	"
Edwin Hoyt, Jr.,.....	Sergeant Major.
John G. Crawford,	"
James A. Strong,.....	"
John E. Babbitt,.....	Q. Master Sergeant.
William B. Martin,.....	"
Ezra Bemen,.....	"
Martin S. Williamson,.....	Commissary Serg't
Erastus W. Lawrence,.....	"
Truman W. Hawley,.....	"
John B. Godley,	Captain.
Henry A. Shaw,	"
Russell A. Alger,.....	"
Benjamin Smith,.....	"
Benjamin S. Whitman,.....	"
Aroine Peck,.....	"
Frederick Fowler,.....	"
Chester E. Newman,.....	"
Charles H. Goodale,.....	"
Archibald P. Campbell,	"
Belazed P. Wells,.....	"
Frank W. Dickey,.....	"
George Carter,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Philo W. Rogers,.....	"

Henry C. Whipple,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Stewart B. McCray,.....	"
Henry W. Sears,.....	"
Leonidas S. Scranton,.....	"
Jasper A. Waterman,.....	"
George E. Adair,.....	"
Milo W. Barrows,.....	"
Moses R. Smith,.....	"
Andrew J. Foster,.....	"
Abram D. Van Gorden,.....	"

Merrit Blackman,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Marshall J. Dickenson,.....	"
John M. Weatherwax,.....	"
Darwin B. Lyon,.....	"
Harmon F. Nicholson,.....	"
Dan. F. Fargo,.....	"
James Hawley,.....	"
Alexander Grant,.....	"
George S. Hodges,.....	"
Marshall P. Thatcher,.....	"
John H. Hutton,.....	"
Thomas W. Johnson,.....	"

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Francis W. Kellogg,.....	Colonel.
Robert H. G. Minty,.....	Lieutenant Colonel.
Edward Gray,.....	Major.
William S. Burton,.....	"
Obed H. Foote,.....	"
Josiah Andrews,.....	Surgeon.
Lucius C. Woodman,.....	Assistant Surgeon.
Joel Kennedy,.....	Chaplain.
Robert O. Selfridge,.....	Regimental Adj't.
Alanson Tracy,.....	Battalion "
Denby L. Coon,.....	" "
L. K. Jennie,.....	" "

William W. Cantine,.....	Regim'tal Qr. Mast.
O. C. Douglass,.....	Battalion "
Henry Jewett,.....	" "
M. L. Hopkins,.....	" "
Langford B. Goodrich,.....	Principal Musician.
John M. Wirts,.....	Sergeant Major.
William B. Phillips,.....	" "
M. McIntyre,.....	" "
Frank Corbyn,.....	Qr. Mast. Sergeant.
J. B. Johnson,.....	" "
George H. Osgood,.....	" "
Gilbert Moyers,.....	Captain.
Lyman G. Wilcox,.....	"
Gilbert J. Hudson,	"
Daniel Kellogg,.....	"
M. M. Latimer,.....	"
John L. McCloud,.....	"
Tunis V. Quackenbush,.....	"
Francis W. Gibbons,.....	"
William Dunham,.....	"
Collins Davis,.....	"
Thomas H. Botham,.....	"
Thomas Saylor,.....	"
Horace H. Pope,.....	1st Lieutenant.
William T. Magoffin,.....	"
Joseph W. Huston,.....	"
Cicero Newell,.....	"
Stewart Ives,.....	"
Theodore Reese,.....	"
William C. Stevens,.....	"
Oliver C. Leonardson,.....	"
William H. Dickenson,.....	"
Dewitt C. Smith,.....	"
William H. Patten,.....	"
D. C. Smith,.....	"

Isaac Wilson,.....	2d Lieutenant.
Thomas B. Wier,.....	"
Barry H. Dyckman,	"
Philo D. Cutler,.....	"
Caleb E. Brown,.....	"
Frederick C. Adamson,	"
Daniel McCaldwell,.....	"
Conrad Highwood,.....	"
Heber Crane,.....	"
Amos M. Adams,.....	"
Monroe G. Carlton,.....	"

COLDWATER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Cyrus O. Loomis,.....	Captain.
Otis H. Gillman,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Charles A. Edmunds,.....	"
Roland Root,.....	2d "
Robert G. Chandler,.....	2d "

BATTLE CREEK ENGINEER COMPANY.

Edward P. Howland,.....	Captain.
William H. Gage,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Henry H. Hubbard,.....	2d "

FIRST CO. SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Benjamin Duesler,	Captain.
Floyd A. Willett,.....	1st Lieutenant.
James H. Baker,.....	2d "

SECOND CO. SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Andrew B. Stuart,.....	Captain.
John J. Whitman,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Darius C. Calkins,.....	2d "

ARTILLERY CO., THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Alexander W. Dees,.....	Captain.
Richard W. Hawes,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Robert O. Sinclair,.....	2d "
William H. Sinclair,.....	2d "

ARTILLERY COMPANY, SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

William S. Bliss,.....1st Lieutenant.

William H. Ross, "

Alfred F. R. Arndt,.....2d Lieutenant.

Cuthbert W. Laing,..... "

NOTE.—The officers of the Regiments and Companies now in process of organization, not having yet been commissioned, nor mustered into service, their names cannot be reported.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Regiment, "3 mos.," Lt. Col. L. L. Comstock, June 19, '61.

Second Regiment, Lt. Col. H. L. Chipman.

" Surgeon A. B. Palmer, Sept. 23, 1861.

" Capt. Reuben A. Beach, August 3, 1861.

" " Charles S. May, September 22, 1861.

" " Dwight May, Dec. 2, 1861.

" 1st Lieut. Cyrus E. Bigelow.

" " Joseph M. Barton.

" " Frank M. Wood, Oct. 28, 1861.

" " George W. Park.

" " Harry C. Church.

" " Joseph F. Gillman, Nov. 2, 1861.

" 2d Lieut. Gustav Kast, Sept. 22, 1861.

" " William J. Lyster.

" " John M. Norvell.

" 1st Lieut. William L. Burlingame, Nov. 7, '61.

" Capt. Robert Brethschneider, Dec. 14, 1861.

Third Regiment, Col. Daniel McConnell, Oct. 22, 1861.

" Capt. Baker Borden, July 29, 1861.

" " Adolf. E. Birkenstock, Aug. 7, 1861.

" " John J. Dennis, Aug. 7, 1861.

" " John R. Price, July 26, 1861.

" " George Weatherwax, Oct. 19, 1861.

Third Reg't Infantry, Capt. Max Van Krout, Nov. 2d, 1861.

" " 1st Lieut. C. D. Spang, Oct. 28, 1861.

" " 2d " Gèo. W. Phillips, July 29, 1861.

" " 2d " J. B. Ten Eyck, July 27, 1861.

Fourth Reg't Inf'ty, Surgeon Joseph Tunnichiff, Jr., Aug., 1861.

" " Capt. Moses A. Funke, Sept. 7, 1861.
 " " Capt. David A. Granger, June 20, 1861.
 " " Capt. Alexander D. Crane, July 26, 1861.
 " " Capt. Constant Luce, Nov. 23, 1861.
 " " 2d Lieut. James Mulloy, July 29, 1861.
 " " 1st Lieut. Simon B. Hadley, Dec. 11, 1861.

Fifth Reg't " Capt. Joseph A. Eagle.

" " 1st Lieut. Augustus Vanier, Oct. 28, 1861.

Sixth Reg't " Capt. James Winters, Oct. 9, 1861.

Seventh Reg. " Surgeon Bolivar Barnum, Dec. 11, 1861.

" " 1st Lieut. A. S. Mathews, Dec. 11, 1861.

Eighth Reg't " Adjutant D. B. Harbaugh, Nov. 15, 1861.

Ninth Reg't " Capt. C. H. Millard, Dec. 10, 1861.

" " 1st Lieut. Moses A. Share, Dec. 13, 1861.

Stockton's R. " Capt. Chas. A. Witherell, Nov. 7, 1861.

" " 1st Lieut. G. M. Decker, Nov. 23, 1861.

" " Capt. Wm. Flagler, Nov. 14, 1861.

" " Capt. O. D. Fox, Oct. 20, 1861.

First Reg't Cavalry, Capt. Fredk. W. Backus, Dec. 7, 1861.

First Co. Sharp-Shooters, Capt. Benjamin Deusler.

NOTE.—Data omitted have not been reported.

PROMOTIONS,

First Regiment Infantry—"3 Years."

Capt. Wm. H. Graves, Lieut. Col. 12th Regt., Nov. 18, 1861.

1st Lieut. R. H. Alcott, Captain, Nov. 18, 1861.

" Hiram S. Warner, Captain, Dec. 10, 1861.

2d Lieut. Oliver C. Comstock, 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1861.

Second Regiment Infantry.

Col. I. B. Richardson, Brig. Gen'l Volunteers.

1st Lieut. J. V. Reuhle, Captain, Sept. 22d, 1861.

" Wm. J. Handy, Captain, Sept. 22d, 1861.

" Wm. B. McCreery, Captain.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Benson, Captain, Dec. 4, 1861.

2d Lieut. T. C. Bardean, 1st Lieutenant.

“ J. F. Gillman, “ Sept. 22, 1861.

“ Wm. L. Burlingame, “

“ John Ludlim, “

“ Harry C. Church, “ Sept. 22, 1861.

1st Sergt. Reuben A. Beach, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.

“ George W. Freeman, “

“ G. W. Croge, “

Commissary Sergt. R. H. Mahen, “ Dec. 4, 1861.

1st Sergt. Wm. H. Plumb, “ “

Qr. Mast. Sergt. William H. Seward, 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 4, '61.

1st Sergeant John C. Scheutz, 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1861.

“ John W. Shearer, “ Sept. 22, 1861.

“ Charles B. Hayden, “ “

“ Richard H. Eldred, “ “

“ C. H. Hodgkin, “ “

Third Regiment Infantry.

Maj. Stephen G. Champlin, Colonel, October 28, 1861.

Surgeon Willard Bliss, Brigade Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Zenas E. Bliss, Surgeon, Oct. 15, 1861.

Lieut. E. S. Earle, Brigade Commissary.

Capt. Byron R. Pierce, Major, Oct. 28, 1861.

1st Lieutenant Fredk. Shriver, Captain, Aug. 1, 1861.

“ M. Von Krout, “ “

“ Fredk. W. Worden, “ Aug. 11, 1861.

“ Robt. B. Jefferds, “ Aug. 1, 1861.

“ Stephen G. Loring, “ Oct. 28, 1861.

“ A. J. Whitney, “ Nov. 2, 1861.

2d Lieutenant Chas. D. Lyon, 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861.

“ Feliz Zoll “ Aug. 1, 1861.

“ Peter A. Bogardus, “ Aug. 11, 1861.

“ William L. Ryan, “

“ J. J. Whitney, “ Aug. 1, 1861.

“ S. Bennen, “

Sergt. Maj. C. H. Cary, 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861.

" George Judd " Aug. 1, 1861.

" Israel S. Geer, " "

1st Sergt. Byron E. Hess, " "

" David Crawford, " July 19, 1861.

" Geo. W. Dodge, " Aug. 11, 1861.

" Joseph Mason, " Aug. 1, 1861.

" Simon Bennen, " "

Qr. M. Sergt. Chas. S. Draper, 5th Regt., 2d Lieut., Oct. 28, '61.

1st Sergt. Carlton Neal, 2d Lieut., July 1, 1861.

Fourth Regiment Infantry.

Lt. Col. W. W. Duffield, Colonel 9th Infantry, Sept. 10, 1861.

Maj. Jonathan W. Childs, Lieut. Colonel, Sept. 25, 1861.

Capt. Samuel DeGolyer, Major, "

1st Lieut. Jno. M. Oliver, Captain, "

" J. D. Slocum, " June 20, 1861.

" R. G. DuPuy, " Aug. 20, 1861.

" Chas. E. Doolittle, " "

2d Lieut. A. Morell Rose, 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861.

" Jairus W. Hall, " Sept. 1, 1861.

" Charles B. Parsons, " "

1st Sergt. Geo. Spaulding, 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1861.

" James Redfield, 2d " Nov. 1, 1861.

Sergt. Maj. Alvin C. Lamson, 2d " Sept. 1, 1861.

Sergt. Charles Marvin, 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861.

Com. Sergt. Edwin C. Baldwin, 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.

1st Lieut. Solomon S. Mathews, Captain, Oct. 28, 1861.

2d Lieut. John J. Knox, 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861.

Sergt. Chas. F. Gregory, 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. Maj. Chas. J. Thompson, 2d Lieutenant, Aug' 19, 1861.

1st Lieut. Sylvester Cogswell, Captain, Oct. 9, 1861.

2d Lieut. Charles Heine, 1st Lieutenant, Oct 9, 1861.

1st Sergt. Wm. H. Dickey, 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1861.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. Wm. T. Wheeler, 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1861.

Sergt. Milton M. Fenner, 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1861.

Ninth Regiment Infantry.

1st Lieut. Albert Nye, Captain, Dec. 10, 1861.

2d Lieut. Hiram Barrows, 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1861.

Sert. Maj. Aimi M. Dobbelaire, 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1861.

First Co. Sharp-Shooters.

2d Lieutenant James H. Baker, 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1861.

Sergt. Lemuel Saviers, 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTE.—Dates omitted have not been reported.

APPOINTMENTS.

First Regiment Infantry—"3 Years."

Lyford Peavey, 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Perry L. Hubbard 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Charles S. Leetch, 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1861.

Second Regiment Infantry.

Orlando M. Poe, Colonel, Sept. 16, 1861.

Sylvester Larned, Lieut. Colonel, July 16, 1861.

E. J. Bonine, Surgeon, Sept. 23, 1861.

DeGarmo J. Whiting, Quarter Master, Oct. 28, 1861.

Third Regiment Infantry.

George B. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 15, 1861.

Fourth Regiment Infantry.

William E. Clarke, Surgeon, August 17, 1861.

First Co. Sharp-Shooters.

Benjamin Goroux, Captain, October 18, 1861.

CASUALTIES—DIED.

First Regiment Infantry—Three Months.

Ebenezer Butterworth, Capt. Co. C, of wounds received at Battle of Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

Bernhardt Mauch, 1st Lieut. Co. F, of wounds received at Battle of Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

John M. Casey, 1st Lieut. Co. G, of wounds received at Battle of Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

First Regiment Infantry—Three Years.

Lyford Peavey, 1st Lieutenant, at Annapolis Junction, Nov. 30, 1861.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.

Philip McKernan, Capt. Co. B, Sept. 26, 1861.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Charles B. Holliday, 2d Lieut. Co. C, on Steamer Vanderbilt, off Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 4, 1861.

William Choates, Private Co. C, Camp Blair, Va., July 1, 1861.

Joseph Mosher, Private Co. E, Georgetown, D. C., July 20, 1861.

Chauncey Strickland, Private Co. G, Grand Rapids, Mich., June 18, 1861.

David Gitchel, Private Co. I, Camp Blair, Va., July 12, 1861.

Fourth Regiment Infantry.

Cornell Paulding, Serg't Co. A, Washington, Aug. 12, 1861.

H. Kendall, Corporal Co. A, Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1861.

F. Harman, Private Co. A., Brig. Hospital, Sept. 16, 1861.

Quintus S. McBride, Private Co. B, Georgetown, August 24, 1861.

James Wiley, Private Co. B, Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1861.

LeRoy Crockett, Private Co. B, Georgetown, Sept. 18, 1861.

A. B. Parsons, Private Co. C, Georgetown, July 7, 1861.

Levi Courtright, Corporal Co. E, Fort Woodbury, September 3, 1861.

George C. Lawson, Private Co. F, Fort Woodbury, Aug. 30, 1861.

Edward Wheeler, Private Co. F, Georgetown, Sept. 3, 1861.

Geo Brockway, Private Co. F, Georgetown, Sept. 10, 1861.

Wilson Davis, Private Co. G, Georgetown, Sept. 11, 1861.

M. VanMeter, " H, " Aug. 23, 1861.

Oliver Gilbert, " H, Miners Hill, Oct. 27, 1861.

Reuben W. Rumsey, " I, Georgetown, Aug. 27, 1861.

Geo. McKnight, " I, Ft. Woodbury, Sept. 3, 1861.

Edwin Thwing, " I, Georgetown, Oct. 5, 1861.

Paul Lafontaine, " I, " Oct. 20, 1861.

Brainard Ide, " K, " Aug. 23, 1861.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Charles F. Valleau, Corporal Co. B, Washington, Oct. 20, '61.

Gilbert C. Hinckley, Musician " Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1861.

Henry Sowles, Private Co. E, Washington, Oct. 15, 1861.

William Freeman, " I, Steam'r Vanderbilt, Oct. 24, '61.

NOTE.—Deaths that may have occurred in Regiments not herein recorded, have not been officially reported at this Office; neither has any official report of the wounded been received.

CASHIERED.

Second Regiment Infantry.

John A. Lawson, Captain Co. G, September 10, 1861.

PRISONERS.

Orlando B. Wilcox, Colonel 1st Michigan Infantry, Battle Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

William H. Withington, Capt. Co. B, 1st Regiment Infantry, Battle Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

Marvin A. Park, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 1st Michigan Infantry, Battle Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

Simon B. Preston, 1st Lieut. Co. F, 4th Regiment Infantry, Battle Bulls Run, July 21, 1861.

First Regiment Infantry.

Louis Hartmeyer, Sergeant Co. A, July 21, 1861.

Hubbard Smith, Corporal " "

George C. Stewart, Musician " "

John H. Arndt, Private " "

Nelson M. Farrar, Private " "

Franklin M. Bolio,	Private,	Co. A,	July 21, 1861.	
Joseph Ingersoll,	"	"	"	
J. H. Starkweather,	"	"	"	
Hubert W. Eagan,	"	"	wounded July 21, 1861.	
Thos. S. Montgomery,	"	"	"	"
Charles Kauffman,	"	"	"	"
Henry Hutchinson,	"	"	July 21, 1861.	
Charles Ingalls,	"	"	wounded, July 21, 1861.	
Wm. L. Reynolds,	"	Co. B,	July 21, 1861.	
Jay Badgley,	"	"	"	
Frank D. Pease,	"	"	"	
Daniel Briggs,	"	"	wounded July 21, 1861.	
G. C. Chapman,	"	"	July 21, 1861.	
Chas. B. Whitcomb,	Sergeant	Co. C,	July 21, 1861.	
George Rhodes,	"	"	"	
George D. Drury,	Private	"	"	
Charles C. Harvey,	"	"	"	
John D. Smails,	"	"	"	
Ralston Walker,	"	"	"	
W. L. Thornton,	"	"	"	Wounded.
William A. Maitzke,	Corporal	Co. D,	"	
John W. Gregg,	Private	"	"	
Azarias Dubois,	"	"	"	
Noah Porter,	"	"	"	
William S. Johnstone,	"	"	"	
John Lang,	"	Co. E,	"	
William B. Norvell,	"	"	"	
John G. Ranser,	"	"	"	
Daniel Schaitman,	"	"	"	
J. J. Barnes,	Corporal,	Co. F,	"	
Gutavus Goldsmith	"	"	"	
Charles Ewers,	"	"	"	
James Kelley,	"	"	"	
Henry Brink,	"	"	"	
Joseph J. Hubbell,	"	"	"	Wounded.
E. F. Sheperd,	"	"	"	"

Henry Bruner,	Private, Co. F, July 21, 1861.	
Andrew Craig,	" Co. G,	"
Jonas M. Barker,	" "	"
John Archer, Jr.,	" "	"
Edward A. Cross,	" "	"
Charles H. Palmer,	" "	"
Albert N. Russell,	" "	"
John Stutz,	" "	"
Jacob N. Trask,	" "	"
Clinton S. Trim,	" "	"
George W. Baker,	" Co. H,	"
Murray S. Baker,	" "	"
George S. Phillips,	" "	"
William V. Marx,	" Co. I.	"
Charles B. Moore, Sergeant,	"	"
Fred. W. Simmons, Private,	"	"
Hiram T. Lane,	" "	"
William Smith,	" "	"
Clement A. Laundsbury,	" "	"
Albert M. Edwards, Corporal, Co. K,	"	"
Horace Blanchard, Private,	"	"
Quade Haynes,	" "	"
T. E. Pomeroy,	" "	"
William H. Fleming,	" "	"
George Parker,	" "	"
William Moore,	" "	"
James G. Tuttle,	" Co. F, 4th Reg't.	
Stiles H. Wirts,	" "	"

NOTE.—The above list of prisoners has been made from a letter from Col. O. B. Wilcox, as no official report has been received from any of the Regiments.

REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES ORGANIZING NOW IN THE STATE.

10th Regiment Infantry, Col. Charles M. Lum, Flint, seven hundred and eighty.

12th Regiment Infantry, Col. Francis Quinn, Niles, eight hundred and five.

13th Regiment Infantry, Col. Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, nine hundred and thirty-three.

14th Regiment Infantry, Col. Robert P. Sinclair, Ypsilanti, seven hundred and fifty-one.

15th Regiment Infantry, Capt. John McDermott Commanding, Monroe, six hundred.

"Lancer" Regiment, Col. Arthur Rankin, Detroit, six hundred.

Artillery Company, "13th Regiment Infantry," Capt. Lamphere, one hundred and twenty.

Artillery Company, Capt. Andrus, Coldwater, one hundred and twenty.

Company Sharp-Shooters, Capt. K. S. Dygert, Detroit, one hundred and ten.

Company Sharp-Shooters, Capt. Willetts, seventy.

Company Sharp-Shooters, Capt. Mather, fifty.

Company Sharp-Shooters, Capt. John Brown, Jr., seventy.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED, SO FAR AS KNOWN, AND GONE INTO SERVICE IN
OTHER STATES.

Paw Paw Co., Capt. Hugo, Sickles Brigade,.....	114
Coldwater Co., Capt. Barrett, North-Western Rifle Regt.,	100
Kalamazoo Co., North Western Rifle Regt.,.....	100
Jackson Guard, Capt. McDermott, Mulligan Brigade,...	200
Adrian Co., Capt. Ward, Ohio Regiment,.....	100
Morenci Co., Capt. Smith, ".....	100
Dowagiac Co., Capt. McOmber, Douglas Brigade,.....	100
Albion Co., Capt. Curtis, ".....	100
St. Joseph Co., Capt. Phillips, ".....	100
Edwardsburg Co., Indiana Regiment,.....	100
Grand Rapids Co., Capt. Norton, Lincoln Cavalry,.....	100
Coldwater Co.,.....	100
Battle Creek Fusileer Co., Capt. Howland, Missouri Reg.,	100
Adrian Co., Capt. Nicholson, Missouri Regiment,.....	65
Michigan Squadron, Cavalry, Capt. Merrill, Mo. Regt.,...	200

1,679

As your Excellency is well aware, on the fifteenth day of April last, the President of the United States issued his requisition, calling upon the several loyal States for volunteers to sustain the Government against a formidable and unwarrantable rebellion, that then threatened it, giving one Regiment of Infantry as the quota of this State; and on the sixteenth, your Proclamation was published, calling upon the uniformed volunteers for twenty companies, with the field and staff officers, to compose two Regiments of Infantry. On the seventeenth, a dispatch was received from the War Department, to the effect that the Michigan Regiment would not be required before the twentieth of May. On the 19th of April the First Regiment was ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, fully equipped with arms, ammunition and clothing, ready for service, and awaiting the orders of the War Department; and on the thirteenth of May, on the receipt of orders, left for Washington, being the first regiment to arrive at the seat of war from west of the Alleghany mountains.

On the twenty-ninth of April the second regiment was ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, fully equipped with arms, ammunition and clothing; and on the fifth of June, left for the seat of war; thus raising for the Government two regiments, twenty-two days in advance of the time given by the War Department to raise the one regiment.

During the time occupied in organizing the two regiments above named, a sufficient number of companies had been offered, and urgently pressed upon the State authorities, to fill up five additional regiments, and no doubt is entertained that ten thousand men could have been raised for the war, within the time given the State to complete one regiment; and for the progress of the formation of the different regiments, you are respectfully referred to the consolidated reports touching that subject, which is hercunto annexed.

No other State in the Union, in proportion to her population, than our own, has given to the defence of the Nation, against this unjustifiable and pernicious rebellion, a more patriotic,

intelligent, moral and powerful body of men than compose the Michigan Regiments, not gathered up from the worthless and idle of large cities, but mostly taken from the good and industrious avocations of life, and thereby establishing in each Company and Regiment a great "morale," a very necessary element to secure subordination, discipline and military success.

Owing to the inefficient condition in which the present war found the military organization of this State, and the absence of necessary law as well as precedent at the outbreak of the same, the equipping and organizing Regiments without any previous experience in the matter, was an undertaking at the same time perplexing and difficult to accomplish, the materials requisite for clothing, tents, garrison equipage, arms, equipments and ammunition being at a great distance, and the heavy and urgent calls made on the Government by States nearer the seat of war, left our own entirely dependent upon its own resources, and how far it has succeeded in meeting the demands of the country, under all the disadvantages it has had to contend with, is left for the country to determine. This much may be safely said, that, in the opinion of all military men and others, capable of judging, no better equipped Regiments have gone from the Western, and but very few from the Eastern States, and at a less expense.

The duties of the Quarter Master's Department, being very onerous and responsible even in the regular army of the country, may be said to be doubly so in the volunteer service, the duties attending the clothing, arming and equipping the troops, have devolved entirely upon that Department, assisted by the Military Contract Board, and it is but just to say, that those duties have been successfully performed.

The State Military Board have had a larger amount of business before them than in any former year; and the auditing and passing so many accounts of large amounts, and of a different nature from those usually brought before them, has made their duties complicated and arduous; but at the same time,

they have always had the interest of the State in view, as well as justice to individuals.

The duties in the State Pay Department, in keeping with all other Military Departments in the State, have been of a laborious and responsible character, but have been faithfully and efficiently performed.

The uniformed volunteer companies authorized, and in a small degree encouraged by the State, have contributed much to whatever amount of merit has been assigned to the regiments going from the State. Those companies having been diffused through the different regiments, thereby infusing into them more or less of the military knowledge and experience acquired by them, while in the volunteer service of the State; and it is proper and necessary to recommend that some legislation be had at the incoming session of the Legislature, to reorganize the uniformed volunteer militia, upon a larger basis, and to allow a much larger share of encouragement and support than has heretofore been afforded it.

That, in view of the benefits and efficiency acquired by the regiments now in the service of the United States, derived, to a great extent, from the uniformed volunteer militia, it is proper to call the attention of your Excellency to the necessity for a reorganization of the same.

The following recommendations are respectfully made: That the forty companies now authorized to be reorganized, and filled up to the number authorized by law, and constitute four Regiments of State troops, to compose one Division of two Brigades, and that they be allowed a per diem while on duty, and the means of transportation to and from places of rendezvous, or encampments, when under orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

That in addition to the forty companies of Infantry, the law be so amended as to authorize two batteries of Light Artillery of six guns each, and not to exceed one hundred and fifty men to each battery, to be allowed the same compensation as Infantry companies, with the addition of forage for horses while on

duty, and that equipments for men and horses be purchased for them by the State, or procured from the General Government; and also that the necessary rifled iron or steel guns, and the requisite ammunition be provided, such as are now used in the batteries now in the service of the United States, the common smooth bored, brass six-pounders now in possession of the State being of no service to compete with the guns now manufactured, and cannot be rifled to last any length of time.

Such light batteries are absolutely requisite, as no Infantry force can be safely relied upon without the aid of Artillery, except against Infantry alone, and besides, Artillery has now become the principal element in modern warfare.

That the Geographical Military Districts as now existing, be consolidated into one, the Governor to have the power to create additional divisions, and to divide the State into two or more districts upon the formation of new divisions, and that all commissions now outside the uniformed volunteer militia, be rescinded.

That an appropriation be made by the Legislature for the purpose of sustaining a system of military instruction, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and direction of the State Military Board, at encampments and rendezvous, and also for the purchase of five thousand stand of arms, equipments, and a supply of suitable ammunition; and the necessary camp and garrison equipage, provided it cannot be obtained from Government, and also for the rent of a suitable building for the storage and preservation of State property, and for other unavoidable and necessary expenses.

That all pieces of ordnance, small arms and equipments now in the possession of the State, be collected at some point, and be put in a serviceable condition, ready for use in case of necessity.

That it be recommended to the United States authorities the necessity of having Fort Wayne, near Detroit, put in con-

dition so that it can be used for the purpose of a rendezvous for military instruction and practice, as well as defence.

That as the duties of the State Military Board, having become very onerous during a portion of the past year, and the per diem allowed them by law being entirely insufficient to compensate them, they be allowed additional compensation while engaged in military business.

That the establishment of a Military Professorship in the State University, embracing Field Engineering and Mining, would be of inestimable service to the military organizations of the State, and it is suggested to your Excellency that some legislation may be had in order to carry out so important an object, and it is strongly hoped that if the subject is properly brought before the Legislature, and the Board of Regents, that such a branch of learning would be attached to that great University, already so attractive, and which would increase its usefulness and popularity, both at home and abroad, besides contributing in a very great degree to the military power and independence of the State.

In making this report, it is no more than courtesy requires, and justice demands, to say that to the promptness with which your Excellency responded to the requisition of the President, and the energetic and untiring efforts made by you, as well as your willingness and readiness at all times, and under all circumstances, to afford every facility and advice to others under you, in organizing and equipping the regiments, is attributable the greatest portion of the credit that has been awarded the State for the manner in which its regiments have been put into the field.

Much credit is also due to Brig. Genl. A. S. Williams, Col. James E. Pittman, Maj. Wm. D. Wilkins and Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, for valuable service rendered the State, particularly, while on duty in the Camp of Instruction at Fort Wayne, where the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments were instructed, the fruits of

which are now so apparent in those regiments, and several others.

I have also the pleasure of calling your Excellency's notice to the able and effective service rendered in my department by Captain DeGarmo Jones, the Assistant Adjutant General.

In closing this report I would not forget the universal and honest patriotism of our noble State, and the loyal and brave hearts that have filled her ranks, and done more than their country's bidding. Our noble Peninsular State, and her gallant sons, thirty thousand strong arms and brave hearts to suppress rebellion, and one hundred thousand more in reserve for any emergency for the defence of the nation. There has been no need for conscription, impressment or drafting within her borders—no political claims urged—no religious creeds advanced—no nationalities claimed for preference in the glorious cause; the whole seems to have been swallowed up in the Union! the Union! the Union! One Country! one People! one God!

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

JNO. ROBERTSON,

Adjutant General.

COST of equipping five thousand Infantry and keeping them in service for twenty-eight days in encampment, each year, for drill and military discipline.

5,000 stand rifled muskets, at \$20,.....	\$100,000 00
5,000 sett Infantry equipments, at \$4,.....	20,000 00
350 Sibley tents, at \$48 61,.....	17,013 50
Garrison equipage for cooking,.....	5,000 00
5,000 suits clothing, at \$20,.....,.....	100,000 00
Per diem while on 28 day's duty, at \$1 per day,..	140,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$382,013 50

Cost of two Light Artillery Batteries complete, (without horses,) and keeping the same in service for twenty-eight days, in encampment, each year, for practice:

12 six-pounder rifled guns and caissons, complete,.....	\$12,000 00
144 setts harness, at \$50,.....	7,200 00
300 suits clothing, at \$20,.....	6,000 00
300 sables, at \$6,.....	1,800 00
Forage for 144 horses for 28 days, at 25 cents,.....	1,008 00
20 Sibley tents, at \$48 61,.....	972 20
Garrison equipage for cooking,.....	200 00
Per diem for 300 men 28 days, at \$1,.	8,400 00
	<hr/>
	37,580 20
	<hr/>
	<u>\$419,593 70</u>

Note.—Transportation and ammunition not included in the above estimate. Cost not known.

ESTIMATE of the Cost of fully Arming, Equipping, and Clothing Five Regiments of Infantry for Service in the Field.

5,000 rifled muskets, complete,....	\$100,000 00	
5,000 sett accoutrements, "	20,000 00	
		<u>\$120,000 00</u>
5,000 suits clothing, including under-		
clothing, blankets, knapsacks, &c.,	\$147,350 00	
195 wall tents, complete,.....	5,850 00	
320 conical tents, "	14,400 00	
5 hospital tents, "	625 00	
60 company desks,.....	225 00	
50 company mess chests,.....	287 50	
65 wagons for transportation of sub-		
sistence, camp and garrison equip-		
age, &c.,.....	8,645 00	
260 horses for wagons,.....	28,600 00	
260 sett harness,.....	13,000 00	
Drums, fifes and bugles,.....	662 50	
Stationery, embracing regimental &		
company books, returns and re-		
ports, &c.,.....	1,375 00	
Camp and garrison equipage for		
cooking,.....	5,000 00	
		<u>226,020 00</u>
		<u><u>\$346,020 00</u></u>

Pay, Fuel, Subsistence and Hospital Stores, &c., for one month.

Pay and allowances in accordance with Army	
regulations,.....	\$88,756 65
Subsistence,	87,500 00
Fuel,.....	1,500 00
Hospital Stores,.....	1,250 00
Forage for 260 horses,.....	1,950 00
Incidental expenses,.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$185,956 65</u>

NOTE.—Cost of Ammunition and Transportation not known.

*ESTIMATE of the Cost of Arming, Equipping and Clothing
two Batteries of Light Artillery.*

12 six-pounder rifled guns and caissons, complete,...	\$12,000 00
144 horses,.....	15,809 00
144 setts artillery harness,.....	7,200 00
300 sabres,.....	1,800 00
20 Sibley tents,.....	972 00
300 suits clothing, including under-clothing, blank- ets, &c.,.....	7,950 00
6 wagons,.....	798 00
24 horses for wagons,.....	2,640 00
24 setts harness,.....	1,200 00
Camp and garrison equipage for cooking,.....	200 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$50,560 00</u></u>

Pay and allowances for one month, in accordance with Army regulations,.....	\$5,197 64
Subsistence, fuel, and hospital stores, one month,...	1,387 50
Forage for 168 horses, one month,.....	1,218 00
Incidental expenses,.....	300 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$8,103 14</u></u>

NOTE.—Cost of Ammunition and Transportation not known.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Quarter-Master General.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, November 30, 1861. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief :

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of sections 48 and 44 of the compiled militia laws of this State, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the transactions of this department, from the 1st day of April last, when it was placed in my charge.

For the purchase and distribution of property, and record of expenses, I would respectfully refer you to the following Abstracts, &c., with the original vouchers, now on file in the Auditor General's Office.

Quarterly Account Current—Quarter ending 30th June.

Purchases paid for, per Abstract A.

Expenditures " " B.

Articles purchased and not paid, Abstract D.

 " received from Officers, " E.

 " expended and worn out in service, Abstract L.

 " transferred to officers, Abstract M.

 " found in the State, " N.

Quarterly return of Property received, issued, and remaining on hand.

The quarter ending 30th September, follows in the same manner; also the two months ending 30th November.

The total expenditures of this department, are classified in the following manner, viz:

Clothing,.....	\$226,194 51
Subsistence,.....	66,323 43
Camp and garrison equipage,.....	49,748 19
Transportation of troops and public property,...	32,003 45
Stationery, Co. and Regimental Books,.....	3,191 27
Printing,.....	1,854 81
Medicines, Hospital supplies, and medical attendance,	4,104 52
Building and repairing Barracks and Stables,...	1,697 00
Recruiting expenses,.....	13,111 96
Postage and telegrams,.....	802 64
Repairing arms,.....	677 95
Commutation of Officers, fuel and quarters,.....	279 70
Fuel,.....	877 48
Forage,.....	397 39
Straw,.....	299 65
Berdan's Co. of Sharp-Shooters,.....	6,000 00
Artillery Horses,.....	10,250 00
“ Equipments,.....	1,350 79
*Incidental Expenses,.....	3,054 00
Total,.....	<u>\$422,218 74</u>

In addition to the above amount, I paid in May last, before the appointment of a Paymaster, by direction of the State Military Board, to the first and second regiments, \$6,288, which should be charged to the Pay Department.

A list of the principal articles that have passed through this department, may not be inappropriate, and is herewith submitted, viz:

*Incidental Expenses includes Cartage, Shoeing Horses, Rent, Arresting Deserters, various Accounts for 31 Regiment, Livery Bills, Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

Overcoats,	10,315
Jackets,	10,026
Pants, (pairs,)	10,334
Shoes, "	11,920
Flannel Shirts,	23,719
Socks, (pairs,)	22,490
Canteens,	11,513
Mess Pans,	2,617
Caps,	10,097
Tin Plates,	11,213
Knives,	9,292
Butcher Knives,	2,142
Forks,	11,988
Spoons,	11,372
Tin Cups,	11,259
Camp Kettles,	1,076
Spades,	195
Pick Axes,	155
Felling Axes,	701
Uniform Coats, (Officers,)	151
" Pants "	151
Rubber sheeting, (yards,)	9,813
Army Hats,	1,000
Knapsacks,	10,238
Knapsack Straps,	10,987
Blankets,	12,002
Mess Chests,	168
Desks, Co. and Regimental,	132
Wall Tents,	509
Conical Tents,	622
Hospital Tents,	9
Cotton Drawers, (pairs,)	22,729
Company Letters,	8,800
Drums,	117
Fifes,	106
Infantry Bugles,	79

Knife Sheaths,.....	2,100
Haversacks,.....	11,164
Haversack Straps,.....	1,962
Bed Sacks,.....	690
Hay, (pounds,).....	38,142
Straw, "	99,500
Wood, (cords,).....	229
Lumber, (feet,).....	35,456
Nails, (pounds,).....	1,000
Hatchets,.....	117
Oats, (bushels,).....	891
Buttons, (gross,).....	576
Petersham Cloth, (yards,).....	6,323
Blue Broad " "	213
Navy Blue Flannel, "	10,744
Cotton Goods, "	12,496
Cap Fronts, (gross,).....	14
Artillery Harness, (setts,).....	5
Thread, (doz.,).....	227
Wash Basins,.....	270
Two setts of Brass Musical Instruments, for Regimental Bands, 5th and 7th Regiments.	

The clothing has been mostly made in the city of Detroit, affording employment to hundreds of poor women, and the means of making many poor families comfortable, and was furnished promptly to the soldiers as soon as mustered into service.

Your proclamation calling for one Regiment of Infantry, was issued April 16th, and for the promptness with which it was uniformed and equipped, (before the first day of May,) I would refer you to the report of the Adjutant General.

An unusual amount of clothing was issued to the Second Regiment, as the men had been called on to serve but *three months*, and after being clothed, a great number of them declined serving for *three years*, and others were necessarily sub-

stituted and clothed in their places. The same remarks will apply to the Coldwater Battery.

In furnishing clothing for the Second Regiment, I found it impossible to purchase underclothing in time to make the men comfortable, and by making known the circumstances, the ladies of Detroit nobly responded to the call, and not only made nearly enough underclothing for the Regiment, but lined their blankets, made a large amount of bed-sacks, also the requisite number of haversacks. This service was rendered gratuitously, the materials having been furnished by this department. Nor did the ladies of Detroit cease their efforts after the departure of the Second Regiment; for by their liberal contributions of hospital supplies, haversacks, and other comforts, many a soldier's heart has been made glad, to know that he is remembered at home; and from all parts of the State, supplies and comforts have been forwarded, not only to our own soldiers, but those of other States; and a generous rivalry appears to exist throughout the State, by the Soldiers' Aid Societies, to see who shall be the most liberal in furnishing necessities for those who have gone to fight for the maintenance of our still glorious Union.

By the advice of the Executive and the State Military Board, a liberal policy has been pursued by this department in fitting our soldiers for the field, believing that those who remain at home are willing to provide liberally for the comfort of those who cheerfully submit to soldiers' fare and soldiers' duty, and risk their lives in the service of their country, as many articles have been furnished for their comfort not provided by the Army Regulations.

The commissioned officers of the First and Second Regiments, and others in the service of the State previous to the extra session of the Legislature in May last, being allowed a compensation scarcely sufficient to pay their board bills, were furnished, by direction of the State Military Board, with a respectable uniform suit, at the expense of the State.

As most of our soldiers, of a few of our first regiments, at

least, (and very many since,) were men in comfortable circumstances, it was thought advisable to furnish them with a respectable bill of fare of cooked rations; this was also necessary, as cooking utensils could not be procured in time for them to cook their own food. Proposals were advertised for, to furnish the first regiment with a specific bill of fare upon the tables to be supplied by the contractor, and to include fuel, straw, candles and soap. The following bids were received:

Campbell & Calnon,	70 cents.
L. W. Tinker & Co.,	60 “
Orlando M. Knight,	59 “
William Phelps,	49 “

The contract was therefore awarded to Wm. Phelps, Esq., who furnished them with excellent food; as good as is generally furnished at an ordinary second-class hotel of a large city. In these bids ten cents per ration was estimated as the expense of furnishing the fuel, straw for beds, candles and soap, leaving the amount actually paid for the ration less than forty cents per day, the sum now allowed by the General Government; as the contract was expected to continue in force but a very limited time, and being an untried experiment, it was considered a reasonable price. The regiment being mustered into the service of the United States in one week from the commencement of the contract, it resulted unprofitably for the contractor.

As the second regiment was ordered into rendezvous by the Colonel of the regiment, and on very short notice, without consulting this department, no time was allowed for advertising for proposals to subsist them; but as soldiers must be fed, a contract was entered into for furnishing them, at the same rate, including fuel, straw, candles &c., as that for the first regiment, which continued for ten days, and was then reduced to forty cents per day. The result proved our contracts were made at less rates than in any other State at that time, so far as my information extends. The third regiment was subsisted at Grand Rapids, at 25 cents per man a day, for the subsistence alone. It was not under a contract with

this department, as the regiment was organized in anticipation of the law authorizing it; but after paying claims against the State for fuel, straw, table furniture, &c., furnished this regiment, by the citizens of Grand Rapids, it is doubtful whether it was any cheaper than the subsistence furnished at Detroit.

The fourth regiment, at Adrian, was subsisted at thirty-two cents a ration, including straw, lights, &c.

The Camp of Instruction, comprising the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, of the 5th, 6th and 7th regiments at Fort Wayne, was organized in June last, and continued till August, at an expense of about \$15,000, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, exclusive of their pay while in camp; and from the practical knowledge of their duties, there acquired, it is now universally admitted to have been a judicious investment. They were furnished with cooked rations at 28 cents per day, including fuel, lights, straw, soap, &c., &c.

On the assembling of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th regiments, at their different places of rendezvous, they were furnished with the army ration, uncooked; and that method has been followed by the various regiments, at prices from 15 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per man a day, and paid in our war bonds, at par.

In reference to the transportation of troops to and from the various encampments, or to the seat of war, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without saying that in each and every instance, the Railway Companies of our State have evinced a zeal and alacrity in furthering the wishes of this department, worthy of every commendation, and apart from the money paid them, have doubtless carried hundreds to and fro on their lines without charge to the State.

On re-organizing the first regiment, the recruiting expenses was entirely paid by the State, and partially clothed and furnished with the requisite quantity of camp and garrison equipage, by this department, and it is calculated that the expense of the Camp of Instruction would have completed the outfit for this regiment.

The recruiting expenses, as will be seen, have been extremely light, amounting to less than *one dollar and a half* per man, including their board bills, till ordered to the regimental rendezvous.

A company for Berdan's Regiment of Sharp-Shooters have been recruited and equipped at an expense of about \$6,000, and will undoubtedly prove a very valuable auxiliary during the war.

A battery of Artillery of six brass guns has been fitted up at an expense of about \$20,000, besides the cannon with their carriages, and caissons, and most of the harness, already owned by the State. As it is universally recognized as one of the best and most efficient batteries in the service, it is presumed no one will regret the outlay, it being highly creditable to the State—Loomis' Michigan Battery is known throughout the land, and to the sorrow of many rebels in the mountains of Virginia, where it is doing admirable service.

In making contracts and purchasing materials, very valuable assistance has been rendered this department by the Contract Board, and previous to their appointment I was generously aided by the State Military Board, and all contracts and purchases made by this department have been approved by the Contract Board, or by the State Military Board, as will be seen by referring to the vouchers on file in the Auditor General's Office, at Lansing.

As the duties of the Contract Board and the State Military Board are not clearly defined, it has led to some conflict of opinion; but it is to be hoped they will be made clear at the approaching session of the Legislature. As a matter of safety and prudence, I deem it really necessary that some Board should approve all contracts above certain amounts; it not only relieves this department of great responsibility, but prevents frauds from being practiced that might otherwise occur, but to be obliged to convene a Board for the purchase of every article needed, greatly retards the business of it, and very often, emergencies arise where it is impracticable

By referring to the report of my predecessor, February 12, it will be seen that the following statement comprised the list of arms in the State and belonging to it, viz:

Rifled Muskets,.....	1,112
Old "	111
Musketoons,.....	224
Sabres and swords of all kinds,	520
Cannon, brass 6 pounders,.....	18
Caissons,	10
Revolvers,.....	41

I have since received—

From Gen'l Curtenius, rifled muskets,.....	80
" " " sabre bayonets,..	40
From Dearborn Arsenal, muskets,.....	346
" Alleghany " " 	1,500
" Dearborn " rifled muskets,.....	100

Total No. of arms received and reported heretofore—

Rifled or minnie muskets,.....	1,292
“ “ sabre bayonets,.....	40
Smooth-bore muskets,.....	1,957
Musketoons,.....	224
Brass cannon,.....	18
Caissons,.....	10
Revolvers,.....	41
Sabres and swords of all kinds,.....	520

Accounted for as follows:

Rifled muskets issued to 1st Regiment,.....	750
“ “ 2d “	190
“ “ 3d “	204
“ “ 9th “	148
	<hr/>
	1,292
Rifled muskets, sabre bayonets, issued to 9th Reg't,....	40
	<hr/>

Smooth-bore muskets collected from various sources, issued as follows:

To 2d Regiment,.....	783
2d "	760
10th "	200
To Colonel W. P. Innis,.....	100
" C. E. Stuart,.....	100
" W. P. Sinclair,.....	100
To Capt. J. G. Eagle, (Fort Wayne,).....	106
To Lieut. Col. Tillman, Lancers,.....	7
To Mulligan Regiment, Monroe,.....	14
In hands of Light Guard, Detroit,.....	80
" Scott " "	72
" Roberts' Rifles, Ontonagon,.....	40
On hand,.....	130
	<hr/> 2,492

Showing a surplus of muskets collected from various parts of the State, amounting in number to 545.

Musketoons collected from various parts of the State, 312, and issued as follows, viz :

To Col. W. P. Innis,.....	50
" F. Quinn,.....	36
To Lieut. Col. Minty,.....	26
" " Tillman,	12
To Capt. J. E. Eagle, Fort Wayne,.....	66
In hands of Brother Jonathan Cadets, Detroit,.....	40
In hands of Jackson Guards,.....	40
On hand,.....	42
	<hr/> 312

Showing a surplus of musketoons collected in the State amounting to 88.

About one hundred of the muskets are in bad order; the remainder were in a serviceable condition when issued.

Only six of the cannon, and the same number of caissons have been collected, and were turned over to the Coldwater

Light Artillery; the remaining cannon are supposed to be at the following places, in a serviceable condition, viz:

Adrian,.....	1
Monroe,.....	1
Flint,	1
East Saginaw,	1
Flushing,.....	1
Grand Rapids,.....	1
Paw Paw,	1
Marshall,	2
Detroit,	3

Leaving 12 in the State; a brass piece at Niles is believed to be one of the three reported as missing by Colonel Curtin, although claimed by the citizens of that place. Our 12 remaining brass cannon, might be collected together and rifled, at an expense of about \$60 each.

New batteries of steel rifled cannon, consisting of six pieces, (6-pounders) fourteen wagons, five wheels to each, Government standard, with all its implements, excepting harness, can be had, delivered in Detroit, for \$5,000 each.

The revolvers reported by my predecessor cannot be found in the State.

The original uniformed volunteer companies that united with the 1st, 2d and 3d regiments, having most of the non-commissioned officers' swords in their possession at the time, retained them; in addition to those retained by them, there were issued from this department, as follows, viz:

To the 1st regiment,.....	4
" 2d " 	56
" 3d " 	10
In hands of Light Guard, Detroit,	18
" " Scott " " 	14
On hand,	22
Cavalry Sabres, issued to Artillery,	60
" " various commissioned officers,...	33

In hands of Scott Guard, Detroit,.....	15
In Arsenal at Dearborn,.....	60
Artillery swords, (short,) Scott Guard,	32
“ issued to Coldwater Artillery,.....	100.
“ “ to Lieut. Col. Tillman,.....	12
On hand,.....	11

There is also in charge of this department about 34,000 percussion caps and about 13,000 ball cartridges, left by some of the regiments, in the Magazine at Fort Wayne. There are also on hand a small number of sets of old musket accoutrements, of but little value.

In addition to the arms before mentioned, six hundred French rifled muskets, and twenty-five hundred Prussian muskets, with their accoutrements, have recently been received by this department, from the General Government, for the purpose of arming three regiments about leaving the State for the seat of war, and a portion of them have already been distributed.

As will be seen by this report, we have in the State but three hundred and twelve muskets, and nine hundred and sixty-nine muskets mostly altered from the flint lock to percussion, and insufficient to arm a single regiment.

Very frequently applications are made to this department to supply various uniformed volunteer companies with arms, but I have been unable to furnish them. It is to be hoped that suitable encouragement will be given to them to encourage their organization, and that a supply of modern rifles may be procured to arm a few regiments, at least.

As Michigan has furnished more than her required quota of troops for the present emergency, it is presumed there is a sufficient amount of the appropriation made at the extra session of the Legislature in May last unapplied, to meet all reasonable demands for arms and munitions of war, to place our exposed State on a respectable war footing.

It has been found impossible to render *monthly* returns, from the fact that money has been placed to the credit of this department but a small portion of the time to meet the demands

against it; the Auditor General did not feel authorized, by the wording of the law, to furnish funds on my estimates, approved by the Governor, but decided that all accounts must be approved by the Contract Board and the Governor, and paid at his office. I endeavored to comply with his decision, but as the Contract Board were not at all times in the State, and at times the absence of the Governor from the State was necessary, hence it was found impracticable to comply with that portion of the law requiring *monthly* returns to the Auditor General. My accounts, however, have been rendered to him for the three months ending 30th June, and 30th September, and for the two months ending this date (30th November.) Recently it has been decided that a portion of the demands against the State must be audited by the State Military Board before they can be allowed, making it not the less difficult to get the accounts in proper shape for payment, and make monthly returns, as two Boards have now to be consulted, instead of one. To comply with the law as construed, and to render my accounts monthly, would require a constant session of the Contract Board, and at least a monthly session of the State Military Board, incurring an expense unwarranted by the amount of business likely to be transacted by this department for the ensuing year.

The system adopted in the Quarter-Master General's department of the army of the United States, and which our Legislature evidently designed should be practiced in our State, is the result of the experience of years of the workings of the Quarter-Master's department in the armies of the Old World, and is one of the most beautiful and correct systems of accounts and accountability, ever devised by man.

Circumstances have frequently arisen where it was impossible to confine ourselves to the wording of the law; but the responsibilities must be met as they occur. This was found to be the situation of the First and Second Regiments. Had the military authorities of the State waited for the law, before clothing and fitting these regiments for the field, Michigan

would not have had the honor she now enjoys, of placing the first uniformed regiment from the West in Washington, in the occupation of Virginia soil, and sharing in the capture of Alexandria. Nor would the standing of our State, in a military point of view, have attained the high position she now occupies among the foremost of the loyal States in putting down the present rebellion.

The business of this department having been diverted from the usual method of keeping the accounts, as is required by the "system and regulations governing the Quarter-Master's Department in the army of the United States," (as section 16 of the law evidently contemplated,) it is very difficult to render a correct statement of the expense attending the organization and equipping of the military force of this State, a small portion only, of the expenses, having been paid by this department, as will be seen by referring to the quarterly accounts current.

A strictly reliable account at the present time, can only be made up at the Auditor General's Office, as it is not certain that all accounts paid by him have passed through this department.

The expense of fitting out ten regiments, including the First Regiment re-organized, and a portion of another (10th) now in rendezvous at Flint, with the company of Sharp-Shooters for Berdan's Regiment, and the Coldwater Battery of Artillery, with transportation, recruiting, subsistence and other expenses included, amounts to about \$422,281, as will be seen by referring to this report under the proper head; of this amount, over one-half has been paid in our War Bonds, at par, materially augmenting the amount appearing for the military expenses of this department.

It will probably require about \$40,000 to meet the recruiting expenses, the remaining portion of the clothing contracts, subsistence for the Tenth Regiment now at Flint, and the outstanding claims against this department, of which some \$23,000 are to be paid in bonds at par, making the sum total for military expenses of the State, to the 1st of January next, about

\$462,000, exclusive of the pay of officers and soldiers, which will be found in the report of the State Pay Master to the Auditor General.

From the above amount, if we deduct \$26,000 for the probable expense of the Light Battery and Sharp-Shooters, it will leave \$436,000 for eleven Regiments, or less than \$44,000 to each regiment, exclusive of arms and accoutrements, and over one-half of this amount paid in our war bonds at par. This is presumed to be as reasonable as in any other State where the troops have been fitted for the field in as complete a manner as our own, which is generally considered creditable to the State.

It will be perceived by this report that only eleven regiments, including the first regiment, re-organized and sent back to the seat of war as the first were, have been here alluded to, although these do not comprise half of the troops furnished by our State for the war. The recent extra session of the Legislature authorized the raising and equipping of but ten regiments, and recruiting and keeping them full, as was done with the first, (a three month's regiment.) The remaining portion of them have been fitted out by the General Government, at an expense it is believed, far exceeding our own.

Claims are very often presented, unaccompanied by proper vouchers, or proper certificates, and are often necessarily rejected; frequently resulting in hardships to claimants, and to some dissatisfaction, as they are usually made in good faith. It is to be hoped that honest, well meaning creditors may not be obliged to suffer for the ignorance of officers making such accounts.

In adjusting claims for military purposes, and in making contracts, the most rigid economy has been practiced, both by the Contract and the State Military Boards, in connection with this department, as the result undoubtedly shows, and I trust meeting your approbation.

In the Adjutant General's department, I have at all times found willing hands, and hearts devoted to the service in which

they are engaged, readily and cheerfully rendering all the assistance required of them, as it frequently has been by this department, and in furnishing information in our new and often perplexing duties; showing a disposition to render harmonious the working of the two departments, so ably headed by their own.

Nor can I forget, while alluding to the department placed in my charge, to mention the invaluable service rendered by my very able Assistant, Captain Friend Palmer, to whom I am greatly indebted for the systematic manner in which the accounts have been kept, as will be seen by the various abstracts, returns, &c., on file in the Auditor General's office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. FOUNTAIN,
Quarter-Master General, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1861.

DOCUMENT. NO. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Dec. 31st, 1861. }

To His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—I have the honor to submit to you my official report for the year 1861:

The case of Wm. Tyler, mentioned in the last report of my predecessor, as having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, by a writ of error, has since, by stipulation, been dismissed, and said writ has ceased to be further prosecuted.

The case of the State against the Phenix Bank, also referred to by my predecessor, in his said last report, as having been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, is still pending in said Court, awaiting a hearing, in its order, but when it will be reached I am unable at present to determine.

At the January term, 1861, of the Supreme Court of this State, I appeared for the State, and argued the case of McDonald, Pl'ff in Error, vs. The People, in which the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. I also appeared on behalf of the

Auditor General, in opposition to an application of the county of Houghton against that officer, for a mandamus, requiring him to issue his warrant for a certain sum claimed to be due said county, under the provisions of act No. 54, laws of 1853, page 76, and section 7 of article 19 of the constitution; which application for a mandamus was granted.

On the 9th of February last I caused two prosecutions to be commenced against the late State Treasurer, John McKinney, by complaint made before F. LaRue, Esq., at the city of Lansing, one for embezzlement under the provisions of section 5771 of the Compiled Laws, the other for neglecting and refusing to deliver over to his successor in office, the moneys, &c., belonging to the State, which had come into his hands by virtue of his said office of State Treasurer, under section 5772. After an examination of several days, he was held for trial on each of said charges, and gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for the county of Ingham. At the following May term of said Court, informations were filed against him on each of said charges, and he appeared in said Court and pleaded not guilty to said informations.

Subsequently, at the November term of said Court, said McKinney was tried on the charge of embezzlement, and convicted, and thereupon his counsel drew up and tendered a bill of exceptions, under the provisions of chapter 197 of the Compiled Laws, to remove the cause to the Supreme Court, which exceptions were allowed and signed by the circuit judge, and sentence was thereupon suspended and said respondent ordered to recognize for his appearance, &c., as provided by statute, and said cause is now awaiting a hearing on said bill of exceptions in the Supreme Court at the coming January term.

The other information is still pending in the Ingham circuit.

At the April term, 1861, of the Supreme Court, I appeared on behalf the State, and argued the case of the People vs. John Drennan, and also prepared briefs in the case of Washburne vs. the People, Cross vs. the People, and the case of the People vs. LeRoy & Morissey, which three last

were not finally submitted at said term, the Court holding but a short session. At the last October term of said Court, I appeared and submitted on briefs, the cases of Cross vs. the People, Washburne vs. the People, and Carlton vs. the People, and also argued, on behalf of the State, the case of the People vs. Thomas, and also appeared on behalf of the Board of State Auditors, and argued in opposition to an application on the part of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company for a mandamus, against the said Board to compel the allowance of a claim for bounty, under the provisions of act No. 200, laws of 1859, for salt manufactured by said Company subsequent to the passage of said law and prior to the act of 1861, amending the said act of 1859. The mandamus was granted, as prayed for.

In the case of the People vs. Thomas, the exception taken by the defendant on the trial in the Court below, was overruled, and judgment ordered to pass upon the verdict. The other cases submitted have not yet been decided.

At said October term, I also appeared on behalf of the Auditor General, in the suit of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company against him in Chancery, originally commenced in the Wayne Circuit, and in which a hearing had been had in said Circuit during the past summer on pleadings and proofs, and a decree made dismissing the bill of complaint, and from which said decree said Company had appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case involved the question of the amount of specific tax which the Company, under its charter as amended, was legally liable to pay.

It was argued and submitted at the October term and held under advisement by the Court.

During the past year I have also appeared on behalf of the Auditor General in three Chancery suits commenced against him; two of them in the county of Bay—one in favor of Daniel H. Fitzhugh, complainant, the other in favor of Wm. D. Fitzhugh; the third was commenced in the Wayne Circuit, in favor

of Edmund Hall, as complainant. Each and all of them being injunction bills, filed to prevent the sale of lands delinquent for taxes assessed thereon, which taxes are claimed for various reasons to be illegal and void. All of them are still pending.

I have also appeared on behalf of the State in a suit in Chancery in Genesee Circuit, commenced by my predecessor against George M. Dewey, Edmund H. Hazelton, *et al.*, for the purpose of foreclosing a certain mortgage known as the Dewey and Hazelton mortgage. The suit has so far progressed that the testimony has nearly all been taken, but the preparation of some of the evidence, in order to ascertain what lands were actually owned by the mortgagors at the time the mortgage was executed, and to determine what lands were covered by or included in the mortgage, has necessarily been attended with considerable labor and expense.

Some further proceedings have also been had in the chancery suit instituted by my predecessor, by information, in behalf of the People vs. Ebenezer Warner, in the district court of the Upper Peninsula for the county of Chippewa, and there is now a probability that the matter in dispute, respecting the wharf at the lower end of the canal at Sault St. Mary, will be amicably arranged and the impediments to the navigation of the canal, complained of, removed.

Suit has also been commenced by me in behalf of the State on the bond of the late State Treasurer, and is now pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Ingham, issue not having been yet joined therein.

The regular correspondence of this office during the past year, has been a work of no small labor; and the subject of the swamp land road laws, and the law for the relief of families of volunteers, has also been a fruitful source of inquiries by mail.

The duties of the office, in addition to my own services, have called in requisition the almost constant labors of a clerk, thus fully demonstrating the wisdom of the legislative provision for such assistance.

The reports of many of the Prosecuting Attorneys to this of-

facts, have been tardily made, and in consequence I have been compelled to delay somewhat, the preparation of this report.

I herewith transmit a schedule, containing an abstract of all the reports made to me for the present year, by Prosecuting Attorneys for their respective counties. It will be seen that reports have been received from only forty-two counties—from the remaining counties the Prosecuting Attorneys have wholly failed to make report.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

CHARLES UPSON,

Attorney General.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

OF

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS TO ATTORNEY GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1st, 1881.

ALPENA COUNTY.

O. T. B. WILLIAMS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Not any		

BRANCH COUNTY.

JOHN W. TURNER, *Pros. Att'y.*

In Circuit Court.

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	3	2 nolle pros., 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny,	3	2 nolle pros., 1 fined \$50 and 60 days in jail.
Burglary and larceny,	3	Sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months each.
Obtaining property under false pre- tenses,	2	1 nolle pros., 1 acquitted.
Enticing away from her parents a fe- male child under 16 years of age, for the purpose of marriage,	2	1 convicted—sentence suspended—1 gave bail to appear at next term.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Not tried.
Larceny in day time,	2	1 recognizance taken, 1 convicted, fined \$50.
Adultery,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended.
Nuisance,	2	Not tried.
Forgery,	1	Convicted, State Prison 1 year and 2 months.
Complaint under section 5880 compiled laws,	3	All acquitted.

BAY COUNTY.

THEO. C. GRIER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Obtaining money and other property under false pretenses,	2	1 nolle pros.; 1 not yet tried.
Assault and battery, with intent to murder,	1	Not guilty.
Perjury,	1	Not yet tried.
Grand larceny,	2	" "

In Justice's Court.

Petit larceny,	8	1 fined \$10, paid; 1 appealed; 1 not guilty.
Assault and battery,	7	3 fined \$5 each, paid, 1 fined \$2, paid, 1 fined \$50, or three months in jail, serving his time, 1 fined \$10, or 20 days in jail, served his time, 1 not guilty.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

F. O. ROGERS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny,	2	1 State Prison 4½ y's, 1 estreated recognizance.
Burglary and larceny,	1	State Prison 10 years.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining property under false pretenses,	1	Estreated his recognizance.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	1 State Prison 8½ years, 1 sentence suspended.
" " " maim,	1	Acquitted.
Assault with pistol,	1	Estreated his recognizance.
Burning straw stack,	1	Acquitted.
Arson,	1	State Prison 7 years.
Assault and battery,	1	Acquitted.
Poisoning food, with intent to kill, &c.	1	Convicted, motion for new trial made, undecided.
Attempt to break store and steal,	1	Jury disagreed.

CALHOUN COUNTY.
L. C. RHINES, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny, Larceny from office in day time, Larceny from store in day time, Breaking and entering office, &c., in night, with intent to commit crime of larceny, Libel, Assault with intent to murder, Murder in the 2d degree, Forgery, Assault and battery,	2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 6 4 2 1 2 10 6	1 sent to House of Correction, and 1 to jail 75 80 days at hard labor. 1 State Prison 1½ years, 1 State Prison 2 years. Trial, but jury did not agree. Sent to Prison for 8 years. Settled by parties prior to sentence. 1 State Prison 4½ years, 1 State Prison 7½ years. State Prison 12 years. 1 State Prison 2 years, 1 Prison 8 years. 2 fined \$10 eac , 1 fined \$25 and 60 days in jail, 1 jury did not agree, 1 fined \$10 and 30 days in jail, 1 fined \$15 and \$3 costs. 1 gave bail in \$100 for 1 year and paid costs, 1 gave bail in \$150 for one year, 1 gave bail in \$200 for 1 year, and 1 gave bail in \$500 for 1 year. 1 plead guilty and sentence suspended, and 1 re- cognizance estreated. 1 Plead guilty and sentence suspended. 2 Fined each \$20 and costs. Cases dismissed from circuit for want of payment of entry fee, and executions issued and col- lected in three cases at this time. 5 for want of evidence and 1 because the prose- cuting witness left for parts unknown--1 judg- ment for \$500 obtained on recognizance.
Disorderly persons,		
Resisting officer,		
Passing counterfeit money, Violations of liquor law, " "		
Information refused,		

CASS COUNTY.
ANDREW J. SMITH, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery ,	38	14 fined \$5 each, 3 fined \$10 each, 3 fined \$6 each, 2 fined \$20 each, 1 fined \$8, 1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$40, 1 fined \$50, 1 fined \$4, 1 fined \$1, 1 acquitted, 8 settled, 1 fined \$3.
Selling intoxicating liquors, Assault with intent to murder,	15 4	11 fined \$10 each, 3 fined \$20 each, 1 acquitted. 1 sent to State Prison 2 years and 3 months, 1 found guilty of assault and battery, and fined \$30, 1 sentenced to State Prison 3 months, and pardoned, 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	1 sentenced to State Prison 3 years and 6 months, 1 " " " 6 " 3 "
Rape,	1	Sentenced to State Prison 7 years and 3 months.
Murder,	1	" " " 12 "
Burglary,	1	" " " 1 year and 6 months.
Forgery,	1	" " " 3 years.
Selling unwholesome provisions,	1	Fined \$50.
Publishing obscene prints,	1	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting,	3	2 fined \$5 each, 1 acquitted.
Larceny,	7	1 fined \$3, 1 sent to jail 30 days, 5 discharged.

DELTA COUNTY.

FRANKLIN B. LOWELL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Not any.		

EATON COUNTY.

L. W. FOWLER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	18	17 convicted and fined in the aggregate \$175, 1 acquitted.
Adultery,	2	Respondents bound over.
Burglary and larceny,	3	1 convicted, sent to State Prison $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, 2 bound over.
Bastardy,	2	Bound over.
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property,	2	Bound over.
Grand larceny,	4	3 bound over, 1 convicted, State Prison 1 year.
Malicious injury to property,	1	Convicted, sent to Reform School.
Petit larceny,	11	10 convicted, and fined in aggregate \$100, 1 acquitted.
Passing counterfeit money,	2	Bound over.
Surety of the peace,	4	4 cases ordered.
Violation of liquor law,	10	Convicted, and fined in all, \$120.

EMMET COUNTY.

DENNIS T. DOWNING, *County Clerk.*

[No Prosecuting Att'y.]

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Burglary and larceny,	1	Sent for trial to circuit court.
Assault and battery,	8	2 fined \$5 each, 1 \$10—last fine not paid, the defendant being a pauper and there being no county jail.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

M. TOMPKINS, JR., *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Perjury,	1	State Prison 1 year.
Violation of liquor law,	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery,	2	Fined.
Seduction,	1	Examined and recognizance to circuit court.
Action on recognizance,	1	No cause of action.
Forgery,	1	Discharged.
Arson,	4	Examined and discharged by justice.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

O. H. HOLDEN, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Murder,	4	2 acquitted, 1 nol. pros., 1 pending.
Selling intoxicating liquor,	5	3 fined \$10 and costs, each, 1 not arrested, 1 escaped from officer.
Rape,	1	Nol. pros., no appearance of compl't.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$15.
Petit larceny,	1	Fined, not being paid, committed.

GENESEE COUNTY.

C. W. WISNER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	1	State Prison 3 years and 3 months.
Grand larceny,	6	2 State Prison 1 year and 3 months each, 4 broke jail before trial and not found.
Burglary,	4	Broke jail before trial and not found.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Appeal pending in circuit court.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Bound over and information filed.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	" " " "
Malicious trespass,	4	" " " "
Petit larceny,	4	Fined \$10 each and paid.
Violation of liquor law,	3	" \$10 " "
Complaint to keep the peace,	3	Held to bail 6 months.
Assault and battery,	5	3 find \$10 each and 2 fined \$20 each.
Recognizance forfeited,	2	Pending.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

DANIEL L. PRATT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Forgery,	2	1 fined \$200, 1 continued.
Burglary,	3	1 sentence suspended, 1 not guilty, 1 State Prison 3 years.
Larceny,	12	2 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age, 2 not guilty, 1 continued, 3 fined \$5 each, 3 fined 15 each, 1 3 days in jail.
Nuisance,	2	1 ordered to abate and pay costs of suit, 1 ordered to abate and pay fine of \$100.
Selling liquor,	8	2 fined \$20 each and costs, 2 fined 10 each and costs, 1 confessed judgment for \$20, 3 continued.
Counterfeiting,	2	1 nol. pros., 1 plead guilty, sentence suspended.
Bastardy,	1	Nol. pros. entered.
Libel,	3	All recognized in the sum of \$500 each.
Assault and battery,	20	1 county jail 60 days, 1 county jail 30 days, 1 county jail 90 days, 1 county jail 6 months, 4 fined \$10 each and costs, 5 fined \$5 each, 1 fined \$6 37, 1 fined \$1, 3 acquitted, 1 not guilty, 1 dismissed.
Perjury,	4	All discharged by justice.
Seduction,	2	1 dismissed, 1 settled.
Adultery,	1	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Jury disagreed, defendant discharged.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

J. R. BECKWITH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Murder,	1	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder,	3	1 not tried, 2 convicted, 1 1 year in State Prison, 1 3 years in State Prison.
Mayhem,	1	No trial—continued.
Assault and battery,	20	Convicted—punished by fine and imprisonment in county jail.
Assault upon officer,	1	Nolle pros.
Larceny in dwelling-house,	1	Sentenced 3 months in county jail.
“ at fire,	1	Nolle pros.
Simple larceny,	10	County jail and fine.
Perjury,	1	Continued.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses,	1	Nolle pros.
Obtaining signatures by false pretenses,	1	Convicted, sentenced State Prison 6 years.

INGHAM COUNTY.

S. D. BINGHAM, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery, ,	26	1 fined \$50, 1 fined \$20 and 30 days imprisonment, 1 fined \$10, 4 fined \$5 each, 1 jail 30 days, 6 settled by complainants, 1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$7 50, 4 acquitted, 1 escaped, 3 not held, 2 pending.
Selling intoxicating liquors,	8	5 fined \$10 each and costs, 3 discharged.
Disorderly conduct,	10	All recognized to keep the peace, 9 paid costs of suit.
Malicious mischief,	2	Discharged.
Breaking House of Correction,	1	ix months in State Prison.
Larceny from dwelling house in day time,	4	1 State Prison 2 years, 1 nol. pros., 1 bound over, no information filed, 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder,	7	1 found guilty of assault, and sentenced 30 days in jail and \$20 fine, 1 found guilty of assault and sentence suspended, prisoner enlisting for the War, 4 pending, 1 acquitted.
Disorderly person,	1	Jail 1 year.
Petit larceny,	12	2 House of Correction, 1 \$50 fine, 1 jail 60 days, 1 jail 30 days, 1 60 days in Detroit House of Correction, 1 nol. pros., person charged enlisting in the army, 1 found guilty and sentence suspended, prisoner enlisting in the army, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 2 acquitted, 1 discharged.
Grand larceny,	7	3 not held, 1 escaped, 1 acquitted, 1 discharged and taken to Calhoun circuit, 1 nol. pros.
Attempt to rape,	2	1 bound over, no information filed, 1 nol. pros. at request of complainant.
Cruelty to animals,	2	1 fined \$25, 1 nol. pros., the complaining witness having enlisted.
Embezzlement,	2	1 acquitted, 1 settled.
Embezzlement under sec. 5771, C. L.,	1	Convicted, case taken to Supreme Court on bill of exceptions, and sentence suspended.
Refusal to deliver over money, books, papers, &c., under sec. 5772, C. L.,	1	Pending, held to bail.
Manslaughter,	6	All held to bail, and suits pending,
Disturbing religious meeting,	6	5 discharged, 1 nol. pros.
Seduction,	1	Pending.
False pretences,	4	3 settled, 1 discharged on examination.
Receiver of stolen goods,	1	Jail 30 days.
Burglary and Grand Larceny,	2	Discharged on examination.
Mayhem,	1	Nolle pros.

IOSCO COUNTY.

G. O. WHETTEMORE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Not any.		

IONIA COUNTY.

ALBERT WILLIAMS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault with intent to murder,	8	2 convicted of assault and battery and sent to jail 30 days each, 1 forfeited his recognizance.
Burglary and larceny,	5	1 convicted, 1 State Prison 2½ years, 2 do. 1 year, 1 examined and discharged, 1 committed to jail to await trial.
Seduction,	1	Examined and discharged.
Bastardy,	2	Both bound over to circuit court.
Arson,	3	2 convicted and sent to Reform School, 1 examined and discharged.
Furnishing spirituous liquors to prisoners in jail,	1	Fined \$1.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Acquitted.
Grand larceny,	1	Discharged.
Petit larceny,	5	1 convicted, 1 sent to jail 65 days, 1 do. 30 days, 1 fined \$10 and paid, 2 acquitted.
Assault and battery,	4	1 convicted and fined \$3, 1 do. \$16, 1 do. \$20, and 1 sent to jail 20 days.

JACKSON COUNTY.
W. K. GIBSON, Pros. Att'y.
In Circuit Court.

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny,	9	1 two years in State Prison, 1 one year in State Prison, 1 no information filed, 2 three years in State Prison each, 1 plead guilty, sentence suspended, 1 nol. pros., 1 House of Correction, 1 jail 90 days.
False pretenses,	4	1 fined \$200, paid, 1 plead guilty, sentence suspended, 1 not tried, 1 nol. pros.
Manslaughter,	1	Fined \$100, paid.
Malicious trespass,	2	Fined \$25 apiece, paid.
Passing counterfeit bills,	2	1 jail for 30 days, 1 not tried.
Having 10 counterfeit bills,	1	Not tried.
Rape,	2	1 acquitted, 1 State Prison 2 years.
Arson,	1	Information filed, not tried.

Justice's Court.

Larceny,	44	11 convicted, 14 held to appear at Circuit Court' 11 discharged, 8 settled, discontinued, not found, &c.
Assault and battery,	90	48 convicted and fined, 22 discharged, 5 compl't did not appear, 15 settled, discontinued, not arrested, &c.
Obtaining property under false pre- tenses,	6	4 discharged, 2 held to appear at Circuit.
To keep the peace,	11	6 gave bonds, 3 discharged, 2 not arrested.
Breach of the peace,	2	1 committed, 1 convicted, and appeal taken.
Disorderly persons,	16	8 committed, 5 not arrested, 2 bound over, 1 run away.
Disturbing religious meeting,	6	5 discharged, 1 paid costs.
Adultery,	1	Compl't did not appear.
Receiving stolen goods,	2	Not guilty.
Arson,	2	1 discontinued, 1 committed to appear at Circuit.
Burglary,	1	Not guilty.
Bastardy,	2	Held to appear at Circuit.
Having counterfeit money with intent to pass,	3	" " "
Malicious injury to dwelling,	6	3 " " 3 not found.
Forgery,	1	" " "
Search warrants,	16	9 Property found, 7 property not found.
Fornication,	1	Discharged.
Embezzlement,	1	Held to appear at Circuit.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Not arrested.
Blasphemy,	1	" " "
Canceling mortgaged property,	1	Discharged.
Threatening to injure,	2	1 discharged, 1 gave bonds.
Extortion,	1	Discharged.
Profanity,	1	Fined \$1.
Passing counterfeit note,	1	Held to Circuit.
Selling intoxicating liquors,	1	Fine \$20, and \$5 costs.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Committed.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

CHARLES S. MAY, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Burglary and assault with intent to murder,	1	Sentenced to State Prison for life.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Plead guilty to assault and battery and sent to county jail 3 months and \$100 fine.
Larceny of house,	1	Plead guilty, sentenced to State Prison 1 year.
Perjury,	1	Pros. Att'y filed reasons for not filing information—discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Pros. Att'y filed reasons for not filing information—discharged.
Assault and battery, (appealed,)	3	Pending.
Burglary and larceny,	1	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Malicious injury to house,	1	Held.
False pretenses,	3	2 nolle pros., discharged, 1 held.
Procuring abortion,	1	Discharged.
Malicious injury to fence,	1	"
Malicious injury to property,	1	Boy 11 years old, sent to House to Correction.

KENT COUNTY.

THADDEUS FOOTE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Murder	1	Convicted, State Prison for life.
"	1	Died in jail after examination.
Assault with intent to murder,	3	1 convicted, State Prison for 1 year, 1 discharged on examination, 1 certiorari from sentence of fine and imprisonment for assault and battery allowed and pending.
Passing as true forged bill of exchange,	1	Convicted, State Prison 3 years.
Bastardy,	2	1 recognizance for trial, 1 bond to supts. of poor of county, voluntarily given.
Burglary,	1	State Prison 2 years.
Rape,	1	" 2 "
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	" 3 "
Incest,	1	Recognizance estreated.
False pretenses,	3	1 discharged, 1 recognizance estreated, 1 nolle pros., costs paid by resp.
Selling unwholesome provisions,	1	Recognized for trial—pending.
Forgery,	2	Discharged on examination.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Committed for trial.
Perjury,	2	Discharged on examination.
Receiving stolen property,	1	Discharged.
Malicious trespass,	1	Convicted and fine paid.
Petit larceny,	18	Convicted 12, discharged 6.
Robbery from the person,	1	Recognized for trial.
Concealing mortg'd personal property,	2	Discharged.
Resisting officer,	1	Recognizance estreated.
Surety of the peace,	3	2 gave recognizance, 1 discharged.
Assault and battery,	22	Convicted 17, of which 6 appealed and 5 were acquitted—of the 6 appealed 1 case was settled.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

CHESTER W. HOUGHTON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Rape,	1	Not yet tried.
Attempt to rape,	1	" "
Grand larceny,	1	" "
Petit larceny,	1	Fined \$10 and costs, paid.
Keep the peace,	1	In sum of \$300, bail given or surety found.
Assault and battery,	2	1 fined \$20 and costs, paid, 1 fined \$10 and costs, or 10 days in jail, served his time.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

M. B. WILCOX, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Murder,	2	1 State Prison 10 years, 1 acquitted on trial.
Malicious injury to dwelling house,	1	Sentence suspended.
Rape,	1	Pending.
Burning Store insured, with intent to injure insurer,	2	Pending.
Larceny,	1	State Prison 2 years.
Illegal voting,	1	Nol. pros. entered.
Assault and battery,	9	1 fined \$15, 2 fined \$10, 1 jail 30 days, 1 jail 60 days, 4 acquitted.
Petit larceny,	7	1 jail 30 days, 2 Reform School, 3 fined \$5 each, 1 acquitted.
Violating liquor law,	4	3 fined \$10 each, 1 acquitted on trial.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

A. C. MERCER, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	14	2 imprisoned in county jail 60 days, 1 do. 30 days, 1 fined \$25, 1 do. \$25 and costs \$25, 4 do. \$10 each, 3 do. \$5 each, 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Acquitted.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Convicted, fined \$50.
False pretenses,	2	1 State Prison 2 years, 1 do. 5 years.
Furnishing liquor to prisoners in jail,	1	Convicted, 90 days in jail.
Grand larceny,	2	Convicted, 1 State Prison 2½ years, 1 do. 3 years
Larceny from dwelling,	2	Convicted, 1 State Prison 2 years, 1 sentence suspended.
Murder,	1	Acquitted.
Manslaughter,	2	"
Malicious injury to dwelling,	2	" (jointly prosecuted.)
Passing spurious bill,	1	Convicted, 5 years in State Prison.
Perjury,	2	Acquitted.
Seduction,	1	Convicted, 2½ years in State Prison.

LAPEER COUNTY.

S. B. GASKILL, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Violating election laws,	2	Found guilty, 1 taken to Supreme Court.
Grand larceny,	1	Four years in State Prison.
Assault and battery,	15	1 nol. pro., 7 appealed, still pending, 1 not guilty, 1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$5, 1 fined \$4, 1 fined \$1, 1 ten days in jail.
Forfeited recognizance,	2	Not disposed of.
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	2	Still pending.
Polygamy,	2	1 recognizance forfeited, 1 dismissed.
False pretenses in obtaining property,	1	Not guilty.
Forgery,,	1	Still pending.
Larceny,	4	One 60 days in jail, two 90 days in jail, one not guilty.
Secreting mortgaged property,	2	Recognizance forfeited.
Bound over to keep the peace,	3	One year.
Murder,	1	In jail awaiting trial.
Perjury,	1	On bail, yet to be tried.
Robbery,	1	Not guilty.

MASON COUNTY.

E. F. COLBY, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
None.		

MONTCALM COUNTY.

CHARLES C. ELLSWORTH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny,	8	1 60 days in jail, 1 Reform School, 1 90 days in jail.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$14.
Attempting to marry contrary to statute,	1	Pending.
Perjury,	1	"
Bigamy,	1	"

MIDLAND COUNTY.

D. M. R. WILSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	2	Fined.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Discharged.
Forgery,	1	Committed to await trial.
Passing forged order,	1	" " "
Selling liquor,	1	Fined \$20 and costs.
Larceny,	1	Discharged.
For the prevention of crime,	1	"

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

HENRY H. HOLT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Petit larceny,	6	2 convicted and fined, 2 acquitted, 2 pending.
Assault and battery,	26	9 convicted and fined, 9 settled, 5 acquitted, 2 pending.
Willful injury to buildings,	6	All settled.
Selling intoxicating liquors,	3	2 convicted and fined, 1 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill fame,	2	Convicted and committed to jail.
Resisting officer,	3	Settled.
Willful neglect of official duty,	2	Pending.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

W. W. CARPENTER, *Pros. Att'y.*

Circuit Court.

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Appeal on petit larceny,	1	Nolle pros.
Assaulting and obstructing an officer,	1	"

Justice's Court.

Petit larceny,	2	1 fined \$5 or 20 days imprisonment, paid fine.
Assault and battery,	1	" \$3 or 20 " appealed.
	4	1 " \$10 or 30 " paid fine.
	2	" \$10 or 20 " "
	1	" \$5 or 15 " "
Threats to kill, &c.,	1	Put under bonds for 6 months and paid costs.
Contempt of Court,	3	1 fined \$10 and \$1 25 costs, 1 \$5 and \$4 costs, 1 fined \$1 and \$4 costs.
Violation of liquor law.	15	10 fined \$10 each and costs, 4 fined \$20 each and costs, 1 dismissed.

MACOMB COUNTY.**E. F. MEAD, Pros. Atty.**

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Erecting and maintaining nuisance,	1	Acquitted.
Manslaughter,	1	Nol. pros. entered.
Adultery,	2	1 nol. pros., 1 pending.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses,	2	Both cases still pending.
Malicious killing a horse,	1	Pending.
Assault with intent to murder,	2	Pending.
Assault with intent to maim and disfigure,	1	Nol. pros. entered.
Assault and battery,	4	2 fined \$20 each; 1 fined \$15; 1 pending.
Burglary,	2	Both pending.
Riot,	5	All in one information, and nol. pros. entered as to all.
Larceny,	3	1 pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined \$25; other 2 cases pending.

MECOSTA COUNTY.**HOWARD W. WILTSE, Pros. Atty.**

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Rape,	1	Acquitted.
Perjury,	1	"
Assault and battery,	3	1 fined \$15, 2 fined \$5 each.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Bound over.
Petit larceny,	5	1 fined 50 cents, 4 acquitted.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

AUGUSTINE H. GIDDINGS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery, Assault with intent to murder,	9	5 convicted and fined, 2 settled, 2 discharged,
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Jury disagreed, respondent plead guilty of assault and battery, fined \$50.
Adultery, Bastardy, Grand larceny, Petit larceny, Willful trespass, Perjury, Selling spirituous liquors, Common selling of liquors, Disorderly conduct, Erecting and maintaining a nuisance,	1	Jury disagreed, plea of guilty of assault and battery accepted, fined \$50.
	1	Not yet tried.
	1	Convicted.
	1	Not yet tried.
	8	6 convicted and fined, 2 discharged.
	2	Convicted and fined.
	1	Respondent fled before arrest.
	9	7 convicted and fined, 2 discharged.
	1	Convicted and fined.
	3	2 recognized to keep the peace, 1 discharged.
	2	1 acquitted, 1 still pending.

OCEANA COUNTY.

CHARLES W. DEANE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery, Violation of liquor law, Rape, Larceny from dwelling-house in day time, Maliciously and willfully killing an animal,	1	Plead guilty, fined \$15.
	3	1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 \$20, and 1 nol. pros.
	1	Bound over, no information filed.
	1	Plead guilty, State Prison 2 years.
	1	Acquitted.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

G. C. JONES, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Forgery, Entering dwelling-house in night time with intent to steal,	1	Sent to State Prison for 5 years.
	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years.

OAKLAND COUNTY.
JUNIOUS TEN EYCK, *Pros. Att'y.*
In Circuit Court.

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny,	13	3 State Prison 2 years and 3 months each; 2 State Prison 2 years each; 1 State Prison 5 years; 1 State Prison 4 years; 2 county jail 60 days each; 1 not guilty, 1 nol. pros. entered, 1 recognizance forfeited, 1 dismissed, no information filed, statement of reasons filed by Pros. Att'y,
Compound larceny,	1	Verdict, not guilty.
Assault with intent to kill,	5	1 commenced in 1859, nol. pros. entered; 1 State Prison 10 years, 1 convicted of simple assault, fined \$25, paid; 1 verdict not guilty, 1 bound to keep the peace in \$500.
Perjury,	7	4 no information filed, statement of reasons filed; 1 verdict not guilty, 1 now pending, 1 now pending, once tried, jury disagreed.
Resisting officer,	11	8 nol. pros. entered, 2 pending, 1 defendant deceased.
Bastardy,	4	2 pending, 1 support of child secured, 1 forfeited recognizance.
Riot,	6	Verdict not guilty.
Secreting stolen property,	2	1 recognizance forfeited and paid, 1 verdict not guilty.
Conspiracy,	2	1 county jail 60 days, 1 not yet found.
Forgery,	2	1 pending, 1 discharged on examination.
False pretences,	5	2 nol. pros. entered, 1 dismissed on examination, 1 case withdrawn by Pros. Att'y, 1 plead guilty, fined \$10, paid.
Seduction,	3	1 recognizance forfeited, 1 nol. pros. entered, 1 discharged on examination.
Aiding absconding debtor,	2	No information, statement of reasons filed.
False registration,	2	Discharged on examination.
Proceedings to prevent crime,	8	Recognized to keep the peace.
Illegal voting,	1	Fined \$1, paid.
Disturbing religious meeting,	2	1 fined \$12, paid; 1 fined \$8, paid.
Embezzling public money,	1	No information, statement filed.
Burglary,	1	State Prison 1 year.
Habeas corpus,	2	Prisoners set at liberty.
Coroner's inquest,	1	Killed accidentally, in gravel pit.
Malicious injury,	1	Not guilty.

In Justice's Court.

Larceny,	8	6 guilty, 1 fined \$3, 1 fined \$6 or jail 15 days; 1 jail 30 days, 1 jail 90 days, 1 jail 44 days, 1 fined \$16, appealed; 2 nol. pros.
Assault and battery,	41	18 guilty, and fined; 10 not guilty, 7 withdrawn and dismissed, 1 bound over to circuit court, 3 recognized to keep the peace, 2 defendants not found.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

MOSES B. HOPKINS, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Seduction, (old case from last year,)	2	1 nolle pros entered by leave of Court on his paying \$50 to county, 1 do. \$50 to county.
Refusing to deliver books to successor,	1	Compelled to nolle pros. by the ruling of the Court.
Refusing to receive prisoner as jailor,	1	Nolle pros. after being brought on to trial.
Aiding prisoner to escape,	1	Information filed, demurred to and sustained, case dismissed.
Burglary,	6	1 State Prison 1 year, 2 sentence suspended, 1 recognizance estreated, 2 plead not guilty and continued to next term and escaped from jail, not yet taken.
Larceny in dwelling-house in day time,	1	2 years in State Prison.
Feloniously removing property under chattel mortgage,	1	Old case from last year, discharged.
Obtaining money under false pretences,	2	" 1 pending, 1 discharged.
Larceny on boat in day time,	1	Broke jail and escaped.
Adultery,	2	Arrested, but escaped from officer.
Petit larceny,	3	1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 do \$5 and costs, 1 do \$1 and costs—all paid.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Jury did not agree nol. pros. entered.
Assault and battery,	24	13 convicted and fined, 5 discharged, 1 appealed, 1 nolle pros., 1 settled, 2 fined, volunteered and cases not disposed of, 1 escaped.
Assault,	2	1 jury disagreed, case dismissed, fined.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. SWEET, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	27	16 convicted and fined, 5 appealed, 2 jury did not agree, 4 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Information filed, prisoner escaped.
Robbery,	1	Plead guilty of assault and battery, fined \$20.
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	3	Information filed—pending.
Seduction,	1	Defendant married complainant and nolle pro. entered.
Adultery,	2	Information filed—pending.
Larceny,	11	1 2 years in State Prison, 3 discharged, 3 convicted—3 of the latter appealed—pending.
Abortion,	1	Information filed—Pending.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Discharged.
Forgery,	1	Information filed—pending.
Disturbing religious meeting,	1	Convicted, fined \$10.
Burglary,	1	Convicted, sentence suspended. Same party convicted and sentenced for larceny.
Perjury,	3	1 1 year in State Prison, 1 information filed, pending, 1 do., recognizance forfeited.
Bigamy,	1	Information filed—pending.
Disturbing the peace,	4	Recognizance to keep the peace for 1 year.
Embezzlement,	1	Jury disagreed—still pending.
Riot,	9	3 pending, 5 fined \$20 or 20 days imprisonment each, 1 nol. pro. entered.
Keeping disorderly house,	1	Imprisoned.
Obstructing officer in service of process,	2	Discharged.
Breaking building,	1	Fined \$10 or 10 days in jail.

SANILAC COUNTY.

W. S. MILLS, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Jail 60 days.
Malicious injury to property,	1	Acquitted.
Obtaining money by false pretenses,	1	Escaped.
Larceny,	2	Pending.
Petit larceny,	2	Acquitted.
Fraudulent disposal of mortgaged property,	1	Appealed and pending.
Assault and battery,	16	10 convicted and fined, 5 of whom appealed, and are still pending; 1 escaped, and 5 discharged.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

SPENCER B. RAYNALE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Assault and battery,	10	8 acquitted, 1 escaped, 1 fined \$5, 1 fined \$10, 1 fined \$25, 1 30 days in jail, 1 15 days in jail, 1 2 days in jail.
Willful trespass,	1	Acquitted.
Rape,	2	"
Grand Larceny,	1	2½ years in State Prison.
Petit larceny,	2	1 acquitted, 1 fined \$15.
Burglary,	1	Acquitted.
Willful injury to personal property,	8	1 acquitted, 1 not yet tried, 1 60 days in jail.
Willful injury to house,	8	" " "
Manslaughter,	1	Held to bail, not yet tried.
Resisting an officer,	1	Acquitted.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

CHANDLER RICHARDS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Burglary and Larceny,	1	State Prison 7 years.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Jury disagreed—continued.
Resisting officer,	1	State Prison 2 years.
Larceny,	4	One 1 year and 2 months State Prison, one 2 years and 6 months State Prison, one 1 year and 3 months State Prison, one 20 days in jail and \$15 fine.
Compounding felony,	1	Jury disagreed—continued.
False pretenses,	2	Not disposed of.
Leiscivious cohabitation,	8	" "
Malicious trespass,	1	Acquitted.
Cancelling mortgaged property,	1	Stands appealed.
Selling liquor,	7	6 convicted, 2 nol. pros.
Assault and battery,	9	7 convicted, 1 acquitted, 1 settled.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

A. D. CRANE, Pros. Att'y.

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Arson,	3	2 discharged by justice, 1 pending in circuit court.
Assault and battery,	6	4 fined, 1 acquitted, 1 still pending.
Assault with intent to ravish,	1	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to rob,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, 24 hours in jail.
Bastardy,	1	Convicted.
Burglary,	2	1 7 years in State Prison, 1 still pending.
Burglary and larceny,	4	1 1 year in State Prison, 1 do. 2 years, 1 sentence suspended, 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement,	1	Settled.
Incest,	1	5 years in State Prison.
Indecent exposure of person,	1	Nolle pros.
Grand Larceny,	4	1 2 years in State Prison, 1 sentence suspended, 1 acquitted on the ground of insanity, 1 pending.
Larceny from dwelling—day time,	1	2 years in State Prison.
“ shop “	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Petit larceny,	1	Acquitted.
Malicious injury to building,	1	60 days in jail.
Malicious trespass,	1	Recognized to keep the peace.
Obtaining property under false pre- tenses,	4	2 nolle pros., 2 still pending.
Uttering forged note,	1	Defendant not arrested.
“ order,	1	Acquitted.

WAYNE COUNTY.

D. E. HARBAUGH, *Prob. Atty.*

CHARGES.	No.	CONDITION OF CASES.
Larceny,—Information for Larceny as follows: 9 simple larceny, 16 larceny from dwelling-house in day time, 7 larceny from person, 8 larceny from offices and shop in day time, 8 larceny from ware-house in day time, 1 larceny from steam-boat in day time,	39	28 convicted, 7 acquitted, 1 nol. pros., 2 pending. Punishments:—2 State Prison 6 months, 2 State Prison 18 months, 4 State Prison 1 year, 10 State Prison 2 years, 2 State Prison 3 years, 2 Reform School, 1 not sentenced, 1 House of Correction 6 months, 2 jail, 1 broke jail, 1 sentence suspended.
Burglary and larceny,	3	1 previous sentence on conviction of larceny, 1 year in State Prison, one 3 years in State Prison.
Assault on officer,	4	1 acquitted, 1 fined \$40, 1 not sentenced, 1 new trial.
Assault with intent to murder,	11	1 State Prison 1 year, 4 convicted of assault and battery, 1 acquitted, 1 fined \$40, 2 county jail, 10 months and 4 months, 1 sentence suspended, 5 nol. pros., all in one information.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house,	1	State Prison 1 year.
Rape,	2	Convicted, new trial, subsequently plead guilty to an assault, 1 year House of Correction each.
Assault with intent to rape,	3	1 State Prison 6 months, 2 pending, will be nol. pros'd.
Murder,	1	Convicted of manslaughter, 14 yrs. State Prison.
Receiving stolen property,	3	1 pending, 2 nol. pros.
Burning building in day time,	1	sentence suspended.
Burning dwelling-house to defraud insurers,	1	Nolle prosequi.
Mayhem,	1	Pending, recog. forfeited, judgment and ex.
False imprisonment,	1	Pending.
Passing counterfeit bills,	3	1 fined, 1 discharged, 1 acquitted.
Having in possession counterfeit bill, with intent to pass it,	1	State Prison 4 years.
Robbery, armed with dangerous weapon,	1	State Prison 10 years.
Adultery,	1	" 1 year.
Indecent exposure of person,	3	2 convicted, 1 acquitted; one case special verdict set aside, new trial granted; 1 not sentenced.
Keeping house of ill fame,	4	2 county jail 1 year each, 1 pending, 1 nol. pros.
Breaking jail with intent to escape,	3	2 sentenced 10 months House of Correction, 1 suspended.
Furnishing spirituous liquors to prisoners in jail,	1	House of Correction 5 months.
Setting fire to jail, with intent to escape,	1	State Prison 1 year.
Abduction of female under 16 years of age, for prostitution,	2	Acquitted.
Personating officer,	1	Pending.
Embezzlement,	1	"
Putting in circulation bill—no bank in existence,	1	Acquitted.
Libel,	1	Convicted—not sentenced.
Seduction,	2	Pending, recognizance in each case forfeited, judgment and ex.